GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

blems. A very model of this foll and in past centuries, turnwars between Spain and Enkrance and Spain, between the spain and Enkrance and Spain, between the spain and Enkrance and Spain, between the spain and Enkrance and Spain and Enin Italy, which perceived in Italy, which perceived and get Milan; from wars and Prussia, Venice; from a ce and Prussia, Neme. Well, attonal aspirations? I hold for ever forgets that our territ, nor our peninsular unity ontal Empire and tropical marur African prestize protected British influence and French III a never theless a fatai policy paths that could lead us to we are losing precious moand circulatances are pressmust, therefore, get a policy for us an influence ever where, that I am proposing a policy for us an influence ever where, that I am proposing a policy for us an influence ever where, that I am proposing a policy for us an influence ever where, that I am proposing a policy for us an influence of a most rise from the blood, from the nithat a question of races has eternal struggle between the nimiles of our earth, rivalry out between Carthage the fields of Guadalete of Spanish soil; despite our domination in Italy, we detain ian territory; and rival races ersey and Metz, that ought to or mallet, or Malla, that is Italian.

domination in Italy, we detain an territory; and rival races arsey and Metz, that ought to cor Malta, that is Italian; or tours to Spain. Do not be

y foreign policy when foreign and ever depend upon also a home-policy; and the party and the Government now represent or uphold a licy with lofty views, because and uphold reaction. You are, sirs, a Response of the control of a Restoration; and reaction of a Restoration; and reaction or revolution in art, in religious

no revolution in art, in religion, littes, which has not been substation. This much will i conhesitation to my adversaries, it truth: but also I must add, I know in the course of history on that has prevailed against end any more than eclipses are march of planets."

which I only give you a fragrent impression by its sorrer areat impression by its sorrer.

, and complete criticism, not of the Conservatives, but even of the Restoration in Spain. Drofound silence, and no little the Alfonsists, by the unbesi-

hat the political struggle in atween Democracy and Restora-principles of the revolution of the by the natural revolution of

ess, as constant in history as in

ter's Gushing Love-Letters_ Recovers \$5,000 Damages_

imise case has just been tried

ses before Justice Barry and a

e plaintiff is Miss Julia Me-

fendant, W. L. O'Neill, a solic-

London. The plaintiff is the

er of the late Dr. McEvers, a

and an extensive bractice in

John Walter Bourke, solicitor.

tiff, and the acquaintance diship after he had acquired a m. The plaintiff had been at redon, and in the year 1876 her tent proceeded to London for bringing her home. She was

bringing her home. She was see. In London they met the ras for the first time introduced. During their stay there; the stay the beginning the beautiful the

his was the beginning, the 1878 Mr. O'Neill came to Cork

delivering a lecture on "Irish

delivering a lecture on "Irishand the acousintance with
ass renewed. He frequently
ads' houses, and expressed adplaintiff. He visited Cork
same vear, and in an interview
laintiff's uncle. Mr. Bourke, he
ation to marry the lady, and
ospects. He stated that there
ass obstacles to his marriage.
In ad not written any letters
ad made her several presents,
a gold watch, and some souveer leaving. Cork in October he
int.

I.—MY DEAR JULIA: As I arab pleasure in writing direct to alter. The past few days were the with you. Thrice happy to have them over again. Ah hey passed away. I write with we not yet got over the pain of ite, my dear Julia. Yours sin-William Lane O'Nella. Soudence was then kept up ites, the defendant's letters ats of the deepest affection.

rote:
a accordingly. I said to you on a wester's question, that it was ould return to Cork; but you an resolve, that whether in I shall see you as soon as possifie better. I traveled the whole ly alone. I did not care to enter it hay one: I was glad to be gaits, sad and loving, concernment guess who. The perfume I tingers on my lips. With a gazing on me and your fair my neck—but I must mot conail. Yours sincerely.

W. LANE O'NEILL.

W. LANE O'NEILL.

the wrote;

that's face in the fire last night sitting in an arm-chair wrapt—thoughts of whom you must loving ones all. If have had a wish your blue eyes were here. You say you have received a dmirer of yours, and tave not you have acceived an answerepeat, is a very odd taing. To my sweet blue eyes, I had fire faith in you. Bolieve me urs very sincerely.

WILLIAM LANE O'NEILL.
on until January, 1879, when
has then in Dublin, received a

our letter received this morn-everal letters before you left ked most of them altogether. I found you totally changed bon old admirers. Oh, I have time silent, merely remarking I did not then, and I do not As there was no engagement oright to blame you, injured and deeply pained though I or my ardent affection and love. badge of my life, and I forgive

your coolness continued and. The occasional line I re-, and at last my letters were gat the post-office unopened, story of a young man in search

d by calling on the jury to their sense of the defende biaintiff, her sister, her were examined, and proved was received by them as the Miss McEvers. He had intune, which was stated to be prospects of much more, ened on Friday and the dened. He dented the contract, presented Miss McEvers with if it was to be consideren an and he said, "No." The accept short; he was not at all tous a suggestion. Witness he plaintiff, but denied that were made for their marmage, liantiff endeavored to tease ment, but he always said it tion, as his acquaintance with on short. The jury found agges, £1,000.

Drugs.

gs seem to be sufficient to
disease. During the last
the medical staff of the
ed 38,000 pounds of quinine,
hidroform, 130,000 pounds of
the lithousand pounds of
the felt prepared for all

enomena in the world.

COURTSHIP.

GOODS!

Field, Leiter & Co.

State & Washington-sts.

We have greatly enlarged this Dept. since occupying our New Store, and are prepared to show large and complete lines of GENTS' FURNISHINGS. embracing all grades of

In best Foreign and Domestic makes -- Silk, Cashmere, Scotch Lamb's Wool, English Merino. &c. Cartwright & Warner's Celebrated Goods, in Merino and Scarlet Cashmere.

HOSIERY!

From best French, English, and German manufactures.

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The stock comprises all the "Novelties" of the season.

Silk Umbrellas, Cardigan Jackets, White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, with an elegant variety of French Jewelry in rich and odd designs, making the Dept. exceedingly attract-

Inspection invited. Prices especially low.

FUBNITURE.

FURNITURE!

Until you have our prices. We are selling goods lower than any house in the city, STOCKS, BONDS, and will convince you if you will compare prices with others.

Holton & Hildreth,

221 & 223 State-st. WIRTS & SCHOLLE. 222 WABASH-AV., Between Adams and Jackson sts., FINE, MEDIUM, AND COMMON

FURNITURE.

Best Goods for Least Money in the City. CHICAGO **Jockey and Trotting**

CLUB. Fall Trotting Meeting, Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19. SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. FIRST RACE.

500 CLASS-PURSE \$1,000 DIVIDED; \$500 to first,
\$250 to second; \$100 to third, \$100 to fourth.

The following horses are entered: Drift, Scalakin,
baniel Alien, Fred Douglas, Horsemount Boy, Lohentrin, France's Alexander, T. J. Potter, Don Quixote. SECOND RACE.

220 CLASS—PURSE \$1,000, DIVIDED; \$500 to first, \$250 to second, \$150 to chird, \$160 to fourth. The tollowing horses are entered; toose of Washington, Driver, Little Gipsey, Scott's Thomas, Katle Middleton, Mannale, Belle Brasfield, Charley Ford, John H., Post Boy. ON THURSDAY

SLEEPY TOM. MATTIE HUNTER, and ROWDY BOY

Will pace a race of mile heats, three best in five, for purse of \$1,000.

ON FRIDAY The famous trotters, Darby, Bone-setter, Driver, Scott's Thomas, Katie Middleton, Charley Ford, and Belle Brasfield, will stort in the great Brasfield will start in the great FREE-FOR-ALL-RACE.

JNO. W. CONLEY, General Manager. WANTED. LANDAULET WANTED.

Any one having to dispose of a second-hand Landau-let of a first-class make, in perfect order, can find a man purchaser by addressing R 56, Tribune office. ADVERTISING. TO any party wishing to adrertise in the City or Country Newspapers North
South, East, or West.
Vertisements sent daily at
lowest Prices. Call or adrertisements. Chicago.



7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly. Pronerty shown free.
This is the best Savings Bank you can find for your money. After you make your first payment, 17 cents a day will say for a lot. You can save that on cigar money, or your good wife will find a way to economize just a little more, so you can by-and-by have A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF YOUR OWN.

KXCURSIONS leave my office to see the Lots every pleasant day at 7 and 9:36 in the morning and 4 o'clock in the affernoon. Don't delay too long, as I shall close up my Fall Campaign soon.

LA Offa NGE is on the Chloaro, Burlington & Quincy Ralivod; is one o'C Chloaro's most attractive and enterprising suburb, being beautifully situated among hijs and groves; has now about 1,501 inhabitants, and growing rapidly: hotel, churches, schools, stores, etc.

Railroad Fare, 10c; or 6 1-4c ON AN ANNUAL TICKET. REAL ESTATE never was so cheap, and, in my estimation, never will be arain in your day or mine; therefore it is a charming time to our, for it is now beginning to go up, and Building Material is also going up. Now, I appeal to you as I have for nearly inirty years past to get you a HOME of your own.

Think of This! The money that you will pay out in a few years for RENT in the city will buy you A Home of Your Own.

Below you will see some verses dedicated to a new married couple who purchased of me, and are now living at LaGrange: The shades of night were falling fast, When through a suburb swiftly passed A youth, who, far from haunts and vice, Carried a deed with this device.

LaGrange.

In gorgeous homes he'd seen the light Of happy firesides, warm and bright; But no envious thoughts could enter his head For he looked at his brand-new deed and said LaGrange.

"Beware of cheats," an old man said,
"They'll swindle you out of your eyes and head."
The young man spoke with a hasty frown,
"I buy my land of Ira Brown—
At LaGrange." Then memory pictured a beautiful girl, With rosy lips and teeth of pearl. Who when they parted, longed to come. But said, "We soon shall have a home At LaGrange.

So, in that healthful region high, He reared a cottage by and by, Still grasping in his mind the thought, know fortunate for me I bought In LaGrange. And in that town this very day,
A happy household holds its sway;
While in the distance clear and blue,
Chicago stands in outlined view—
Prom LaGrange

IRA BROWN, 142 & 144 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FIELD, LINDLEY&CO.

88 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Miscellaneous Securities Bought and Sold on New

York Stock Exchange. EDWARD M. FIELD, JOHN P. TRUESDELL,
DANIEL A. LINDLEY, EDWARD S. WASHBURN,
POPE C. TEFFT, CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

ALBERT M. DAY, **MONEY to LOAN**

By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 William-st., N. Y.. In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to ABT STUDIO.

STRANGERS should not fail to visit BRAND'S Elegant Art Studios, which are conceded to be the finest

CABINET PHOTOS, very fine, and superior to any produced else-where in the city, only \$6 per dozen. Ladies' and Children's Portraits

Brand's Studios 210 & 212 WABASH-AV.

Writer's Cramp ARMALINE!

Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., PAPER WRITING, AND WRAPPING.

Samples, and Prices sent on applica-150 and 152 CLARK-ST.. CHICAGO. GAS CHECK VALVE.

Massachusetts Republicans Make Ben Butler's Defeat Certain

By Nominating John D. Long for Governor at Worcester Yesterday.

POLITICAL.

A Platform that Echoes the Sentiments of Law-Loving People.

ers to Indorse Him To-Day.

Butler's Democratic Follow-

Thurman Willing to Kill Off Ewing to Save His Own Chances.

Ewing's Friends to This End.

Reports that He Is Working with

Additional Incidents of the Last Week's Democratic Farce in Wisconsin.

Some of the Unofficial Proceedings Interesting to Outsiders.

Looking About for a Workingman, They Selected Alex. Mitchell.

> MASSACHUSETTS. REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Massachu setts Republicans have elected to go into the fall campaign headed by Long and Weston. Both the Long and Pierce men were making extravagant claims up to a late hour this morning, but the informal ballot showed that Long 689, Pierce 505, and Atty.-Gen. Devens 1. The Convention was harmonious throughout; the routine business was quickly dispatched. Ex-Gov. Bullock's speech was delivered, and an informal ballot taken before the dinner recess. On reassembling the result was announced with 163 majority over ail. The Long men were very moderate in ap-plause, and no great excitement hailed the ement of his victory. Ex-Speaker Harvey Jewell, a leading Pierce man, moved to by acclamation, and the motion was instantly carried. One feature of the canvass has been that little personality has been excited. Pierce's friends will support Long cordially, and both will do their The country towns have been strong for Long, and they hape carried the day against the cities, the latter being stronly for Pierce. A feature of Long's canvass is the devotion of the large number of his personal friends, and they will now go to work vigorously to prove the truth of their argument that he was as strong a man as Pierce. Altogether the Convention was as quiet and expeditions as if there had been no such excited friendly contest for

the first place. BUTLER'S PRIENDS NOW SAY that they could not have beaten Pierce and Long, but assert that they can outvote Long and Weston. What other bluffing they will try will be seen later. Capt. Weston, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, though a recent man in politics, has served in the Senate, and has an excellent War record order Gen. Butler. He was a Berkshire County man, and has much strength in the Western part of the State. The speeches of ex-Gov. Bullock and Senator Hoar were able and posiive in support of the Hayes Administration, and at the same time were strong in condemnation of the murderous policy of the South. The utmost good will was expressed by Senator Hoar toward the South, and cordial offers of help proffered in the establishment of railroads, facories, academies, and whatever will increase

Southern material prosperity. In the resolutions there was little that was risp or snappy, but they were more liberal than would have been expected from the ele ments of the Committee. Support is cordially given to the Hayes Administration; the mob law of the South is condemned; the Federal supreme law is defended and financial policy of the Republican party is warmly approved. In State matters there is favorable mention of the project to have bien-nial elections, and double taxation of property is mentioned as one of the evils to be abolished No mention is made of Butler. With their ticket and platform the Republicans are hopeful

of complete success. THE PROCESDINGS. To the Western Associated Press.
WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Repubican State Convention met to-day, with Eben F. Stone as temporary Chairman. After the ppointment of the customary Committees Alexander H. Bullock was chosen permanen

The Chairman's remarks upon the successful esumption of specie-payments were loudly ap-After the President's address, Senator Hoar was loudly called for. The informal ballot for a candidate for Gov

rnor resulted: Long, 669; Pierce, 505. The nomination of John D. Long as a candi late for Governor was made unanimous by eclamation and amid the greatest enthusiasm. The ticket was completed as follows:

For Lieutenent-Governor, Byron Weston; Attorney-General, George Marston; Auditor, Charles R. Ladd: Secretary of State, Kenry B. Pierce; Treasurer and Receiver, Charles Endi-

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted:
The Republican party of Massachusetts, at the close of the first quarter of a century of its history, bledging itself anew to the continued performance of the duties in which it originated, and to the defense and maintenance of those principles upon which it was founded, and which are still essential to the peace, security, and prosperity of the Republic, makes these declarations:

First—We affirm the doctrine heretofore proclaimed and mainfained, that the United States of America is a Nation. That, white local self-government in all matters which belong to the States must be fully recognized, the National Government should secure to its citizens, from whom it claims allegiance, complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of their civil and political rights. That, whether assailed by tyranny abroad, all citizens of the United States, without distinction of origin, race, creed, or color, must be protected by the National Government in all the rights granted by the Constitution and laws. That our institutions rest upon the equality of all men before the law, and that a free ballot uninfluenced by fraud, intumidation, or force, and housely counted, is the right of every qualified voter, and we demand that elections shall be free from all interference by unlawful bodies of armed men, and shall also be free from the interference of National or State military forces, except

when employed as a part of the posse comitatus. We denounce that fierce partisan intolerance which prevents a free ballot, denies freedom of nolitical opinion and action, and takes from any of the people the right to casoes their homes and to control and enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Second—We ideprecate the course of members of the Democratic party who have undertaken to review sectional animosity for the purpose of securing political ascendency in the Southern States, and who have revived the memories of sectional strife by the defiant declaration of a purpose to repeal the laws made necessary by the War, and enected to secure the results of the War, and we condemn their attempts to secure by legislation what was not accomplished by arms, namely, the establishment under the name of State sovereignty of those pernicious doctrines which destroy National supremacy and which in the past have led to secession and civil war.

what was not accomplished by arms, namely, the establishment under the name of State sovereignty of those peruicious doctrines which destroy National supremacy and which in the past have led to secession and civil war.

Third—The piedges of the Republican party to maintain the National honor and to preserve the National credit have been redeemed in the face of litter opposition by the prompt resumption of specie payments and reduction both of the principal and interest of the public debt. And we congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the restoration of confidence and revival of business which have followed the honest, pradent, and wise management of public affairs under the Republican Administration. We are opposed to repudiation in all its forms, either by a "scaling" of debts or a debasement of the legal-tender circulation of the country shall at all times be maintained at par with the gold standard of the commercial world.

Fourth—Weappland the firm and patriotic course of President Hayes in minitaining the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive, and in courageously and successfully reasting all efforts of a Democratic Congress to cripple the functions of the Government. We recognize the earnestness and sincerity with which he has labored to restore harmony and "good feeling" to all sections of the country, to secure purity, efficiency, and fragality in every branch of the public service, and to divvree the Civil Service from the management of partisan politics, to sustain the financial credit of the Covernment, and to insist upon free and honest elections: and we will support the President in the responsibility of making nominations to office without dictation from other departments of the Government, and to persidently carrying out the principles relating to the Civil Service declared in the Cincinnati letter of acaptance.

Fifth—While the Republican party is practically united in demanding the supportance of the condition of the people, in heartily smitain our fall. The Republican party is practicall

The remaining resolutions refer to State af-

THE RIVAL FACTIONS.

BUTLER TO BE INDORSED BY THE DEMOCRATS. WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16 .- Delegates to he Convention of the Butler wing of the Democratic party are taking the places of the Repubicans who were here to-day. Butler is to be their candidate, of course, so there is little of interest about the candidates. The to secure a standing in the Democratic National Convention next year. Butler will not be date already in the field, he will be simply in dorsed as the fittest man to "remedy the abuses of the times." The other officers on the State ticket will be put up as pure Democrats to strengthen their cause. They will choose, to-morrow, four delegates from the State at large, with alternates. to the National Convention. These will be men not likely to be chosen by the Fancuil Hall wing, and all will be done that is pos-Massachusetts Democracy. Butler

sible to show that they are the real be presented to to-morrow's Convention in a resolution; the others by nomination. Ove 2.800 delegates are entitled to attend, and 2.000 are expected. The Hon. John K. Tarbox will preside, and the ratification will be as noisy a demonstration as possible. Thursday's ratification of Butler's Independent nomination will be managed by ex-Republicans, so far as they car be found, and the Butler "boom" will be fair

ly started this week. оню. THURMAN'S BOOM.

al Dispatch to 2 .. Tribune COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 16.-That Senator Thurman is working for his own instead of the success of Gen. Ewing, becomes more apparent each day. It is learned to-night that in all the lose counties large committees have been formed to look after the success of legislative candid :es. These Committees have in every instance been organized either under the personal super vision of John G. Thompson or his immediate lieutenants, and act independently of the regular Democratic County Committees, who com municate with the Democratic State Committees, while the special working in the interest of Thurman receive all instruc-Thurman-Thompson Bureau. The son of Senator Thurman is engaged in the interest of his father in impressing upon the candidates for legislative honors that their election depends ipon the aid they will receive from the Bureau It is a most remarkable state of affairs when it becomes necessary for a United States Senator to give his personal attention to county officers; but the present disorganized condition of the party in this county has rendered it necessary for the Senator to use his personal efforts in be half of the Democratic candidates, and, under the direction of fhompson, a working committee of 100 are acting independent of the regular County Committee, and

IN THE INTEREST OF THURMAN. While it is denied by Thompson that he is working in the interest of Thurman against Ewing, enough is known to justify the statement that hompson will not hesitate to trade Ewing rotes for legislative ones and give odds. A meeting of Thurman, Ewing, Rice and others, for the purpose of consultation, developed the fact that much dissatisfaction existed in the close counties on account of the lack of speak ers and aid which was being received from the State Committee. It is apparent that Gen. Ewing's Chairman gives poor satisfaction, and a strong pressure is being brought on Thompson to help the Committee out of their present trouble. DANGER OF OVERCONFIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—There can be little doubt but the Republicans are trusting rather too much, in this State, to the reputed quarrels and dissensions in the Democratic ranks. It may be taken as a general rule, with very few xceptions, that the average Democrat will, when the day of election comes, be found casting his ballot straight. He pays very little attention to the fact that Thurman and Ewing are rivals. He probably does not know, and cerainly does not care, that Frank KcKinney, and not John G. Thompson, is managing the party-machine. All he looks at is the heading of his ticket; and, if he cannot read this, he gets some one in whom he has implicit confidence to do so for him. If this reads, "Straight Democratic licket," it goes into the box without a question. But this is not the principal reason why there is danger here in depending too much upon the evident quarrel of Ewing with the stalwart leaders of his party. This quarrel will, without any particular question, lose the Governorship to the party; and probably the entire Republican State ticket, with Foster at its head, will

be elected. The danger is in the fact that many Republican journals have magnified this quarrel, and hold that their party is to be victorious anyway, and the Democrats are going to let things go by default. It is a fact that the Democrats have not been making nearly so many ings as their opponents. They have avoided answering the general and telling points which may be made against the party that has always sympathized with Southern buildozers and should not be concluded that the party now in power in the State is resigning the offices and patronage without a struggle to retain them. Such a conclusion would simply display either the childishness or simplicity of the person

drawing it.

As clearly stated in the editorial columns of The Tribune last Friday, there are two prizes to be won in the struggle this fall; the one, the Governorship: the other, the Senstorship. It The Tribune last Friday, there are two prizes to be won in the struggle this fall: the one, the Governorship: the other, the Senetorship. It was discovered some days since that Thurman, Hurd. Ward, et al., with John G. Thompson as chief fugleman and manager, had combined to defeat their chief enemy, the Soft-Money leader, Ewing. They considered it a desirable and wholesome rebuke to be inflicted upon the Soft-Money element of the party and Ewing's overweening ambition. They began laying their plans with such detail and accuracy that Ewing became alarmed, and his most enthusiastic adherents believed his cause hopeless. No sooner was the discovery of this conspiracy made than Ewing, with his usual shrewaness, decided to take his enemies on their own ground. He had never cared much for the Governorship as such. A seat in Congress to a bankrupt politician offers many more attractions for replenishing his collapsed exchequer. The salary is much larger, and the chances for paying jobs, such as the Democratic politician delights in, are much greater. There can be little doubt that Ewing desired the Governorship simply as a steppingstone to something higher. If the higher prize was to be quietly appropriated by his enemies, and the stepping-stone itself is to be taken from under his feet by the very nature of things, he would have made the race in vain.

The struggle now being made by the united Democracy is to carry the Legislature at all hazards. The strongly Republican counties are receiving almost no attention. It is almost impossible to ascertain that there is any contest in such places. Even here, in Cuyahoga County, although a great effort has been made to obtain respectable candidates for the two Houses, there is but little show of fight. Gen. Dodge, a Euclid-avenue arisfocrat of the Henry B. Payne style, has been trotted out by the Democrats for the Senatorship, in the hope that he will unhead a barrel or so of cash to help along. He accepted, with great reluctance, and after repeated protestations to the cont The importance of the United States Senator-The importance of the United States Senatorship in this State is fully appreciated by both parties. If the Legislature-retains its present complexion, a Democrat will be elected. In order that the Republicans may send a member of their party to fill the seat now occupied by Senator Thurman. It will be necessary for them to carry a large number of close counties. The fact that large majorities may be obtained for the general ticket in Cuvahoga and other Western-Reserve counties, will do nothing towards making the Legislature of the proper complexion. If the Repub-

ties, will do nothing towards making the Legislature of the proper complexion. If the Republicans do not expend the proper effort in the close counties, and get down to the minutest details in working up affairs, the peculiarly diligent efforts of the Democracy will be likely to carry the day. Mr. Foster can only be expected to look after his own affairs. This he is doing better than any other condidate who has run on either side in the State since 1840. He naturally exerts himself in such localities as will gain the largest number of votes for the general ticket, and is obliged to leave small local issues very largely to the local time small local issues very largely to the local managers.

By what has been said, the impression is not by any means intended to be conveved that affairs in the State have assumed a particularly alarming shape of late. I would simply correct the idea that the Republicans are to have a walk-over in the State, and call attention to the descent

over in the State, and call attention to the desperate struggle that the Democracy are making to retain the Senatorship by electing the Legislature. The effect that Ohio will naturally exert upon other States this fall, and upon the Presidential struggle of next year, will be achieved by the election of Foster, which is already a foregone conclusion. But the real value of the contest, outside of this, lies in the effect upon National legislation that comes through the Senatorship.

the Senatorship.

Ewing is in hope that, if the Legislature shall show the right complexion, he may obtain the prize of the Senatorship, and defeat his ancient enemy, Senator Thurman, after all. John G. Thompson is very confident that he can control the Legislature for his favorit, in case it has the requisite number of Democratic votes. the Legislature for his favorit, in case it has the requisite number of Democratic votes.

Durbin Ward makes a great claim upon his party by asserting that he has always been "straight," and never indulged in any Soft-Money foolishness. He asserts that he has for many years been stunding aside to let less deserving men take off the honors, and now the time has come when he should have his due. He is said to be laving his ropes with the most diligent care, and is making a good deal of a show in certain central and southern counties,

where he is a favorit.

Hurd, and his ancient enemy. Gen. Steedman, of Toledo, will come in with a degree of support sufficient to defeat each other.

I have conversed, with several of the most discerning of the Ohio Republicans, and they express themselves as by no means confident that their party will carry the Legislature.

They believe that it all depends upon the activation of the control ty that is displayed during the next few weeks.

DEMOCRATS ALARMED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 16.—It needs no second

clance to discover the fact that wide-spread

alarm has taken possession of the Democrati

leaders in this State, and that every effort is

now being put forth with a view to recover lost ground. It seems quite apparent that the politicians did not fully realise the widespread lissatisfaction which exists in the organization until the keynote of Senator Thurman; but, when that great ideal of the Ohio Democrats utterly failed to enthuse the meagre audience which turned out to do him honor, then the leaders, from John G. down to the common ward-politicians, at once became convinced that the vigorous application of the party-lash would be necessary to bring the boys up to the support of the cket. Lukewarmness and a lack of interest in the success of the ticket have, or had up to ten days since, been the only real feature of the Democratic campaign, unless it were the dissensions which existed between the lass and the older and wiser men of the party. But, since the failure of Mr. Thurman, at his own home, to hold an audience of over 500 to isten to his keynote, activity has taken the place of former languor, and John G. Thompson was forced by the logic of events Thompson was forced by the logic of events to again go to work, with a view of saving the Legislature, if possible, from the general wreck which now threatens to completely demotish the Democracy in this State. It may be considered that Ewing is entirely out of the race, so far as being elected Governor is concerned. Thompson is shrewd enough to recognize this fact; and, while the empaign is ostensibly being made in the interest of the whole ticket. Thompson is giving the candidates to the Legislature all the aid and support he can, in the interest of Senator Thurman. Judge Thurman's Presidential aspirations at the present time not being considered the best, he is auxious to return to the Senate. Gien Ewing's friends, on the other hand, are working for his election as Governor, but have very little confidence in being successful. They are aware of the game which Thompson is working, and there are indications that Ewing will also test the question with P. Thurman, he having a number of candidates piedged to him in case they should be fortunate enough to carry the Legislature; and for that the real fight is now being made in conversation with Mr. Thompson in regard to the effect of the elections in California and Maine, he admitted that the results did favor the Republicans in this State, by encouraging them to renewed activity and confidence. Upon being pressed, he said it would benefit the Republicans at the election by gaining the support of the floating voters, who cared little who they voted for, or what party, so they were on the winning side. In this way to again go to work, with a view of

the Reoublicans would be benefited; but over-confidence caused a relaxation in all parties, and, if the Reoublicans expected to win in this fight, they had got to fight for it. Thompson said: "We must and will have the Legislature, as a great deal depends upon it"; und added: "The Republicans have an idea that they can carry this county; but, the less they place their hopes upon it, the lighter their fall will be." Owing to the disaffection in this city and county. Thompson has been placed at the head of a committee of 100, who will give the city their individual attention.

The Republicans are receiving a large number of accessions from a source entirely unexpected. They come directly from the Greenback organization. When the trade at Toledo was made, and the Greenbackers were transferred to Ewing, many returned to their homes with the intention of taking no further part in politics; but, within the past few weeks, many have come out strongly in favor of the Republican ticket.

It was greatly feared, at the opening of the campaign, that the more emphatic Stalwarts would give the Republican cundidate but lukewarm support; but the "utspoken utterances of Mr. Foster at once united all factions, and on the stump to-day are men like Beatty and Furay, who have done the best service. The killing of Dixon in Mississippi has had the effect of again reviving the warfeeling, and no one in Ohio can handle Southern lawlesness with better effect than Gen. Beatty. Until the Yazoo plan was inaugurated, the attention of speakers was oriacipally given to the finances; but now the Southern question forms the chief subject of discussion. The very many soldiers' reunions in every section of the State this season have been attended by far greater numbers than at any period since the War; and, while no political speeches have been made at these gratherings, the reception given to some of the old officers, like Garfield. Beatty, Hickenlooper, and others, cannot be misconstrued; and a few brief moments soent among the surviving heroes

cannot be misconstrued; and a few brief moments soent among the surviving heroes will readily convince the skeptical mind that they will vote now as they did when the War was declared a failure and peace demanded at any price. The soldier-influence and the soldier-vote in Ohlo are now felt, and will be for many years to come: and, as long as human life is worthless in the South and the shotzun policy is the only means to bring about certain results, so long will the veterans who made up the Ohio regiments stand shoulder to shoulder with the party that stood by them "many years ago."

The railroads are now, and have been for the past two mouths, doing a tremendous business. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis lines estimate the increase in business over last year as fully 25 per cent; while all other lines report corresponding business-activity. The furnaces in the Hocking-Valley region, which have been idle for two years, are in full blast: while tron has greatly advanced in price. Coal, in sympathy with other products, stands firmer, with an increased demand. The rolling-mills in this city have contracts, at good-paying rates, which will take over a year to fill by running night and day. The various machine-works at Newholethie would not accept. Gen. Hobart, who led the State, and all other grains better than anticipated. The cry that millions are starving wills the granaries are full, that industry has been the largest and best ever havested in the State, and all other grains better than anticipated. The cry that millions are starving wills the granaries are full, that industry has been the largest and best ever havested in the State, and all other grains better than anticipated. The cry that millions are starving wills the granaries are full, that industry has been the largest and best ever havested in the State, and all other grains better than anticipated. The cry that millions are starving wills the granaries are full, that industry has been the largest and best ever havested in the State, and all ot party, and that the ousness-men are being wrecked by John Sherman, has formed the keynote of the Ohio Democracy once too often; and the prosperity which is now dawning over the entire country will shortly fall over the Ohio Idee, and crush out of existence the much-petted idol of the Ohio Democracy, the "Rag-Baby," together with its nurses and attendants.

> WISCONSIN. THE MADISON MATINES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Sept. 16 .- The unofficial part of a esting. That was the case with the Democratic natinee that was held here last week to nomipate State officers to be supported at the November election. It was what the theatre-goers would call "a roaring farce" from first to last. Barnum's "greatest show on earth" never afforded half as much genuine and harmless ort for the money Jo Rankin's trick to not inate Tom Hudd for temporary Chairman was a new departure on the part of the Chairman of the Central Committee, but it was in keeping with the subsequent proceedings. Jo persis ently denied all knowledge of slates, but he had the whole organization cut and dried beforehand, even to making out the lists of the various committees that he placed in Hudd's hands to be appounced at the proper time. This left

LITTLE FOR THE CONVENTION to do beyond saying "yes" to Raukin's sug-gestions. Hudd acted the puppet for Jo very well. His speech was written by himself-Jo never writes or delivers speeches; he is inca-pable of doing either—and impressively delivstagers smile. Especially that part of it which set up the absurd claim for the Democratic party as being in favor of honest money made people laugh. It was remembered that in that very hall where Hudd was speaking the Demorats and the Greenbackers united at the Legis lative session of 1876, and elected Burrows Speaker of the Assembly. The fiat platform which was adopted two years ago, with the inflationist and anti-resumptionist Mallory as the Democratic eindidate for Governor, res not forgotten, for there stood Congressman Ed Bragg, who made it, and who still adheres to it. In that he is at least consistent. Bragg gripped a horrible, ghastly smile when Hudd declared that all the teachings and traditions of the Democratic party, from

JEFFERSON TO SAM TILDEN. were in favor of hard money; and, when the speaker caught Bragg's eye, he came near breaking down. Hudd finally got off onto Staterights and centralization, and made his audience sad again, because they had just heard from Maine, and clearly saw the effect which the reactionary and revolutionary conduct of the Confederate Brigadiers in the last Congress had upon the country. The initial speech over, and the committees appointed as Jo Rankin had prepared them, the curtain fell upon the first act. The next scene was quite as good as the first, and afforded much more richness. The first actor to strut upon the stage and cut such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make all the angels blush was ex-Senator Doolittle, of Chicago, who was made the permanent President. He came forward with the usual pomposity of "an earnest man speaking to earnest men," and, when he had been introduced to the sudience, unrolled a large mass of manuscript that made the reporters fairly grosn with fear. It was the same old speech, on the same old subjects, with the same old illustrations, the same old inflections, and the same old conclusions. As one of the endmen of the performance, Mr. Doolittle acted his part quite as well as any of them, and the ridiculous figure that he cut afforded an unlimited amount of amusement for the spectators. He contributed his full share to the success of the farce. Just what business he had in the Convention at all—being practically

nobody knew, and why he was selected to preside when there were present such excellent parliamentarians as Gen. H. C. Hobart, James S. Jenkins, Col. C. D. Robinson, T. R. Hudd, and others it was difficult to imagine. But if the selection of Doolittle was inconsistent, his stupid address was still more so. He opened out on the great Presidential fraud that deprived Samuel J. Tilden of the office, and declared that the Democratic party would never again be caught in any Electoral-Commission trap. He utterly ignored the lact that, without the consent and aid of the Democratic party in Congress, no such settlement of the Presidential dispute could or would ever have been made. They agreed to the arbitration, and are now as mad as the Devil because the case was not decided in their favor. He next attacked the National banks, when it is well known that Doolittle himself voted to establish them when he was a member of the United States Senate. On being reminded of this, he merely replied that he voted to establish them

money than the debt was contracted in, and so on to the end of the special pleading chapter. It is currently rumored that "Brick" Pomerov intends to print and circulate Doolittle's speech as a Greenback campaign document this fall to help their "cause." It is certainly worthy of that mark of consideration, and as an apridebt paying, anti-resumotion, anti-Nationall bank argument it is stronger than anything that the Greenback advocates have yet advanced. But it was wholly out of place before that Convention, whose courage had been screwed up to the adoption of a hard-money platform, and in favor of the resumption of specie payments. The speech was not only at variance with the platform adopted afterward by the Convention, but, as cruel fate would have it, Doolittle's allusions to the Democratic party as the friend of the laboring man were made inconsistent and absurd by the nomination of

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL
as a canadidate for Governor. If Declittie
hadn't been as blind as a bat he would have
seen what almost every one else did,—that the
sentiment of the delegates was for honest
money, and that Mitchell's nomination was a
foregone conclusion. But that old speech of
his was written for another occasion, under a
different condition of national affairs, before
resumption had been attempted, and its repetition at such a time was a fitting prolog to
what followed. After Doclittle had well-nigh
exhausted the patience of the Convention, the
Committee on Resolutions had a hearing
through its Chairman,

OOL. WILLIAM F. VILAS, of Dane. The platform was printed at the time in The Tribune, and is one of the most diffuse, bombastic, and rhetorically inflated documents ever adopted by a convention in this or any other State. It is understood to be the work of Col. Vilas himself, and an effort was made by the Committee on Resolutions to tone it down by eliminating its verbisge; but that was found to be impossible, and the Convention gobbled it down at a gulp. Pope hit it when he said: Words set like leaves, and, where they most abound.

lights and the reverberation of considerable sheet-fron thunder. Then there was music by the entire band (metaphorically) for awhile over the candidate for Governor, and the last act of the farce proved to be funnier than either of the preceding ones. A majority of the delegates somehow got it into their shallow heads that the only name under heaven whereby the party could be saved was that of Mitchell, and Mitchell they must have, although they had repeated assurances direct from Mr. Mitchell, and he would not accept. Gen. Hobart, who led the Milwaukee delegation in favor of Mr. Mitchell, made a speech in the Convention in which he asserted that the dispatches purporting to come from Mitchell across the sea were bogus, and set afloat in the interest of the Republican candidates, who didn't want him to run. This set the Convention on fire, and they at once resolved to do what they fancied the Republicans did not want them to do, and they did it. They are now repenting at their leisure. They are now satisfied that they "swore, it onto" the wrong man. Mitchell has again assured them that he will not stund, and the ticket at present is headiess. In a few days the Central Committee will meet "to put a head on it." Who will be their next victim nobody knows or, cares much, for the party is doomed to defeat under any circumstances. Maine and Caifornia nave both been heard from, and the more intelligent of them already begin to discern the signs of the times. Republican victories are to be fasnionable this fall. They look to Ohio to furnish " ano her section of the Day of Judgment," and will not be disappointed.

"WIDOW" WEAVER'S INGRATITUDE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 15.—Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Weaver, who has recently earned the sobriques of "Widow" Weaver, and who for fifteen years of his political life was a rampant radical Re bar of every Republican Convention within bia reach, was last fall elected to Congress by a fusion between the Greenback and Der parties. The Democratic Convention which mes at Ottumwa to nominate a candidate for Congress concluded not to nominate a candidate but to give Weaver a clear field, upon his post tive and solemn pledge that he would act with the Democratic party in Congress upon all questions outside of the finances, and his the Democratic caucus and act with that parts in the election of officerse for the House of Representatives. All of which pledges he violated, and for which the Democratic party of his district will hold him in stern remembrance. Col. Trimble, the present Democratic candidate for Governor, was mainly in strumental in inducing the Ottumwa Convention heretofore soken of to adjourn without nominating a Congressional candidate. Col. Trimble also took the stump, and exerted a powerful influence in turning the Democratic party of the Sixth District to the support of Weaver. When Col. Trimble became the cratic nominee for Governor, it was naturally supposed that the "Widow," if governed by the ordinary obligations of gratitude, would give the Colonel his cordial support; but, instead of that, like the fickle dame that he is, in hopes of being the Greenback nominee for President and playing ringmaster in the Greenback circus, he has turned his back upon the man by whose influence and management he was sent to Congress, and totally disregards his obligations to the Democratic party. The little mutual-admiration society which existed for a brief period between Weaver and his Democratic allies is now dissolved, leaving no man willing to administer upon its worthless assets. It is now rendered absolutely certain that ex-Gov. William M. Stone, or some other recognized advocate of give the Colonel his cordial support; but, in Stone, or some other recognized advocate of Republican principles, will be elected to the next Congress in place of the flighty "Widow." So far as Gillette, of the Seventh District, is concerned, he scarcely deserves a passing notice. While Weaver is somewhat notorious as a superficiel and policy mouther, upon the stump. while Weaver is somewhat notorious as a superficial and noisy mouther upon the stump, having more sound than argument, the only thing which has made Gillette conspicuous was his speech at the last session of Congress, in which he stated that two-year-oid befiercalves were selling in Iows at \$3 per head; which statement carned for him the sobriques of "Heifer-Calf Gillette," by which name he will go into history. The fact is, as one of the grand results of the Resumption act, that spring-calves all over lows are selling at from

will go into history. The fact is, as one of the grand results of the Resumption act, that spring-calves all over lows are selling at from. \$10 to \$12 per head; but Gillette himself can never bring half that price in any political market in Iowa, so great is the decline of political idiots in this grand Republican State. WASHINGTON NOTES.

TILDEN'S BARRIER.

Special Dispatch to The TriDuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—A Senstor who is a member of the National Democratic Committee says that one of the chief obstacles to Tilden's nomination for the Presidency is the two-thirds rule which has prevailed in the Democratic National Convention since 1836. That rule Tilden is now attempting to have abro-

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN. The Democratic Campaign Committee has prepared to make the latter part of the campaign in Ohio, commencing with the 25th inst., very vigorous. From that date some 200 speakers are to be massed in the State, and meetings are to be held every night all over the State.

MINOR MATTERS.

sent and aid of the Democratic party in Congress, no such settlement of the Presidential dispute could or would ever have been made. They agreed to the arbitration, and are now as mad as the Devil because the case was not decided in their favor. He next attacked the National banks, when it is well known that Doolittle himself voted to establish them when he was a member of the United States Senate. On being reminded of this, he merely replied that he voted to establish them

"AS A WAR MEASURE."

The Republican party was assailed because of was paying the National debt in a dearer rind it

IOWA. ROCK ISLAND COUNTY.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 16.—The Republica County Convention of Rock Island County met at Rock Island this afternoon, with J. C. Starr, of Moline, Chairman. All the townships in the county were fully represented, and there was much enthusiasm. The following nominations were made: Treasurer, Robert F. Reed, of Rock Island; Coroner, Capt. W. G. Morris, of Moline; Surveyor, Daniel Gordon, of Moline. J. C. Starr was chosen Chairman of the County Committee.

OPINION.

A LOAFER'S THREAT TO BUEN GRANT IN EFFIGY. At the sand-lot meeting on Sunday last the abond Kearney made use of the following

utrageous language: trageous language:
There will be an attempt made to install Grant
Dictator. He will be here next month. I nope
o Workingman will go down to swell the crowd to
eet nim. While he is being paraded through the
roets we will ourn him in efligy, right here on the
und lot, and I call upon all citizens of the State
is every pert of his route to burn him in efligy,
his will be a warning to the whisky and revenue
tieres and prostitutes who are here to welcome thieves and prostitutes who are here to welcome him. Some of these are now stopping at the Palace Hotel and splurging around. I am learning about them, and will soon be able to denounce them by

The publication of this called forth a burst of ular indignation, which was shared in by not few of the more respectable members of the P. C. That it thoroughly alarmed Kearney there can be no doubt, for he was whining about the headquarters of his party yesterday, and festing every possible sign of trepidation. Last night, at a meeting of the Tenth Ward W. P. C. Club, when surrounded by his followers, after introducing a scurrilous resolution denunciatory of Grant, he unloosed his vile

tongue and said:

The Grand Army of the Republic is going to kill me. But where are they going to do it? On the sand lots? They had better leave that slone. But if they want to fight let them come. We are a law-adding people. For two years we have gathered peacefully upon the sand lots. But I have always told you that they were looking for a chance to shoot us down. Well, let them come on, d-n them. We are willing to fight until the last drop of our blood is shed. Do they want to assasinate me? Let them do it. I must die anyhow. But I tall them if they do, there will be such a rot, such abdding of blood, such violence, rabbery, and pillage as will put to shame the French revolution. I am willing to shed my blood for the good of the Workingmen's cause.

The concluding sentence is ludicrons in the extreme when his cowardly exploit at Santa Ana is borne in mind. Kearney had no idea on Sunday that his disgraceful blackguardism would invoke the storm it since has, or he would not have dared to uttter the language he did. Having uttered it he will betray his manal pusillanimity and neglect to attempt to usual pusilianimity and neglect to attempt to carry out his threat, feeling in this as in every stance in which his worthless careas been endangered that "discretion is the

We wonder what will be the feelings of pa-triotic American citizens at the Es t and elsewhere who cherish a grateful recollection of the services Gen. Grant has rendered his country, when they read this vile attack upon him by the low, foreign demagog of the sand lots. We sus-pect that even among Kearney's own following there were many upon whose ears these brutal words feil with an unw-loome sound. There must have been some at least among the motley crowd who, notwithstanding their alien birth, knew enough of American history to be aware that the man thus coarsel, reviled had twice filied the high office of President of the United States, and had come forward at the darkest hour of the Civil War, in the very crisis of the Nation's fate, to retrieve the blunders of his predecessors, turn the tide of evil fortune, and crush the Rebellion.

WATTERSON ON THE FIELDS. Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is not often in any country that one family turns out four brothers destined to achieve such varied and remarkable success as those who have celebrated themselves under the name of

Cyrus W. Field is known all over the world. He is an indetatigable, kindly man, hospitable and effusive, with a lively imagination, and a turn for money. He is, consequently, a millionsire. David Dudley Field, by profession a lawyer and by temperament a bulldozer, has made and drag-out talents, which would have been worth twice as much to him in Tunis, Timbucssippi during the flush times. Henry M. Field is a successful religious journallet. Stephen J. Field, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, possesses the urban-ity of Cyrus and the pluck of David, along with smillites which are as fine as they are useful. He is the intellectual head of the Fields, and has been favorably considered in certain not uninfluential quarters as a likely candidate for the
Presidency. In this connection it is fair to say
that a line of circumstances and conditions
might be conceived under which he would
prove a strong candidate, and to add that, if he
should so be elevated to the Unief
Magistracy, he would make a good
one. He is now, and has been for
many weeks, in the Far West, and must, therefore, not be held in anywise responsible for the
extraordinary carryings-on of Cyrus and David,
who seem to have taken a contract to do what
they can, aided by their friend Dorsheimer, to
make his nomination improbable and his election hopeless. been favorably considered in certain not un-

Upon the first mutterings of Cyrus Field's displeasure with his neighbor Tilden, the more thoughtful or those who put themselves to the trouble of observing and regretting the approaching storm fancied they could discern behind the cloud that settled immediately above hind the cloud that settled immediately above the elevated railroads a something that was not wholly germane to the stock market. This gradually edged through the mist until it took the shape of William Henry Hurlbert's hand-writing, and formulated itself into a card, signed by Cyrus, remarkable for the brilliance of its

writing, and formulated itself into a card, signed by Cyrus, remarkable for the brilliance of its persifiage and the weakness of its argument. It was speedily followed by the debut of David as a Democratic leader, and his appearance at Syracuse, pleading first for barmony, then assailing Robinson's Democracy, and, finally, winding up as figure-head to John Kelly's side-show.

The Fields care nothing for Kelly, as we may well assume. No more does Kelly care for the Fields. But they think they see in one another a current reciprocity of interest. Kelly wants to kill Tilden out of cussedness, which has no other objective point, being pure and simple. David and Cyrus want to get rid of him, because they think that if he is put out of the question a way will be opened for their brother Stephen. The combination thus becomes a sort of French pooi, or Paris mutual, affair, in which Kelly is to get the percentage and the Fields take their chance on their particular entry. As we said, Mr. Justice Field has no knowledge of all this. He is away out in Dakota or Montans, holding court. He is a man of too much sense, of too great a dignity of character, to be contemplated for one moment in connection with such stupidity.

Well we shall see M. Kelly succeeds in best

Vell, we shall see. If Kelly succeeds in beating Robinson, and killing Tilden, and losing the Democracy to New York, how shall it help on the Field boom? Or, if it succeed so far, and Field is nominated for President, how shall we elect him, or—for the matter of that—anybody? Yet Dorshelmer has made some lucky "draws" it his time and hes shown skill in planting. in his time, and has shown skill in playing a small hand.

JEFF DAVIS' DECLINATION OF THE SENATORSHIP. Davis thought it necessary to give his opinion as to what is the most important political issue at this time. His letter declining to be a candidate for the United States Senate, barring this expression of his political opinions, is admira-ble. He gives excellent reasons why he should not be a candidate, but it seems to us that these reasons are also good why he should not at-tempt to influence political sentiment. And it is to be regretted, we think, that Mr. Davis touched upon this particular political topic of State-rights. This topic has agitated this country for thirty years, and no man in this section of the Union can say this agitation has resulted in any good to any Southern State. As far as our observation goes, the National Government is not preparing to assault any State far as our observation goes, the National Government is not preparing to assault any State North or South, and we are firmly convinced the South can let this question rest to the advancement of her interests. So long as the United States does not intringe more upon the rights of States than it is doing at present, we need not feel called upon to assert that there is an antagonism between the Central Government and the different States. It cannot be disputed that all of the small States in the Union are apparently free. They have the bailot, they have representation, they have trial by jury, the writ of freedom, and we cannot call to mind anything necessary to freedom they have not. It is our opinion, indeed, that many in the South and another. Mr. Davis says that

centralism is despotism: judged by this standard there is precious little centralism crushing down the people just now, and the demand for State-rights bosh is very weak indeed. The Southern people are not suffering so much just now for enlightenment on the State-rights question as they are for harmonious relations between the North and South, and a peaceful and permanent solution of the race problem. TAMMANY COMMITS SUICIDE.

New York Heraid (Ind. Dem.).
Tammany Hall having mutined against the mocratic party was formally excommunicated the Democratic Convention last evening, the solution reciting that the Tammany delegates left the Convention not in consequence of the nomination of Gov. Robinson, but before he was nominated. At the same time the Tam-

tion, for the purpose, as he said, of defeating the regular Democratic candidate. This will be generally accepted as an act of nicide by Tammany Hail, which has no political life left when it ceases to be "regular." so long trained its adherents to vote the regu ar ticket that we suspect the defection will be less than Mr. Kelly now anticipates. As Comp troller he has but little patronage, and may los that next year. All the other City Department are out of his hands or power; and while his personal influence and efforts may do something he will probably find that the power of plain John Kelly is far less than that which he wielded as the head of the only Democratic organization in the city which could boast itself as the official and admitted representative of the

many men, having called a Convention of their

own, denounced the regular convention, and nominated Mr. John Kelly for Governor, who

immediately appeared and accepted the nomina-

he official and admitted representative of the On the whole it will do the Tammany braves no harm to shiver for a while in the shade. We have noticed that they are always better met when they get outside of the party organiza

when they get outside of the party organization. Prosperity is dangerous to them. They will now have time to look after the real interests of the city and the rights and comfort of its people. As for the late comers, such as Mr. Dorsheimer and Mr. Field, possibly they may think it wise to return to the Republican fold, to which they formerly belonged. They may be pitted as the victims of misplaced confidence; they meant to join the Democratic party, but by mistake joined what now proves to be only an outside meeting.

Mr. Kelly has one course open to him by which he could secure the general approval of his fellow-citizens and re-establish himself in the party he has just left. Let him go to work and utterly destroy Tammany as a political organization. That this ought to be done no sensible voter doubts; that it will be done without—Mr. Kelly's help, if not with it, we hope and believe. It ought to have been done long ago. The very name of Tammany is odious all over the country; it is bateful to the Democrats of the interior; even Mr. Kelly's acknowledged honesty of purpose and act could not make it the interior; even Mr. Relig's acknowledged honesty of purpose and act could not make it respectable or endurable. It was too great a load for him to carry, and there is little doubt that it contributed largely to his defeat at Syracuse. Destroy it. It is an injury to the party. It will be useless and worse to Mr. Kell, and he need not hope that it will again be dimitted to representation in a Democratic co-rention. The anti-Tammany men could n use it, if they would; they would not dare fly in the face of the general detestation which it is held. If they should take the trouble of secure control of it it would only be to destroy it and bury it hastily out of the way as a will reminder of corrupt and demoralizing days

THE TAMMANY BOLT. New Fork Tribune (Rep.).
So Mr. Lucius Robinson has succeeded in splitting the Democratic party of New York He is not a Democrat," angrily say some Well, who ever said that he was? Mr. Robinson is a Tilden man, and was once a Republica Mr. Tilden is a railroad wrecker, a speculator i clevated railroad stock, a manipulator of cipher means to be the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency or to destroy the party. That no great love is felt for these per sons by old-fashioned Democrats who have certain definit convictions in regard to questions of public policy is not strange But Mr. Tilden has a mortgage on th party, and Mr. Robinson acts as Tilden' lawyer to foreclose on the mortgage and turn the Democrats out of the prop erty. The result is, of course, certain defeat-but what then? Mr. Tilden will still be able to say that he can carry New York as candidate for the Presidency, and that nobody else shall be permitted to do so as the Democratic candi-date. What can the Convention do? It will not dare to nominate a candidate whom Mr. Tilden and his friends would stab in New York

for the Democrats have no chance of success, although they have the Solid South behind them, unless they can carry this State. In the end the fight narrows itself to this: Mr. Robinson was ready to smash the Democratic party rather than have it nominate anybody else, and Mr. Tilden will be ready to smash it also rather than have it nominate anybody else. Robinson now and Tilden hereafter are its foreordained candidates, and defeat is its destiny.

It must be said of the Tammany men that they have showed more sturdiness and pluck they have showed more sturdiness and pluck than was expected from Democrats of the thoroughly disciplined variety. In fact, the Convention itself did not believe that Tammany would boit, and hoped to the last that Democrats would boit, and hoped to the last that Demo-cratic discipline would prove stronger than the sense of insult and wrong. For once, however, the Tammany organization goes into the open field, with John Kelly as its candidate for Gov-ernor, to show what power it has. If it can control as many votes as it claims to control, it will render a Democratic victory in New York impossible without its aid; and when Mr. Robinson and Mr. Inden have been out away in political grayes, it will return to its away in political graves, it will return to its place as the only real Democracy of New York, if ever that party seeks to recover and reorganize itself, and to strive for control of this State with

At present, all that Republicans have to do i At present, all that Republicans have to do is to make good use of their opportunity. They cannot safely neglect earnest and faithful work. But they can rest assured that such effort will be crowned this year by an overwhelming victory in New York, which will go far to settle the

result of the next Presidential campaign.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN NEW YORK. New York Times (Rep.). And in this connection there is one po which cannot safely be neglected. The defec-Democrats in this city, -and that remains to be | Maximum, 77; minimum, 47. seen,-unquestionably strengthens them in the pendent voters, from whom much of the Repullican vote is drawn; it even does so, beyond an doubt, with some Republicans themselves, an that not only outside of, but within, this city Any suspicion, therefore, that the Republica managers were "trading" with the Tamman bolters would be singularite unfortunate for or Any suspicion, therefore, that the Republican managers were "trading," with the Tamman bolters would be singularly unfortunate for ou cause, and all occasions for such suspicion should be scrupulously avoided. It is not to be denied that to a certain class of politicians not without representatives among Republicans, a situation like the present offer great temptations. Every yote for John Kelly for Governor is equivalent, to a vote for Mr. Cornell, and there are not lacking those who think that it would be justifiable to elect Mr. Cornell by such means. Whether it would be justifiable or not, the snapicion that he was seeking an election by such means would be very harmful, if not fatal to him. Every on knows that Mr. Kelly wants simply free swing at the patronage and the Treasury of New Yor City; that his present attitude, dividing the majority party in the city, exposes him to thrisk of failure in that direction, and that in any trade he would seek advantage in his scheme of municipal plunder. The Republicans canno afford even to let people think that they are ready to comive at those schemes. Their logical and natural political foe is the Democracy of the State and the city, and if they expect to who they must command the conflience of the people that they are sustaining an uncompromising battle all along the line.

Mr. Robinson is probably a stronger Democratic

battle all along the line.

Mr. Robinson is probably a stronger Democra
candidate than any one who could have be
named in his place. But what would have be named in his place. But what would have been a temporary advantage to the Republican party would have been a serious misfortune to the State. It would be an evil day when a party as oowerful as is the Democratic party of New York, including among its leaders so many men of standing among its leaders so many men of standing among its leaders so many men of standing among of a corrupt, vulgar, and greedy faction. The State would have suffered not only injury but, disgrace if an organization that always commands nearly half, and often a majority, of the votes of the State, had yielded to a clique whose chief grievance is that its members have been checked in their career of public plunder.

apable of sacrificing the greatest interest to his ity, his malice, and his greed. His attitude vanity, his markes and his green that is confessedly one of rule or ruin, and he has no better excuse for his treason than personal disappointment and chagrin. Because Robinson has turned out some of his pets, he joins hands with Conkling to elect Cornell and to turn New York over to the Republicans, and this on the heels of a Presidential election, wherein, if the Democrats fail to carry New York, they must march upon certain defeat.

Yet are there men who, calling themselves Democrats, have extended Kelly at Tilden's ex-

pense, and who, even now, secretly hope that Keily's movement to destroy Tilden will suc-

ceed.

There are not two sides to this question. All the money and all the organized effort to prevent the nomination of Robinson have been in Kelly's hands. In the City of New York Til-Kelly's hands. In the City of New York Tilden has not a single newspaper organ. To preserve harmony, the anti-Tammany delegates
submitted to their exclusion without a word,
leaving Tammany in possession of its seats in
the Convention. Outside of the City of New
York Robinson's vote was almost unanimous.
Yet under the plea that Robinson is not a
Democrat, Kelly violates his honor, secedes
from a body he has failed to centrol, and sets
up what he calls a simon-pure Democratic machine, with David Dudley Field to turn the
crank and William Dorsheimer to blow the bellows.

Obviously, the millennium has not yet ar

THE DIRTY LOAFER KEARNEY. From the Baltimore American.

If Dennis Kearney should carry out the threat which be made last Sunday to burn Gen. Grant in effigy upon the Saud-Lots of San Francisco. upon his arrival there from Japan, he will find himself in altogether a different position than when he hastened back to the Golden Horn to quiet his hordes who were seeking the blood of Charles De Young. The excitement will not be less intense, and it will be directed against Kearney himself, and any attempts he may make to calm the excitement will but add fuel to the fiames. The hippodrome business has been put an end to, but the people of San Francisco intend to give Gen. Grant a reception worthy of so distinguished a man after so long a sojourn in reign lands, and will not consent to have him insulted as soon as he places foot on his native shores again. Kearney doubtless does not feel in the best possible mood after the unexpected defeat of his party at the polls, but an attempt to vent his spicen in the way he purposes would be the best purposes would be the best purposes would be the best possible to be the best possible mood after the unexpected defeat of his party at the polls, but an attempt to vent the best possible mood after the unexpected defeat of his party at the polls, but an attempt to vent the best possible mood after the unexpected defeat of his party at the polls, but an attempt to vent his spice in the best possible mood after the unexpected defeat of his party at the polls, but an attempt to vent his spice in the best polls. sible mood after the unexpected undoubtedly be resented in the most summary manner. Recent events have stirred up so much manner. Recent events have surred up so much bad blood in San Francisco, that, according to report, many people wish Kearney would carry out his threat, so that they might take advantage of the opportunity to hang the pestilential demagor. Kearney is, however, like all or his class, too much of a coward to run any risk of ending his life with a haiter around his neck.

THE UTES.

They Will Not Work, and Show a Disposi-

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 16.—On the 10th nst. Agent Meeker, at the White River, Colorado, Agency, wrote Gov. Pitkin a letter stating that the Ute Indians objected to doing more farming, and that Chief Johnson had assaulted him, driving him from his house; that he had conferred with other Chiefs, and they laughed at the assault, agreeing that Meeker might proceed with the plowing, but that they would do no more of it. Mr. Meeker says he feels that cone of the whites are safe, and has no confidence in the Indians. Since this letter reports have reached here that the Agency buildings have been burned, and that the Indians are raiding along White and Bear Rivers. No definit reports of murders being committed are yet received. Troops have been ordered to the Agency. It is supposed that the prospecting and mining in North Park, which is the hunting ground of the Utes, have excited the

No further reports were received at military eadquarters yesterday relative to the threat ened uprising of the Utes at the White River Agency. In reply to telegrams sent to Wash ngton the following was received:

ington the following was received:

Washington, Sept. 16. — Lieut. - Gen. Sheridan:
In reply to your dispatch of yesterday relative to
the white River Uses under Agent Mecker, the Secretary of War approves the request of the
Interior Department just received. The
General of the Army directs that the necessary
orders be given to the nearest military commander
to the Agency to detail a sufficient number of
troops to arrest such indian Chiefs as are insubordinate, and enforce obedience to the requirements
of the Agent, and afford him such professions. the Agent, and afford him such prot

Orders were sent to Brig.-Ges. Crook to detail a sufficient force from Fort Fred Steele to quell the insurrection if any exists. It may be well to note the fact that Agent Meeke some time ago sent in reports of the insubordination of the Indians at his Agency, which upon

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, VASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17-1 a. m .- Indicans-For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather, warmer southwest reering to colder northwest winds, higher ba-

For the Lower Lake region, clearing, folowed by clear or partly cloudy weather, winds veering from southwe t to colder northwest, rising, preceded by falling, barometer in the For the Upper Lake region, generally clear weather, colder northwest winds, and higher

barometer.
For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri
Valleys, generally clear weather, colder northwest winds, becoming variable in the north and
wast portions, and higher barometer.

	LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Sept. 16.						
Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.84	49	78	S. W	5		Clear.
11:18 a. m. 2:00 p. m.	29.657	72	34	S. W	14		Fair.
3:53 p. m. 9:00 p. m.	29,866	57	189	W	. 4		Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29,884	57	75	N	4		Clear.

Stations.	Bar. The		Rain. Weather
Albana	29.80 61	S., fresh	Cloudy. Cloudy. Clear.
Algens	. 29.60 48	W., fresh.	Cloudy.
Bome Clay	. 30.48 71	N. E., light	Clear.
Breckingidge		T. W., ITEM	Clear.
Budaio		S. fresh	Cloudy.
Cairo	. 30.05 65	S., gentle	Clear.
Cheyenne	-,30,15 60	S. gentle	Clear.
Chicago		h., gent le.	Clear.
Cincinnati	. 29.92 64	B. W., Iresh	Clear. Threat'
		nigh	Threat'
Davenport		N. W., gen.	Glear.
Denver Des Moines	80.05 58		
The Mollies	30.00 50	n. Wallgh	Clear
Detroit	. 29.98 48	W. W. gen.	.25 Clear. Clear.
Eria.	29.59 60	W. Iresn.	Clear.
Erie	. 29.70 46	TV contract	.05 Cloudy.
Fort Garry	. 29.87 42		Clear.
Fort Gibson.		S F frost	Clear.
Grand Have		W W hetak	Cicar.
Ingianapolis	. 29.89 62	N W Habi	.10 Cicar.
Keokuk	. 29.36 64	N W front	Clear.
Lacrosse	. 29.91 55	W fresh	Clear.
Leavenworth		N. gentle	Chuar.
Louisville		S W fresh	Clear.
Madison		W. fresh	.05 Clear.
Marquette		W. freso	03 Clear
Mempuls		Calm	.03 Clear.
MIIWAUKOE		W., brisk	.13 Clear.
Nashvillie		Calm	Clear
New Orleans	30.05 77	N. W., light	Hazy.
North Platte	. 29.73 59	N. E. fresh	Clear.
Omana		Calm	Clear.
Oswego	. 29.78 57	S. gentle	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.83 40	N. W., fresh	.02 Clear.
Pioche	. 29.89 72	B., gentle.	1 Clear.
Pittsburg	. 29.80 62	B. W., fresh	Clear. Clear. .58 Clear. Cloudy.
Port Haron.	29,66 48	S. W., tresh	.58 Clear.
Rochester	. 29, 63 58	B. W., light	Cloudy.
Sacramen.o.	. 29.84 78	D. W KCU.	CARREL C BAL
Salt LakeCit	7 30.01 5	N. E., gen	Clear.
Sanensky	. 24.76 55	N., high	Clear.
San Francisc		W. Iresh.	Foggy
Shreveport		Calm	Clear. Clear. Clear.
St. Louis		W., fresh	Clear.
St. Paui	. 29.87 57	. W., fresh	Clear.
Toledo	20.77 53	N. Iresh.	Clear.
Vicksourg	. \$0.00 70	N. W., light	Clear.
Virginia Cit Winnemucce	y 29,85 66	B. E., frest	Clear.
Springfield.	31.03 6	W., gentle.	v. Clear.
mbring neid" .	. 29.99 65	N. W., Ireal	Clear.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—The Presidential party, consisting of the President and Mrs. Hayes, Birchard and Master Rutherford, Gen. Sherman, Cols. Tourtelotte and Bacon of Gen.

FOREIGN.

Story of an English Trooper Who Survived the Cabul Massacre.

Others Belonging to the Embassy Known to Be Alive.

Urgent Appeals from the Besieged Englishmen Ignored by the Ameer.

Views of the London "Times" on the Russo-German Controversy.

Believes There Is No Cause for a Misunderstanding.

Another Flight of Rumors Alleging the Czar's Death.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMEER GUILTY. LONDON, Sept. 16 .- The military correspon ent of the Times says: "It is difficult, in th face of the overwhelming evidence to the con trary, to believe that Yakoob Khan played an honorable part in the recent shameful deeds a Cabul. It is significant that Mai. Cavagnari's principal native assistant is believed to have died a short time before the outbreak, under suspicious circumstances. Being Aighan, and well acquainted with the workings of the Oriental Court, his presence in the British Residency was dangerous to those plotting the outbreak.

YAKOOB'S GRIEF. Yakoob Khan has sent another letter to Ali Kheyl, expressing his deep grief and distress at the recent events. He says he has confidence in the British Government, and announces his intention to pupish the offenders.

OFF FOR AFGHANISTAN Forty officers and over 1.100 men leave Oneen town promptly to engage in operations against

Afghanistan. ANOTHER TIMES ARTICLE. LONDON, Sept. 16.-The Times in a leading editorial article says: "It is not the policy of surrender and withdrawal from Afghanistan that is now really formidable to the settlement on which the nation was last year agreed, but rather the movement for annexation and adventure, which is to be dreaded and resisted, and which is being deliberately advocated by some who opposed last year's campaign. It is simply a waste of time to speculate upon the signifi cance of certain wordy vaporing in Russian newspapers, and assertions are certainly not to be accepted without proof concerning Russian

nstigation in the massacre." A TROOPER'S STORY OF THE MASSACRE. STALA, Sept. 16 .- One of the troopers of Maj. Cavagnari's escort arrived at Lundi Khotal yesterday. He says that the roof of the British Residency at Cabul was commanded by othe houses, and was consequently untenable by the besieged, who made a trench outside. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon on the day of the massacre Maj. Cavagnari received a wound rom a ricocheting bullet in his forehead. Mr. Jenkyns, Maj. Cavagnari's assistant, who arrived at the residency during the attack, wrote to the Ameer for help, and the Ameer's reply was, "God will. I am making arrangements. A previous request for aid from Maj. Cavagnar had met with the same reply. Mr. Jenkyns wrote again when Maj. Cavagnari was wounded but the bearer of the letter was cut to piece

by the mutineers. The trooper then started, but was disarme and imprisoned. He succeeded in escaping at daybreak on the 4th of September, and visited the residency, where he saw the corpse of Lieut. mission, lying across a mountain gun. He says that Mr. Jenkyns was with a person called Yanyah Kahn, and was, therefore PRESUMABLY ALIVE.

The escaped trooper saw no troops on the roa from Cabul to Jelalabad and Dakka, and, so far as he knew, none were coming. A comrade who was confined in Cabul informed him that Lieut, Hamilton shot three of the mutipeer with his revolver, and killed two with his sabre. Dr. Keiley, who was connected with the mis sion, was lying dead inside the residency.

Maj. Cavagnari was in a room which was burnt, and which had fallen in. His body had not been found. Three native officers of the guides were burned to death near the residency The grass-cutters were in safety. ANOTHER THEORY.

London, Sept. 16.-A dispatch from Bombay says: "It is believed that the rumor of the Ameer's complicity in the late outrage was spread by the mutineers to induce the tribes to join them. The Ghilzais, near Shutargardan and Candahar, have made professions of friendliness to the British." MORE DISTURBANCES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.-An Allahabad telegram says that disturbances are reported at Zemin danar, where the Governor is besieged in a fort. STILL ANOTHER.

LONDON, Sept. 16 .- A Simla corresponden reports that it is believed serious differences had arisen between the Ameer and Maj. Cavagnar relative to the treatment of persons who had been friendly to the British under the amnest clause of the Gundamuk treaty.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW. LONDON, Sept. 16.-The Mark Lane Expres says: The few samples of new wheat exhibited in Mark Lane have been wretchedly poor, bot in quality and condition. A great deal of barley is also so stained as to be unavailable for malting. From two and one-half to three quarters per acre seems to be the average yield of wheat, with, perhaps, some reservation in favor of oats. All spring crops are, to a great extent, failures, and peas most especially, while the root crops are but little better. Pending the arrival of the new crop, the supplies of the old home-growth of wheat have been

UNEXCEPTIONALLY SMALL. At 150 of the principal towns last week farmers delivered a little over 16,500 quarters, against an average of 44,000 quarters the corresponding week for the four previous years. The prices for insignificant quantities offering are unchanged. The principal features in foreign has been a diminution in shipments from America, and comparatively light supplies in London, only amounting to 49,000 quarters up to Frida last. Trade has been quiet. Sellers have shown little desire to press sales, being encouraged by the certainty that the home crop is lamentably deficient, while the visible supply in America is diminished. Though a raise is hoped for by sellers before long, it is impossible to ignore the

AMERICA MUST CONTROL THE PRICES for the present cereal year, although it is mor than probable that the Continental require ments will absorb a large proportion of th available surplus which at present threatens to glut the United Kingdom markets. Severa cargoes of wheat off the coast have been taken for Continental account during the past week.

In feeding stuffs there has been little note worthy change. Malze has recovered from the recent slight depression. Barley, owing to the present scarcity, has well maintained former values. Oats have receded three pence per

quarter in consequence of liberal supplies.

To sum up, the present campaign opened with a very moderate range of prices for all cereal roduce, and the attention of the trade was centered on America, whose future action, though demanding careful watchfulness, should not be productive of alarm. At the close of the week there was a decidedly better inquiry

improvement was obtainable. The arrivals at ports of call during the week have been moder ate. Wheat off coast ruled very firm, with a good demand both for the United Kingdom and the Continent, at an advance of 1s to 1s 6d per quarter. Maize was in moderate request at an advance of 3d per quarter.

Barley to arrive has been PREELT OFFERED

and receded slightly. Sales of English wheat last week amounted to 13,645 quarters at 47s 11d per quarter, against 52,592 quarters at 45s per quarter during the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Sept. 6 were 1,761,418 hundred weights of wheat, an 216,157 hundred weights of flour.

At Mark Lane to-day (Monday) there was an active trade in foreign wheat. Fine American sorts in some cases were 1s 6d per quarter higher on the week. Flour advanced a shilling per sack. Barley steady. Maize firm, Oate

GREAT BRITAIN.

TRADE DEPRESSION. LONDON, Sept. 16 .- As proof of the depression in trade, the Chairman of the annual Congress of Trades'-Unions stated that four of the principal Unions spent £260,000 relieving members during the past year. The short-time move ment at Oldbam has not produced any appreciable effect upon the market for home yarns. Ninety out of every hundred members of the Oldham Cotton-Spinners' Association favor a reduction of 5 per cent in winders' wages. The reduction will therefore commence on the 20th A SUICIDAL SCHEME.

Mitchell Henry, Home-Rule member of Parliament for Galway, declines having any connec tion with the scheme for an Irish political convention. He describes its plan as an invitation to the Home-Rule League to commit snicide. DIED.

John Carlyle, a vounger brother of Thomas Carlyle, the historian, is dead. LONDON, Sept. 16 .- The death is announced of Sydney Smith Bell. The Rt.-Rev. Charles Baring, D. D., late Bishop of Durham, is dead.

WILL WAIT. Sir Henry Tyler has written to Col. Grey, saying that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company onsiders it better to wait the course of events, and does not propose to prolong a controversia correspondence.

Besides the £96,000 in bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, a smaller smount of gold was taken from the open market for the United States.

is largely backed at 20 to 1 against him for the race for the Cæsarwitch Stakes on Oct. 7.

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS. The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday or repairs.

RETALIATORY. LONDON, Sept. 16 .- Alexander MacDonald, member of Parliament for Stafford, and President of the Miners' National Association, in addressing a meeting of miners' delegates, at Glasrow, advised them to restrict the output of coal to ten hundredweight per man daily, and thus checkmate the iron masters for having blown out their furnaces. The meeting approved the course proposed ABANDONED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The intention of sending an amateur athletic team to the United States has been abandoned for this year. It has been found impossible to complete a first-class tear until too late in the season.

BARBARIC PLEDGE OF GOOD PAITH. By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The ivory tusk, seven eet long, sent by King Cetywayo to Lord Chelmsford as a pledge of faith in negotiation and an earnest of submission, has reached Lonion, and will be presented to the Queen.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

EUROPE ALARMED. LONDON, Sept. 16 .- The Times savs: " The extraordinary controversy now alarming Europe an the supposed misunderstanding between Gortschakoff and Bismarck shows what dangerous stuff is all around us. A ring of interested speculators, in the confusion, seems to have haif-persuaded the illustrious' statesmen that the greatness of one empire is incompatible with he greatness of the other. For the Russian and German nations, at present the difficulty appears to be to manufacture reasons for flying at each other's throats. Their interests are in no respect opposed: neither owns territory coveted by the other. We believe much of this flourishing of swords will be found to be merely exercises of fencing-schools, but it is time the

HYMEN'S MESSENGERS.
MADRID, Sept. 16.—The Duke of Ossuna and he Duke of Medina-Sidonia go to Vienna to officially ask the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria in marriage with the King of Spain. THE CUBAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 16 .- A dispatch from Madrid savs the Spanish Government is rather embarrassed by the increasing agitation in Cuba. Gen. Martinez Campos has proposed to his colleagues to make a clear statement of his reform policy as soon as the Cortes meets, but the Ministers and Conservative members want to defer the question until after the marriage of King Alfonso.

RUSSIA.

EXCITING RUMORS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Towards the close of the Paris Bourse to-day, a rumor was circulated that the Emperor of Russia was dead, but neither the Russian Embassy nor the Grand Dukes now in Paris have any such news.

ON A SICK BED. By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.
BERLIN, Sept. 15.—It is reported, apparently on good authority, that the Czar is seriously ill. It is known that the sickness with which he was attacked in 1868 has never entirely left him, and he has been much shaken since the excitement of the Turkish war. His death is discussed as the commencement of a revolution in the politics of Continental Europe.

GERMANY. THE EMPEROR. BERLIN, Sept. 16 .- The Emperor has returned o the Capital, having completed the inspection

The Official Gazette publishes a decree dissolv ing the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. The Minister of the interior alse publishes a notification fixing the election of Direct Electors for Sept. 30, and the election of Deputies for Oct.

of the autumn maneuvres.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Constantinople dis-patch sa, s: Telegrams from Adrianople repreent that the Mussulmans in Eastern Kor are flying to Adrianople for protection, and are atterly destitute. News from Bagdad is reassuring. Several Kurdish Chiefs have submitted, and Sheik Abdullah is retreating, pressed by a large force.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 16.—Rizarelli, Extreme Radical, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Valence, defeating a Moderate Re Olivier, the Bonapartist, who was elected a member of the Caamber of Deputies for Guin-

gamp, is Auguste Ollivier, and not Emile Ollivier, the eminent French statesman. ITALY.

THE BUDGET.

ROME, Sept. 16.—The Italian budget for 1880 shows a deficit of 6,000,000 ifre.

FIRES.

Burning of the Wisconsin Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Delavan.

All the Furniture and the Property of the Pupils Saved.

Loss to the State of Nearly \$250,000-No Insurance on the Building.

Destruction of Rindskopf's Large Distillery Near Milwaukee.

AT DELAVAN, WIS.

DELAYAN, Wis., Sept. 16.—At 8:15 this mor ng a fire was discovered in the cupola of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum by the chambermaid of the institute, and the air was soon darkene by wreaths of smoke. A rapid run, and Asylum Hill revealed the fact that one of the important State institutions was wrapped in flames.

The fire was first discovered in the cupola, and the pine boards that formed the roof, and of which with like joist the cupola was constructed, blazed up like tinder, and in less than five minutes after the fire was discovered all communication between the upper and lower portion of the building was cut off by the fallng of the circular stairs.

As soon as the flames broke out upon the oof the chemical engine belonging to the town, which was at no great distance, was signaled nd, moving rapidly to the grounds, was th first to have a hose playing upon the flames.

A second and third slarm were quickly sounded, and met a prompt response by the cit zens, but the fire burned with such fierce intensity that all hope of saving the structure was oon abandened, and the attention of the citizens was called to saving the contents and protecting the outer buildings not yet included in the conflagration.

At first the pupils who occupied the building were dazed by the unwonted excitement, and, cowed by the swift flames, huddled together and eemed hardly to comprehend the calamity that had befallen them; but they soon comprehended the disaster, and perceived the except of the danger which threatened their property and lives. They then made a rush for heir luggage, and worked energetically in trans ferring it to a place of safety.

In half an hour the flames had passed to the ast wing, the wind being in the west, and in ac hour and a half the whole structure, the main building, the east and west wings, and the ngine-room in the rear smoldered suilenly, occasionally varied by gleams of flame as the woodwork of the interior ignited and con-

The origin of the fire is uncertain. One theory advocated is that of spontaneous combustion, protracted and extreme drought, the highly inflammable nature of the woodwork, and also the rapid and extended spread of the fire gave weight to this theory in the some persons. It was first discovered in the cupola by the chambermaid about 8 o'clock. There were tanks under the cupola with hose attached sufficient in ordinary cases to subdue like fire, and two Babcocks, fully charged, were ready for use; but the strong wind that blew at the time, and the draft that came through the circular stairway, prevented the stoppage of the flares, and rendered the destruction building certain.

With the exertions of the citizens all the roperty it contained was saved, including the library, safe, and the contents of all the rooms. The length of the structure was 250 feet over all; breadth, sixty feet; and the entrances to both wings were not secured by iron doors, but were open, giving the flames full progress in all parts of the building. The Institute had just commenced its yearly

session, with an attendance of 155 pupils, a larger number than have ever before been registered, and that would receive the advantages offered by the State for their instruction by the best corps of instructors that could be secured The first building was erected in 1854, intended to be a wing to the main structure, erected in 1856. This supplied the needs of the State until 1867, when the west wing was built. The estimated cost of the building is \$250, 000, upon which there is no insurance, the State

eight years.
ANOTHER DISPATCH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DELAYAN, Wis., Sept. 16.—The Wisconsin institute for the education of the deaf and dumb, located at this place, was discovered to be on fire at 8 o'clock this morning, and before noon the entire building was a smoking mass of ruins,-a total loss without any insurance. The fire originated in the boys' sleeping department, near the centre of the main building, on the third floor. The most heroic efforts were put forth by the Fire Department with their chem ical engine, aided by a large force of citizens but all to no purpose. A large portion of the furniture was saved. It is believed the students, of which there were 140 in the building at the time, all escaped uninjured, although one lad in his haste to get down leaped from third-story window and landed safely on the walk below. The building was a very fine tructure, erected at an expense of \$100,000, and was a source of just pride to the citizens of the State. It will undoubtedly be rebuilt at an

AT LAKE, WIS. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—At 1 o'clock

this morning a fire broke out in the Louis Rindskopf Lake Shore Distillery, in the Town of Lake, a short distance south of the Bay View village limits. Fully forty minutes elapsed be fore word could be conveyed to the neares engine-house in the city, and when the steamer reached the scene there was no water to be had Consequently the entire premises,—distillery, engine and boiler house, coal-shed, bonded warehouse, cattle-sheds, and even a portion of the pier extending into the lake, became prey to the flames. The distillery was built by Louis Rindskopf in 1878, and, with outbuildings, pier etc., cost in the aggregate \$60,000. During the war waged by the Government upon the whis-

dercantile, of Cleveland..... Union, of Philadelphia 1,000
Pennsylvania 1,500
Romer 1,500
Roger Williams 1,000
Hamburg 1,500
New Hampshire 1,500
Traders' of Chicago 2,500
American, of New York 1,500
Rindskopf iabors under the impression that he has an insurance of \$3,000 on his cattle sheds and other property in B. M. Weil's agency, but Mr. Weil states that the policies were canceled some time since. Therefore, the loss in that direction is total.

Messrs. Hoffman & Zimmerling had leased the premises, and were about ready to put the

the premises, and were about ready to put the distillery in operation. AT MINOOKA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MINOOKA, Ill., Sept. 16.—The public-school

Building was burned to the ground this morning about 8 o'clock. The janitor came to the building as usual, built a fire in the primary-room, and went in the basement to prepare kindling to light one in the grammar-room, when smoke was discovered oozing from the west side of the building. The bell was immediately rung, and crowds flocked to the scene of conflagration from all parts of the village. An entrance was forced to the belfry, when it was discovered that the upper part of the building was in flames, which soon enveloped the bell

The organ, two clocks, and a few books from the library were all that was saved. The Board of Education will meet this evening to make arrangements for renting a building till a new one can be erected. Total loss about \$6,000; insurance, \$3,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IN CHICAGO. A still-alarm of fire at 11:25 last evening to Engine Company No. 1 was caused by a fire on the main floor of the five-story brick building Nos. 10 and 12 North Canal street, occupied by Loewenthal Bros., dealers in rags, paper-stock, and metals. Damage trifling. Cause, sponaneous combustion amongst the rags.

The alarm from Box 558 at 2:25 last evening was caused by a fire in the rear of No. 834 West Lake street, a two-story frame bara, owned and occupied by Moses Walsh. On account of the strong wind the fire spread to the one-story frame cottage at No. 9 Hoyne street, also owned by Mr. Walsh, and occupied by B. J. Cook as a residence, and also to the two-story frame barn in the rear of Nos. 836 and 838 West Lake street, owned and occupied by John Mitchell as a livery stable. This latter barn is damaged to the extent of about \$100, which is july covered by insurance. Mr. Walsh's barn was damaged to the extent of about \$50, on which there was no insurance, and the cottage \$50, which is fully covered and the cottage s.o., which is fully covered by insurance in some unknown company. Mr. Cook lost \$300 on furniture, upon which there was no insurance. The alarm was turned in by John Fallon, of No. 893 West Lake street, who was informed of the fire by some small boys who were playing in the alley. The lire was very playing to the alley. The lire was very playing to the processing the work of an incendiary, presume very plainly the work of an incendiary, presum-ably the same one who has been at work in that district for months past. Several stories were aftoat regarding the appearance of a certain person in that neighborhood, but not cliable was ascertained in connection with it. The police think they have a clew, which they propose to work, but they are very close-

AT HASTINGS, NEB. HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 16 .- A great fire has occurred at Hastings, Neb. An entire block is burned, and half of another. The goods were nostly saved in a damaged condition. Two elevator are among the buildings. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; partly covered by in

RELIGIOUS.

THE ANN ARBOR CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 16.—The Methodist piscopal Conference adjourned to-day after a week's session. The Revs. L. P. Davis and A F. Bourns were elected Board Visitors to the Garrett Biblical Institute, of which the Rev. W. X. Ninde, for three years pastor of the Central M. E. Church of Detroit, becomes President The Revs. B. Clements, B. S. Taylor, J. S. Smar. W. E. Bigelow, D. C. Jacokes, W. J. Campbell, and John Russell were elected Triers of Appeals. H. C. Northrop was chosen Treas nrer of the Conference, vice D. Carter, resigned and J. M. Arnold Agent of the Preachers' Aid Society. The Conference voted to raise \$2,000 by collections in churches in aid of the reconstruction of the Port Huron church.

The most prominent appointments were: De troit—Central Church, the Rev. J. H. Bayles; Tabernacle, the Rev. C. F. Allen; Jefferson Avenue, the Rev. R. S. Pardington; Fourth Street, the Rev. W. Q. Burnet. Adriau—The Rev. W. H. Pierce. Flint—Court Street, the Rev. J. Venning; Garland Street, the Rev. J. Venning; Garland Street, the Rev. A. F. Boarns. Bay City—The Rev. Washaugton St. Johns. Akkinsur—Fremont Avenue, the Rev. Jonns. Atkinson—Fremont Arenue, the Rev. J. S. Josiyn; Woodward Avenue, the Rev. J. E. Diverty. West Bay City—The Rev. William Dawes, Saginaw City—Washington Avenue, the Rev. L. H. Reddick; Ames Church, the Rev. J. W. Crippen. East Saginaw—Jefferson Street, the Rev. J. H. McEldowney; Hess Street, the Rev. C. Gibbs. Port Huron—The Rev. H. S. White. Marquette—The Rev. C. th. Morgan.

The Procedure Processing Processing Street, C. H. S. White. Marquette—The Rev. C. th.

are: Detroit, the Rev. J. W. Fuller; Adrian, the Rev. W. H. Shier: Fint, the Rev. J. Josiya; Port Huron, the Rev. J. N. Elwood; Lake Superior, the Rev. John Burnett; Alpena (new district), the Rev. W. J. Richards.

The Rev. R. B. Pope, for three years pastor of the church in this city, is transferred to the Rock River (I.1.) Conference, and will be appointed to a church in Chicago. Resolutions were adopted favoring prohibition and declaring the sale of liquor (except for medicinal purposes) to be a crime and sign reconstructed by rain from the use of tobacco in all form

BISHOP HARRIS. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—Bishop-elect Samuel S. Harris, of this diocese, and Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, arrived in the city this morning, and are the guests of ex-Gov. Henry P. Baldwin. The consecration of Bishop Harris will take place at St. Paul's Church to-morrow and is the second Episcopal consecration which and is the second Episcopal consecration which has taken place in Detroit,—that of Bishop Armitage, in 1866, being the first. Bishop Wilmer, who baptized Dr. Harris, confirmed him, ordained him to the deaconate and the ministry, and married him, will act as consecrating Bishop. Bishop Clarkson, of Nebruska, will preach the consecrating sermon. Bishop McLaren, of Himots, and Bishop Gillespie, of Western Michigan, will present the Bishop-elect to the consecrator. The Rev. Drs. Locke and Fulton will be the attending Presbyters, and will place upon him the vestments of his office. The clergy of this diocese holding offices therein will conduct the morning prayer. Bishops Perry, Burgess, and morning prayer. Bishops Perry, Burgess, and Talbot will certainly be present, and possibly Bishop Quintard. A large delegation from Dr. Harris' late charge in Chicago is expected to-

A LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS. Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16.—The action of the Rev. Father Vahey, recently transferred to Fond du Lac by order of Archbishop Henni, in returning here to take forcible possession, if need be, of St. Patrick's parsonage and church, has convinced his friends that the ecceptricity which characterizes his actions amounts to in sanity quite frequently. Archishop Henni will prabably assign the unfortunate priest to missionary service on the Western border, in order that he may enjoy a haven of rest, and recuperate both body and mind. The case elicits comment in Catholic circles, but has falled to produce more than a faint ripple of excitment. produce more than a faint ripple of exciteme

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

Indiana Polis, Ind., Sept. 16 .- in the case of Charles L. Downie, who sues to recover the ossession of a large estate sold or otherwise disposed of by his mother during her life-time, the court to-day ruled against him. His mo was the widow of Clanson Stevens, who left his property to her to be given to her son, Downie, at death. The estate is valued at about \$200,

The new Union Express Company is making arrangements to begin business at this point, but over what road it will operate is not yet de-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 16.-The crops of fruits and garden vegetables hereabouts, like the yield of grain, excel anything ever before known here. Apples are very abundant and in excellent condition; also grapes and rears. The watermeion crop, now completed, was enormous; over 1,500,000 were shipped from this city. North and East. Vegetables of all kinds are very prolific. The corn crop promises to be wonderful. It has been a season of surprising bounty in this section of the Wabash Valley.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 16.—At moon today the corner-stone of a handsome Masonic
temple to cost \$50,000 was laid here with imposing ceremonies, by Grand Master Sutton, in presence of an immense concourse of people. Masonic bodies of this and neighboring towns turned out in procession and made a fine display. Judge Allen Zoliavs delivered the oration.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16 .- The Commer cial Exchange to-day, by a vote of 94 to 64, adopted the cental system as a basis for the purchase and sale of flour, grain, and seeds, to take effect Jan. 1, 1880.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from amountees the death of E. B. D.

ARTESIAN

Falling Off in the Su Sunk in This

The Original Jacobs-We and at the Dis

Complaint has been made of an insufficient supply of Poor-House and Insane A he location of the two in an artesian well was sunk time all the water that was dditions were made to the creased supply was consequently happened that the out, exposing the institution ger in case of fire as well a ience. The old well was r flow temporarily increase successful attempt was a new well. But now it app has again given out; and tha either before the institution moved or before another we

sunk, or something done to other source. Mention was also made th fact that the artesian we which was sunk originally filling the lakes there, the amount of water which that in consequence of that, supply obtained from the c nd trees were suffering. whether this were true of in the city and county, of been sunk during the last Chicago people whose me the 'sixties will probably stances attending and followed

THE PIBST ARTES THE FIRST ANTES
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ecy came true. Alt
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the city reservoirs, althou soon afterwards have the city reservoirs, althou and cotton and woolen fact to any considerable extent, the baths, and bathing-houses on paper, the proposed "greempse to the Supreme Universe," and the schook pitals have only been reare yet the wells have sent for ing forth, their waters, a pe and burned to the ground, a time from curious visitor ple have been supplied product of the subterrane eagoan of those days will a product of the subterrane cagoan of those days will a stock company was formed and do all those grand, mag it was proposed to do and and that it was called the C

THOUSANDS OF DOLLA

THOUSANDS OF DOLLA
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Company in the fullness of
T. B. Read, its Geoer
and Mr. Read, beu
of a decidedly practical turthe water to account in the
out of which he has reaped
This little dip into his
revelation may serve as
count of a reportorial visit;
famous wells, and as a ren
especially the old-reade
which prevailed over their
They haven't moved, nor h which prevailed over their They haven't moved, nor h although their natural fore The windmills have gone, carried the water to a head aurface have been taken do the water doesn't gush for roar that characterized it they say, has fallen off so fourths, and yet it is enou fourths, and yet it is enough the purposes even now. The taste, though a little hard, the domestic purposes exc washing. Its health-giving believed in, and people out money and without piposes. The wells are over reached in each case by an half inches through, which for some twenty-five feet rock which forms the pipedistance.

distance.

THE FALLING OFF
is generally accounted for
other wells have since bee
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what on the boring of the
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eago Alcohol Works,—ab
of the original wells
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the distillery people thou
way of water taxes. It
rels a day, and the wate way of water taxes. It rels a day, and the wate and for cooling purpose mashes comes out of the inch pipe some three feet flows into a cistern, when place required. A large tautother part of the supp dimped daily several chu der it fit for the cooling. The water taxes of the \$700 or \$800 a monta. The cost of boring the wabout \$8,000, so that itself within a year. But case of the two wells white-pond, the supply has flow continues constant all the purposes required.

have gone into the well to only one case—that of flow entirely ceased. I feet deep, which former minute, though it probations—fourth of that amo supply the park lake, rockery, add to the to the one at Central Parlons a minute, but is informations, the man who has these wells, and who, by one at the Stock-Yard one at the Stock-Yard down 1,600 feet, he can

down 1,800 feet, he car
which will send up a str
not liable to give out.
the Central Park well
come up at no distant de
Board.
Humboldt Park also
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minute through a pipe n
five feet above the s
another well on Hum
Humboldt boulevard, w
and proves a bonanza to
there for water, pres
milk, in orner, of course
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parties, though the
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of milk-carts about the
kick on the part of resh
water that costs nothin
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as yet the Commission
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tion. Besides these we
in the Village of Ma
bonievard, which also h
AT THE ST AT THE

there are three. The of 1,250 feet in depth, and every sixteen seconds. To bored in 1860, is of the fifty gailons in eleven. The taird one, sank death, runs, however, seventeen seconds. It bore with five-inch tabithe others, the head is first sunk.

H. H. Shufeldt has a corner of Chicago aven and finds that it cuts d in the saving of water the

ks, and a few books from hat was saved. The Board cet this evening to make enting a building till a new Total loss about \$6,000; the origin of the fire is un-

e at 11:25 last evening to a 1 was caused by a fire on the story brick building Canal street, occupied by dealers in rags, paper-stock, ge triding. Cause, spon-

amonest the rags.

5x 555 at 2:25 last evening in the rear of No. 834 West ory frame baro, owned and Walsh. On account of the e spread to the one-story t No. 9 Hoyne street, ir. Walsh, and occupied a residence, and also frame barn in the rear West Lake street, owned a Mitchell as a livery stable, damaged to the extent of lutiv covered by insurance, is damaged to the extent of a there was no insurance, which is fully covered to the extent of the was no insurance, which is fully covered to the extent of the was no insurance, which is fully covered to the washown company. Mr.

oc. which is fully covered e upknown-company. Mr. in furniture, upon which ice. The alarm was turned of No. 893 West Lake street, of the fire by some small mr in the aliey. The tire was k of an incendiary, presuments who has been at work aonshapast. Several stories of the appearance of a cerneithborhood, but nothing neithborhood, but nothing ned in connection with it, y have a clew, which they but they are very close-

Sept. 16.—A great fire has s, Neb. Au entire block is another. The goods were damaged condition. Two ne orinting-office, and one the buildings. The loss is 000; partly covered by in-

IGIOUS. BOR CONFERENCE.

L., Sept. 16.—The Methodist aljourned to-day after a lected Board Visitors to the stitute, of which the Rev. W. rears pastor of the Central Detroit, becomes President, ements, B. S. Taylor, J. S. relow, D. C. Jacokes, W. J. Bussell were elected Triers Northrop was chosen Treasnce, vice D. Carter, resigned, gent of the Preachers' Aid erence voted to raise \$2,000 hurches in aid of the recon-Huron church.

et Huron church.

ett appolitunents were: Dereb, the Rev. J. H. Bayless;
v. C. F. Allen; Jefferson AvePardington; Fourth Street,
roet. Adrian—The Rev. W.

-Court Street, the Rev. J.
i Street, the Rev. A. F.

-The Rev. Washington St.

-Fremont Avenue, the Rev.
award Avenue, the Rev. J. E.
av City—the Rev. William
City—Washington Avenue,
teddick; Ames Church, the
on. East Saginaw—Jefferson
J. H. McEldowney; Hess
C. Gibbs. Port Huron—The
Marquette—The Rev. C. H.

ders of the different districts Rev. J. W. Fuller; Adrian, ier: Flint, the Rev. J. Joslyn; ev. J. N. Elwood; Lake Su-John Burnett; Alpena (new W. J. Richards.)
Pope, for three years pastor of city, is transferred to the Conference, and will be appear in Chicago. Resolutions prohibition and declaring (except for medicinal purae, and also requiring all appsion to the Conference to re-

IOP HARRIS.
Sept. 16.—Bishop-elect Samble diocese, and Bishop Wilarrived in the city this mornguests of ex-Gov. Henry P. st. Paul's Churen to-morrow, Episcopal consecration which in Detroit,—that of Bishop 1866, being the first, who battized Dr. Harbim, ordained him to the the ministry, and married onsecrating Bishop. Bishop maka, will preach the con-Bishop McLaren, of Lilmois, Die, of Western Michigan, will op-elect to the consecrator, exe and Fulton will be the at-18, and will place upon him the office. The clergy of this fices therein will conduct the Bishops Perry, Burgess, and ally be bresent, and possibly A large delegation from Dr. e in Chicago is expected to-

UNPLEASANTNESS-tipatch to The Trauma. Its., Sept. 16.—The action of Vahey, receatly transferred to rder of Archbishop Henni, in o take forcible possession, if trick's parsonage and church, s friends that the ecceptricity zes bis actions amounts to intently. Archbishop Henni will the unfortunate priest to misa the Western border, in order oy a haven of rest, and recupand mind. The case elicits offic circles, but has failed to in a faint ripple of excitement.

INAPOLIS NEWS.

Ind., Sept. 16.-in the case of ie, who sues to recover the arge estate sold or otherwise smother during her life-time, ruled sgainst him. His mother Clanson Stevens, who left his o be given to her son, Downie, state is valued at about \$200,-Express Company is making begin business at this point, ad it will operate is not yet de-

Dispatch to The Tribune.

ind., Sept. 16.—The crops of en veretables hereabouts, like en veretables hereabouts, inc.
n, excel anything ever beforepoles, are very abundant and in
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p, now completed, was enor0,600 were shipped from this
East. Vegetables of all kinds
The corn crop promises to be
has been a season of surprising
action of the Wabash Valley.

Disputch to The Dribuna, Ind., Sept. 16.—At noon to-tone of a handsome Masonic 50,000 was laid here with imposby Grand Master Sutton, in immense concourse of people, of this and neighboring rowns procession and made a fine dis-illen Zollays delivered the ora-

a, Pa., Sept. 16.—The Commer-to-day, by a vote of 94 to 64,

OBITUARY.

s. Sept. 16.—A dispatch from announces the death of E. B. U. known architect of this city.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Lincoln Park, are 1,150 and 1,500 feet deep. The supply from these two last-men-tioned wells has fallen off considerably, and the withered grass and the dead or dying trees are syidence of it.

TWO KENTUCKY LOVERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—There seems to be no

room for doubt that the people of Kentucky

elected Dr. Biackburn Governor, knowing his

guilty of a crime at thought of which humanity

shudders; no doubt they have denberately in

inquiry as to what manner of people inhabit that State. To those who have not taken heed

of the old-time evidences of their essential bar

barism, this instance of it may bring surprise

but, to folks who know them of old, there is

In the summer of '38 we immigrated to Louis

ville, intending to make it our home. A board-

ing-place had been secured for us by my hus

hand's brother, who was there in business, and was anxious about me as a baby-faced country-

girl who would need a chaperone. The one he selected was the keeper of the boarding-house, Mrs. A.—, a native-born Kentucky lady, who

proved to me a judicious and careful friend, and one to whom I look back with gratitude

and affection, notwithstanding our essential

difference of opinion on the great questions o

the day.

Her fortune had been in slaves from her

lived until her marriage to Mr. A-, who had

innerited a very considerable property in Louis-

ville real-estate and servants; but all was lost

and she keeping boarders with one hired serv-ant, while he was trying to learn to sell jewelry

on commission.

She was a member in high standing of the

Fourth-Street M. E. Church; and, in all he poverty and struggle, was a lady. Public

poverty and struggle, was a lady. Public opinion forbade her or her daughters doing any manual labor: but, under protests, and by stealth, they did most of the work in the house; while her son, a lad of 12, was their means of communication with the business-world. I doubt if a sudden conflagration in the house could have justified any one of the four full-grown women in it in going across the street to the pump for a pitcher of water! Certainly po amount of thirst on our part could have warranted such a breach of etiquet; and once, when a great emergency demonstrated her need

no room for astonishment.

Falling Off in the Supply of Those Sunk in This Neighborhood.

The Original Jacobs-Wells at the Parks and at the Distilleries.

Complaint has been made for some time back of an insufficient supply of water at the County Poor-House and Iusane Asylum. Soon after the location of the two institutions at that point an artesian well was sunk which supplied for a time all the water that was needed. But when additions were made to the building, and an increased supply was consequently needed, it unhappily happened that the well began to give out, exposing the institution to imminent danger in case of fire as well as to great inconvenience. The old weil was reamed out, and the flow temporarily increased, while an upsuccessful attempt was made to sink new well. But now it appears that the well has again given out, and that it will not be long either before the institution will have to be moved or before another well will have to be sunk, or something done to get water from an-

other source. Mention was also made the other day of the fact that the artesian well at Lincoln Park, filling the lakes there, was not furnishing the amount of water which it once did, and that in consequence of that, and the insufficient supply obtained from the city pipes, the grass and trees were suffering. Curious to ascertain whether this were true of other artesian wells in the city and county, of which so many have ben sunk during the last fourteen years, a re-porter set out upon a tour of investigation. Chicago people whose memory runs back to the 'sixties will probably recall the circum-stances attending and following the sinking of THE PIEST ARTESIAN YELL.

near the corner of Chicago and Western avenues. The existence of the well had been foretold at a The existence of the wen had been forecome as a Sopiriualistic scance, and its discovery was put forward as a practical demonstration of the truth of the Spiritual philosophy. The petrolemm, which it was prophesied would also come bubbling out of the earth, failed to bubble to my extent, but the eye of faith saw it afar, and the betterers said it was bound to come, sooner or later. The Spiritualistic philosophy was a little off just there, though the water prophecy came true. Although the well first borel and that which was dug soon afterwards have failed to supply statistic receivages, although the passer-miles. soon afterwards have failed to supply the city reservoirs, although the paper-mils and cotton and woblen factories haven't boomed to any considerable extent, the pleasure-grounds, baths, and bathing-houses have only been built baths, and bathing-houses have only been built baths, and bathing-houses have only been built on paper, the proposed "great and magnificent tempte to the Supreme Intelligence of the Universe," and the schools, colleges, and bospitals have only been reared in the imagination, yet the wells have sent forth, and are still sending forth, their waters, a pelt factory was built and burned to the ground, receipts came in for a time from curious visitors, and Chicago people have been supplied with ice,—the frozen product of the subterranean spring. The Chicagoa of those days will also remember that a stock company was formed to run the wells and do all those grand, magnificentthings which It was proposed to do and which it didn't do, and that it was called the Chicago Artesian Well Company.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WERE SUNK
in real estate and improvements, chemists far
and near analyzed the water and prono meed it
good, and the Company built high hopes on its
bonanza. But, somehow or other, the thing
went to seed. The investments shrunk in value
as Chicago real estate depreciated. The pett
factory went up in smoke. Not even the artesian wells were able to put out the blaze. The
Company in the fullness of time sold out to W.
T. B. Read, its General Superintendent,
and Mr. Read, being a gentleman
of a decidedly practical turn of mind, has turned
the water to account in the manufacture of ice,
out of which he has reaped a goodly revenue.

This little dip into history, prophecy, and
revelation may serve as a prolog to an account of a reportorial visit yesterday to the oncefamous wells, and as a reminder to the reader—
especially the old reader—of the excitement
which prevailed over their discovery back in '63.
They haven't moved, nor have they "dried up,"
although their natural force is somewhat abated.
The windmills have gone, the long pipes which
carried the water to a head of 105 feet above the
surface have been taken down, and the pellucid
tream bubbles up and gurgles about the opening.
The flow from the weils is constant, though
the water doesn't gush forth with that rush and
over that characterized it of oid. The supply. THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WERE SUNK the water doesn't gush forth with that rush and roar that characterized it of old. The supply, they say, has fallen off something like three-fourths, and yet it is enough for all practical purposes even now. The water has a pleasant taste, though a little hard, and is used for all the domestic purposes except to do the family washing. Its health-giving powers are generally believed in, and people come and get it without money and without price for drinking purposes. The wells are over 700 feet deep, and are reached in each case by an iron tube four and a half inches through, which extends downwards for some twenty-five feet until it strikes the rock which forms the pipe for the rest of the distance.

istance.

THE FALLING OFF IN THE SUPPLY
is generally accounted for by the fact that many
other wells have since been sunk and are supposed to tap the same source. From the fact
that the flow of the first well decreased somewhat on the boring of the second right beside
it, the supposition would seem to be a reasonable one. The other wells themselves have fallen
off in their productiveness as the digzing process went on and the supposed identical constant source was successively tapped. There is
one at the Empire Distillery,—formerly the Chieago Alcohol Works,—about half a mile south
of the original wells, which has been
running for seven years and has saved
the distillery people thousand of dollars in the
way of water taxes. It yields about 6,000 barrels a day, and the water is used in the mashes
and for cooling purposes. That used for the
mashes comes out of the earth through a fourinch pipe some three feet above the surface and
flows into a cistern, whence it is pumped to the
place required. A large brick recervoir contains
snother part of the supply, and into this are
dumped daily several chunks of ice, which render it fit for the cooling purposes alluded to.
The water taxes of the average distillery are
\$700 or \$800 a monta, or, say, \$9,600 a year.
The cost of boring the well at the Empire was
about \$8,000, so that it more than paid for
itself within a year. But even here, as in the
case of the two wells which supply Mr. Read's
ice-pond, the supply has fallen off, though the
flow continues constant and large enough for
all the purposes required.

THE PARKS

down 1,600 feet, he can strike a second vein which will send up a stronger stream and one not liable to give out. The subject of renewing the Central Park well is, therefore, likely to come up at no distant day before the West Park Board.

Humboldt Park also has a well 1,000 feet deep that flows at the rate of 300 gallons a minute through a pipe projecting some four or a five feet above the surface. Then there is another well on Humboldt avenue, north of Humboldt boulevard, which has a constant flow, and proves a bonanza to the milkmen, who go there for water,—presumably to add to their milk, in orner, of course, to give it tone. It is off the park property, and was dug by private

there for water,—presumably to add to their milk, in order, of course, to give it tone. It is off the park property, and was dug by private parties, though the Park Commissioners afterwards bought it. The congregation of milk-carts about the well has caused a lively kick on the part of residents in the vicinity, but water that costs nothing to a milkman is something not to be given up without a struggle, and as yet the Commissioners haven't sat down on the tree supply of this aid towards sophistication. Besides these wells, the Board owns one in the Village of Maplewood, on Humboldt boulevard, which also has a good flow.

AT THE STOCK-YARDS

mangled flesh, with the white sinews shining through, and his blood lying in a pool at his feet.

He was taken down and revived with a plentiful application of brine to his wounds, and, while they were healing, the white lover resumed his courtshio; but Jo would rather die under the lash than have her yield, and she was Jo's, to live or die with him.

"On the side of the oppressor there was power," and in the heart of Kentucky savages there was no mercy. When the wounds of the lover were healed, he was once more brought to the torture, and his love compelled to be a witness of his agony, until Nature could bear no more, and insensibility came to their relief. Once more the wounds were healed, and once more Jo was lacerated in presence of the woman who loved him more than life.

After the third healing, Jo was sold down South, and the lash applied to Eliza's own back, until she yielded, became the mistress of her conqueror, and the mother of his two beautiful boys. "But," said my informant, "she never smiled after Jo was sold. She took consumbtion, and died when her youngest boy was two months old; and they were two of the beautifulest boys I ever did see.

"Uncle never married, but set great store by them, and would not let them out of his sight. I was his favorit niece, and he always said he would leave them to me. I am sure he would too, if he had made a will; but he took sick very suddenly, and died raving crazy."

She covered her face with a shudder, and thenadded: "It was awful! Nobody ever saw such a sight. It took four men to hold him in bed, and he cursed, and swore, and raved, and wanted them to bring Jo—Jo—Jo! Sometimes he saw Jo; and sometimes he wanted him and Eliza. It does seem there must be something wrong about our way. "Most all hard masters get killed or die dreadful deaths. Do Northern men often die crazy? But our people do have a hard time. Niggers are so cunning and so deceitful."

hard time. Niggers are so cunning and so deceitful."

This was always her refuge. No matter what outrage had been perpetrated upon a slave, no matter how graphic her description of it, "the cunning, and deceit, and laziness of niggers" formed an extenuating circumstance, if not a complete justification; and, in this case, she was indignant with Eliza for having captivated her young master, and doubly indignant with the order of events which had prevented the fruits of that captivation becoming her property; but, like Jo, the boys were sold down South, on the settlement of their father's estate, of which they were part.

Now, what may we expect of a people among whom such crimes could be perpetrated without any violation of iaw?

At that time Kentucky was undergoing a process like that which exterminated Protestantism in France under Catharine de Medicis. Mobs, and riots, and law put down all freedom of speech and the press; and her best citizens were flying from her soil to escape the political despotism which rode rampant over every human right, and the assasin's knife or bullet, which did not wait for the cover of darkness to lay its victim low on the street. There was an exodus of orains.

Even their elections were a farce, for there was no secret ballot; and, years aiterward, the people refused to establish it,—refused openly, on the ground that it would denrive landlords of control of the votes of their tenants! So far as I know, they are voting viva voce now, even as they did when nineteen of their chivalry threatened me with a coat of tarand-feathers for expressing in private conversation an opinion for which they had anxiously inquired; when a threatening mob dispersed my school for free colored children, and a colored Sunday-school was closed by order of the Major.

Kentucky is a land of darkness, and blood, and horrid crueity; and we have no right to be hard time. Niggers are so cunning and so de ceitful." have gone into the well business largely, and in only one case—that of Central Park—has the flow entirely ceased. Douglas has one 1,200 feet deep, which formerly yielded 200 gallons a minute, though it probably yields no more than one-fourth of that amount now. Its waters supply the park lake, and, falling over a rockery, add to the beauties of the place. The one at Central Park used to yield 400 gallons a minute, but is now dried up. J. D. Morris, the man who has dug a good many of these wells, and who, by the way, has just bored one at the Stock-Yards, thinks that, by going down 1,600 feet, he can strike a second vein which will send up a stronger stream and one

as yet the Commissioners haven't sat down on the tree supply of this aid towards sophistication. Besides these wells, the Board owns one in the Village of Maplewood, on Humboldt boulevard, which also has a good flow.

At the Stock-Yards

The stock-Yards

There are three. The one first bored in 1867 is 1.250 feet in depth, and now delivers fitty gallons every sixteen seconds. The secondone, which was bored in 1869, is of the same depth, and delivers fitty railons in eleven and a quarter seconds. The tind one, sunk last year to the same depth, runs, however, only fitteen gallons in seventeen seconds. These are all of six-inch bore with five inch tubing. With these, as with the others, the bead is somewhat less than when first sunk.

H. H. Shufeldt has another at his distillery, corner of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street, and finds that it cuts down expenses immensely, in the saving of water rates. The two in

THE COURTS.

Ex-Receiver Hinckley Remanded to Custody.

Another Suit Against Sam J. Tilden-Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

withered grass and the dead or dying trees are evidence of it.

THESE RESULTS

seem to indicate quite clearly that all these wells draw from the same source, and that as the number of them is increased the supply furnished by each one diminishes. As to why some wells, like that in Central Park, should fail entirely there is no satisfactory explanation as yet. It is probably to be found in some defect in the well itself,—some fault in the tubing, which allows the water to leak out,—which might be corrected by replacing the packing. The fact that these wells do draw from the same body of water has somewhat checked, of later years, the sucking of them, as, were it not for this falling off in supply, there would doubtless be a dozen where there now is one. If no more, or but a few more, are sunk, those now in use can be relied on for all time to come; but, should there be a decided increase in the number of wells, it is probable that the old ones would begin to show speedy signs of exhaustion. The question is a practical one, since something will soon have to be done to increase the supply at the Poor-House, which, with its combustible buildings and feeble inmates, would, if it once caught after, be the scene of a most disastrous conflagration. The hearing of the habeas corpus case of Francis E. Hinckley was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Moran. Hinckley had been Receiver of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, but was discharged, and for failure to obey an order to turn over his books, papers, etc., was attached for contempt by Judge McRoberts a short time ago. He was arrested here, but applied for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that the attachment was void, being issued in vacation time, and because it was issued out of the Circuit Court of Will County and made returnable to the Circuit Court of Bureau County, and also alleging that he had not been guilty of any contempt.

Messrs. High and Kretzinger appeared for Hinckley, and made able arguments, but the

same as those urged Saturday and already

Mr. L. G. Pratt appeared for the Sheriff who had Hinckley in charge, but made no argument.
Judge Moran, after listening to the argunents, said that nothing had been urged which led him to change his mind from the conclusion he had reached Saturday. The question, which was one of jurisdiction, came up on a reply to a return to the writ. That reply set out that a certain case was pending in the Circuit Court of Will County, in which the relator was appointed Receiver, and that the alleged contempt was for some violation of an order entered in that case. Thus the reply showed that the Court has full jurisdiction of the subject matter and person, and if the presumptions which were to be indulged in in favor of the jurisdiction in a perticular case of a court of competent jurisdicfather's plantation, on which she had always

particular case of a court of competent jurisdiction were not sufficient, yet the facts set out by the relator showed the full jurisdiction of the Court. Upon the point made that the Court at chambers in vacation could not issue an order of arrest for contempt, because the statute specified that in cases for violation of injunction during vacation an order of arrest might issue, and, per contra, it could not issue in other cases, the Judge held that the enumeration of that case did not exclude others, and that the Court was not prohibited from enforcing its orders in vacation or issuing orders for attachment for contempt for violation of its orders during vacation. The points sought to be urged as a reason why the relator should be discharged were the very points that he had a right to urge before Judge McRoberts in appearing before him in compliance with the order of arrest under which he was held. Those points were the recularity and legality of the order which it was alleged pe disobeyed, and the legality of the order of arrest for such contempt. The Supreme Court had asserted its right to exercise jurisdiction over the Circuit and other inferior courts in cases of contempt, but one Circuit Court had no supervisory jurisdiction over another Circuit Court. On the authority of a case in 7 Wheaton, cited and approved by the Supreme Court of fillinois, it must be held that the Court had no right to look beyond the question of the competency of the Court arresting for contempt, and, that once ascertanced, the process of such Court would not be interfered with on habeas corpus. No case seemed to be found where even a court of supervisory jurisdiction had interfered by habeas corpus to discharge a prisoner merely attached or arrested for contempt, and in such case only the Superior Courts seemed to have interfered. The prisoner would therefore by emanded to the custody of the officer, to be taken before the Circuit Court of Bureau County.

THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL & IRON COM-

when a great emergency demonstrated her need of servants, she exclaimed:

"Oh! if Ponly had my boys! Two as beau-tiful boys, Mrs. Swisshelm, as ever you laid eyes on." And here she burst into a passion of tears; but she afterwards gave me the history of her last box:

THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL & IRON COMPANY.

Some months ago Henry DuPont & Co.
commenced a suit in the Circuit Court of LaSaile County against the Northern Illinois Coal
& Iron Company to enforce the liability of its
stockholders, and yesterday this suit was transferred to the United States Circuit Court for
this district. The bill, after setting out the
organization of the Coal & Iron Company,
states that in August, 1876, the Company
failed, and was put into the hand of a
Receiver. A bill was then filed to foreclose a
mortgage of about \$100,000, and all its property
was sold, but not enough was realized to pay
the mortgage. Complainants had previously
obtained a judgment against it for \$7,424.97,
and, when they found the assets would not be
enough to pay them, they filed a bill against THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL & IRON COMand, when they foliad a bill against the stockholders to make them pay the balances due on their stock. The principal stockholders are, Samuel J. Tilden, 1,830 shares; the executors of W. B. Oguen, 2,113 shares; Edmund T. Taylor, 1,732 shares; John H. Wrenn, 987 shares; William W. Taylor, 1,010 shares; and Benjamin F. Tridley, 2,800 shares. compelled to see his back a quivering mass of mangled flesh, with the white sinews shining through, and his blood lying in a pool at his

Benjamin F. Tridley, 2,800 shares.

A CHEESE FIRM IN TROUBLE.

James H. Broomelt filed a bill against his partner, Jacob L. Stone, and also against Joseph B. Quinn, John F. Curits, and others, to wind up the business of J. H. Broomelt & Co., at Montgomery, Kane County. He says that, in May last, he and Stone made a contract together to build and run a butter and cheese factory at Montgomery; he was to tend to the factory, and Stone, who was a commission merchant in Chicago, was to sell the products. But the latter was to pay up promptly, and, if he failed, Broomell was to shut down on the supplies. In a short time Stone ran behind about \$260 on his payments, and Broomell stopped sending in any butter or cheese. Stone then partly paid up, but soon after, as is charged, in order to complicate matters and get an undue advantage, got one of his individual creditors to enter up judgment against him and seize his interest in the factory. Stone also proposed to complainant to "resort to illegal and deceitful ways in the manufacture of cneese in order that said Stone might overcome the prejudices of the Hebrew population of Chicago." This Broomell very virtuously refused to do, and, finding he could not run square, proposed to dissolve the partnership. An arrangement was then made for complainant to sell out to Stone for \$700, but the latter failed to pay, and Broomeli refused to turn over the property. Subsequently Stone pretended to sell the factory to one of his individual creditors, and the latter got possession by a replevin writ. A CHEESE FIRM IN TROUBLE

sion by a replevin writ. ITEMS. Judge Moran announces that cases passed on the call of the calendar will not be taken up on notice, except under the rule governing cases passed for the engagement of counsel; and cases

Mary O. Driscoll filed a bill yesterday for divorce from Timothy Driscoll on the ground of desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company filed a bill yesterday against George L. Boyington to restrain him from using its patent vulcanite. DIVORCES.

A discharge was issued yesterday to George W. Hill. W. Hill.

Assignees will be chosen to-morrow morning for Henry H. Honore, Jr., and William R. Haskins.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

C. B. Farwell, Charles Stettauer, and Samuel Shoyer, Trustees, sued Parnell Munson for \$1,000. Catharine McConville commenced an action in trespass agains: Catharine Shulver, S. A. Little, and August N. Summer, claiming \$10,000 August A. Budhalagainst August A. Badhalagainst A. Asahel H. Heath filed a bill against Uzziel P. and Lizzie Smith. R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, Abner Smith, J. W. Marsh, Laura A. Bushnell, E. J. Minor, Eimina Brown, David Vaughan, J. W. D. Keiley, Henry A. Rust, and a large number of others, to foreclose a mortgage for \$45,000 on Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and the N. ½ of the S. ½ of Lot 5 in Ellis' First or West Addition to Chicago, now known as "Aldice Square."

The Holly Manufacturing Company began suit for \$3,000 against Burnett B. Bignall.

PROBATE COURT.

wife of John A. Thompson, and Mary T. C. Leiter, wife of Levi Z. Leiter, to be divided equally. A contingent bequest is made to the effect that if the railroad bonds previously given to his daughter Louisa do not yield an annual income of \$2,000, that the balance be made up to her out of the estate. By the will Watts S. Carver and Levi Z. Leiter were constituted executors, but the latter filed his declination. The estate is valued at \$250,000, and letters of administration were granted to Watts S. Carver. A bond for \$500,000, with Levi Z. Leiter and John H. Thompson as securities, was approved. The will was dated Aug. 26, 1872, and witnessed by George Pennoyer and Mary A. McAllister. No provision is made for the eldest son.

No provision is made for the eldest son.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY-994, 1,024, 1,042 to 1,069, and 1,071 to 1,130, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON-1, 574 to 1,881, 1,883 to 1,887, 1,890 to 1,893, 1,895 to 1,802, and 1,904 to 1,935, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE-38, 39, 40, 41. No. 37, Arnold vs. Jackson, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN-15, 18, 19, 21 to 34, inclusive, except 26 and 28. No. 14, Davidson vs. Lupton, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER-Term Nos. 281, Freeman vs. Chicago City Railway Company, and 637, Gleason vs. Race. No. 1,411, Dewar vs. Bank of Montreal, 55 trial.

JUDGEMCALLISTER-Term Nos. 281, Freeman vs. Chicago City Railway Company, and 637, Gleason vs. Race. No. 1,411, Dewar vs. Bank of Montreal, 55 trial.

JUDGEMCALLISTER-SIONS—Simon Reid et

POR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapost property in urket, and show a frose abstract free; railroad fare, 10cents. IRA BdOWN, 142 LaSaile-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Simon Reid et al. vs. Jonn A. Binnie and Alexander Binnie, \$116.50.

JUDGE GARY—W. H. Slocum vs. Robert T. Martin, \$1,335.—People, use, S. H. Ives vs. John McAuley and Patrick H. Dwyer. \$345.—Joel Hayden et al. vs. Charles J. Brooks, \$343.34.

JUDGE JAMESON—Harriet Ashley vs. Ernest Ammon and Francis Agnew; verdict, \$24,50, and motion for a new trial.—University of Chicago vs. Samuel K. Childs, \$3,138.

CIRCUIT COUNT—JUDGE MORAN—William Henschel vs. Ervin Mack and Charles Lehman, \$15. HEAL ESTATE WANTED.

The architects of the City of Paris were surprised, on taking possession of the palace of the Tuileries, to find it inhabited in every nook and corner. Numerous families were found living in the wing by the riverside. Many of them could not say by what right they were there; some dated back their residence to the time of the restoration, in 1830; and at the time of the fire in 1871 they took refuge in the wing from which they have just now been limits.

Will give in part payment three two-stors and base-mill give in part payment three two-stors and base-mill give in part payment brick dwellings in a desirable part of the city free of all incumbrance, and all occupied by good-paying tenants, and will pay balance in cash. *

Parties desiring to sell will olease communicate with SAM L. GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st. wing from which they have just now been ejected to make room for the Municipal Council. But the most extraordinary thing was that, in the Imperial stables, with their marble troughs and mahogony mangers and racks, were found a numerous company of horses who have for many years been gratuitously stabled there.

Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice ornaments and sweetens the mouths of women. There is no excuse for bad breaths or unseemly teeth, as the use of the Dentifrice will demonstrate. —25 cents. Avoid counterfeits.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patron s throughout the city, we have established Branch Odices in the different Divisions, as designated celow, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 5 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdate. until 80'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. oon Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.

1003 Edf TriftUMS FON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Hallsted-st.

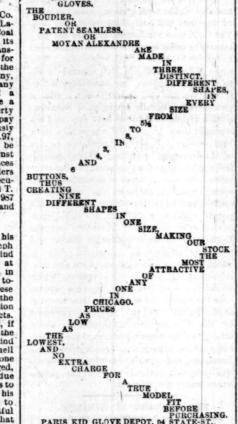
H. C. HEIERICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LUUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agont, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst., between Layalic and Wells.

MISCELLANEOUS. A QUIET PLACE, WITH HOME COMFORTS and good nursing, for ladies during confinement. Physicians in constant attendance. Address P.-O. BOX 284.

A BOUT HATS - LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE,
103 Randiph-st., near Dearborn, fine hats, \$1; best
felt, \$1.51, \$2; new style square crowns \$1 to \$2;
slik hats, \$3. BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Callor address A. OAKLEY. 107 Clark-st., Room 8. O TO THE CIRCUS GROUNDS, JUST NORTH of the Exposition, any day this week, and see the Victor kevolving Glass-Ball Trap. Throws fifty balls a minute.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-ment; best of care; professionals in attendance. 24 South Sangamon-st., corner of Harrison.



PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT, 94 STATE-ST. TAPE-WORM ANNIHILATED BY ONE SPOON ful of harmless mediciae within one to three hours Also by letter. 193 Wesson-st. E. RICHARD, M. D. Also by letter. 193 Wesson-st. E. RICHARD, M. D. W ANTED—ALL PERSONS HAVING UNPAID judgments against residents of Cook County, Illinois, to communicate with HENRY E. SCOTCHMER, 154 Dearborn-st., Room 33:

WANTED—AN ARTICLE OF BEAL MERIT, quick sale, and good profit to push in the Northwest. Can manufacture if desired. E.88, Tribune.

A NY AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FUR-niture, planos, etc., without removal. Room 11, 15 Dearborn-st.

A NY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS machinery, etc., without removal, and other goo collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 East Madison-st., Room 6 collaterals. W. H. KING, 39 East Madison-st. Room 6.

A NY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal. Rooms 19 and 20. 102 Washington-st., over Preston & Kean's Bank.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6. 129 Randolph-st. Established 1834.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE Without removal, planos, and other securities, at low rates. 132 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, dismonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMLD'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Malison-st. Established 1885.

Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-8: Established 1895.

C. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-8T., HAS MONEY, to loan on Chicago real estate, in sums to suit, at lowest rates; one sum of \$3,000 and \$3,500.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PURNITURES WITHOUT removal, machinery, and other good collaterals; toward the sum of the sum of the stablished in 1867 JAS. B. STORKY, Private Banker, 84 Lasalie-8t., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PURNITURE, PIANOS. Machinery, and other good securities. No. 190 Dearborn-8t. K. WINNE.

WANTED—TO BORROW—\$5,500 ON FIRST-BORROW, POMEROY, Room 4, 70 Lasalie-8t. Room 24.

31.500 82.002, AND LARGER SUMS TO LOAN TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-8t. \$10.000 WANTED TO INVEST IN AN ESTABsource profits or pay good interest for capital to increase
my herd. H B C, 157 Washington-st., Room 19.

PERSONAL.

DERSONAL-DIANA: L COULD NOT POSSIBLY see you Tuesday at 3 p. m. Must see you evening. Address same as before.

WILLIAM TATLAR, A NATIVE OF CHESTER, England, about three years since residing at West Salem, Wis, is requested to correspond with Stephen English, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. After this week at "Insurance Times" Office, 137 Broadway, New York.

DR. KEAN, 178 CLARK-ST.. CHICAGO—CONSUL tation free, personally or by letter, on chroni-male and female disease. Cures warranted. Fines-illustrated book extant; 338 paces, beautifully bound precriptions for all diseases. Frice, \$1, postpatd. BOARD-FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH front suite or alcove room, unfarmished except carpets; private family preferred; between Van Buren and Twenty-second-siz., cast of State-st. Will pay \$50 per month. T S, Iribune office.

BLACK HORSE AND TOP BUGGY, SQUARE BOX has driven to stable in rear 195 South Clark-st las nigot; horse come in sick, and died. Owner pieus call, prove property, and pay charges.

A GENTS WANTED-TO SELL TEA. COFFER, and baking powder to families; goods guaranteed; outsifree. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5001, St. Louis.

POR SALE—WE ARE DIRECTED TO SELL AT LOW Profices lots on Winchester, Lincoln, and Oglea-avs., between Harrison, Van Buren, and Jackson-sss., and on the latter named streets in the same neighborhood. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Boom 3 Ogden Building. 34 Clark st. S4 Clark st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS AND Adjoining city limits, four miles from Court-House, on Fullerton, Hoffman, and Laurel-avs., \$300. Accessible by steam— and horse-cars. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes. J. W. FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room I.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house; appendid location; part cash. R 96, Tribune office; POR SALE-87.500-THE KLEGANT FOUR-STORY marrie-front bouse, 1143 Michigan-av. Has all modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., la bank. la bank.

FOR SALE-FINE BRICK HOUSE ON AVENUE
(South Side), corner lot 31x190, at a very low price
for cash. Also 3-story and basement on Prairie-av.,
near Sixteenth-st. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON THE NORTHWEST COR-ner of Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.; very choice and at a bargain it taken this weeks. THOMAS & BEAGG, 132 LaSaile-st.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—AN IMPROVED SO acre farm, one mile from Farina, \$700 incumbrance, for clear house and fot worth \$1,800. Improved 220-acre farm, clear of incumbrance, good frame house, 9 rooms, 5 miles from depot, at a bargain; half cash; both in Fayette County, Illinois, BRICK-WOOD & COONES, Law, Collection, and Real-Estate office, 85 Washington-at., Room 2.

WANTED-WE HAVE APPLICATIONS FROM parties who wish to buy for cash and at once a lot-40 or 80 feet front by not less than 180 feet deep, on west Monore, Adams, or Jackson-st., not to exceed \$80 to \$100 per front foot.

100 feet front on washington-st. or Warren-av., just east of Central Park.

A house and lot on West Side, not to exceed \$4,000, between Ashland and Western-avs. and Kandolph and Van Buron-sta.

TURNER & BOND. 102 Washington-st. WANTED-ACRE PROPERTY BETWEEN THE Stock-Yards and the lake, and south of the city

SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-A BRICK ON STONE FRONT, WELL located on the West Side; cheap for all cash. SLOSSON & CO., 155 LaSalle-st. WAETED-THE BEST HOUSE AND LOT THAT \$2,250 to \$2,500 cash can purchase within city limits. T. B. VAN WYCK, 144 Dearborn-st. TO RENT_ROUSES.

TO RENT-110 OAKLEY-ST.-STONE SWELL factors, parlor and dining-room on kitchen floor; gas-factures, furnace, etc., is thorough repair. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN GOOD locality, west of Lincoln Park. Address R 93, T. Ibune office. TO RENT-900 WASHINGTON-ST., RECENTLY occupied by Mrs. Zimmerman, large house, excellent location for a first-class boarding-house; assurance of full house to first-class parties. Call at 489 Madison-st.

TO RENT — \$30-39) CALUMET-AV.—THREE stories and basement brick, in first-class order. BULLOCK BROS., 140 and 153 State-st. TO REST—BRICK HOUSE, 2-STORY, MANSARD and basement, 12 rooms, best avenue on South Side, 86). Two-story fram: house, price \$35. HENRY L. Hill. 140 Dearborn-st.

North Sides
TO RENT-NO. 390 NORTH STATE-ST., NEAR
Division, 3-story and basem are brick dwelling, with
brick barn. SAM GEHR, No. 114 Dearborn-st. TO RENT_ROOMS.

South Side.

To RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS
for gentlemen at reasonable rates at 310 State-st.;
transients accommodated. TO RENT-PLEASANT FROM'S ROOMS NICELY furnished and cared for, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-St. TO BENT-ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWONTY-second-st., nice furnished rooms. Address R 54, Tribune office. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c-

Stores. TO RENT-\$13 PER MONTH-FINE STORE AND good living rooms in rear, No. 503 Western-av. A good location for any kind of business. Inquire at 505 Western-av. Western-av.

TO RENT-STATE-ST. STORE NO. 1850: BRICK:
a good location. J. L. CURTIS, 190 DearBorn-st.

TO RENT-FRONT OFFICE IN HAWLEY BUILDing, heated by steam; with Hile's elevator. Apply to HEART FOUR OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR, One high basement, and deak-room in fire-proof block, corner LaSalie and Adams-sts. 294 LaSalie-st., basement.

TO RENT-THE BUILDING KNOWN AS HEMLOCK
Block, corner of LaSaile and Michigan sus., brick, five stories and basement, Soxiou feet, and splendidly lighted; is very strong, and suited for most any kind of manufacturing: has engine, boilers, shafting, and elevators, all complete; contains 48,000 aquare feet of clevators, all complete; contains 48,000 aquare feet of contains will be routed favorably for a term of years to the right party. O. M. SOPER, 172 LaSalle-st., or H. M. CUL-VER, 118 Monroe-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-FOR MY OWN USE, A brick or stone-front dwelling of 10 or 12 rooms in good location. Call Wednesday morning at Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st. JAS. GAMBLE. WANTED-TO RENT-FROM 2 TO 4 ROOMS IN central location, West Side, not over SiG per month; prompt par. Address R 63, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED RESIDENCE by a most desirable tenant on South Sida. north of Twenty-second, or North Side, east of Wells-St. GEO. H. RUZET, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-PARTLY FURNISHED hydrogen of few others. Good reference. R 92, Fribune office.

W ANTED-TO RENT-IMMEDIATELY, FURnished, two bedrooms, sitting-room, and kitchen, without board. Address, stating terms, R 84, Tribune. BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

TWENTY-FIFTH-SIT.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and drst-class board; private family. References changed 680 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN EIGHFEENTH and Twentieth-sts.—One large and nicely furnished front room suitable for two persons. Refer-

1079 WABASH-AV. — HANDSOMELY FUR-nished or unfurnished rooms, en suite or single, with good table. Heterences exchanged.

North Side.

North CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—Front rooms, with noard, \$3.50 to \$5 per week; without board, \$1 to \$3. 163 DEARBORN-AV.-NICE FUBNISHED rooms, with good board. 234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.— Nicely furnished rooms, with board; also day-boarders. References.

West Side.

390 WASHINGTON-ST., COUNER ELIZABETH—
opened and fully fitted up by the list of the unlibe.
Call at 489 Madison-st., or on the premises after to-day.

CLARENCE HOUSE. CONNER STATE AND HAB-rison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House-Board and room per day. \$1.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$6 to \$10; also, furnissed rooms rented without board. ENGLISH HOUSE. 31 EAST WASHINGTON ST.— Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Transients, \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$5.50. Transients, \$1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 means, \$3.50.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT
south-front rooms for gent and wife: also, a few
single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter.
Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. RIGHT OPposite Palm # House—Hoom and board, \$5 to \$7
per week; transient, \$1.50 per day.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED-\$75,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in a prosperous manufacturing and iumber
business. Mill and yard situated on the Mississippi
River, in the largest city of Southern Minnesota. There
are \$75,000 invessed. An experienced and competent
business man with sufficient capital to take a half,
third, or quarter interest will find this one of the best
openings in the Northwest. There is no limit to the
growth of the business. The active services of the
right man are a leading object. Address communicatious to MANUFACTURES, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH CAPITAL FOR RE-tall hardware store; have an established jobbing trade now. Room D, 154 Madison-st. Rare chance.

PLOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART-SAMUEL KAYZER, Teacher of Elocution, Room 9, 83 Madison-st., Hershey Hall, opposite McVicker's Theatre.

PRIVATE INSTURCTION GIVEN IN GREEK, Latin, and English branches by a competent and experienced teacher. Unexceptionable references given. Address #8.53, Trionne office.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON BOWEN-st, between Milwaukee av. and Paulina-st, clear, for a farm. Call at 41 Bowen-st. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

Mock keepers, Clerks, &co

WANTED—ASTENUGRAPHER AS CORRESPONDing cierk in a commission house; preference
given to one familiar with the grain trade. Address
38, Tribune office, in own hand writing, giving references and naming salary wanted. WANTED—SHORTHAND WRITER FAMILIAR With freight business and correct at figures. Address, with references. T6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH accounts; must be a good penman, or need not apply: salary, \$10 per week. Apply in own writing, giving reference, R 83, Tribune office. W ANTED—A MAN TO ADD UP COLUMNS OF figures. Must be accurate and quick. State experience and shary expected. S 83, Tribune office.

W ANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in wholesale house; must have had experience in the city. State salary expected and where last employed. Address K 94, Tribune office. WANTED-TWO GOOD DRY-GOODS CLERKS.

WANTED_MALE HELP.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDER-stands the hat ousiness. Reference required. 63 WANTED-EXPERT BOOKKEEPER FOR ONE hour daily to assist at 195% West Madison-st. WANTED-GROCERY CLERK THAT UNDER-stands business: single man preferred. 250 West WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN CLERK.

WANTED-WATCHMAKER; MUST BE GOOD, fair workman, and able to engrave plain letters. Call this evening, at 7 o'c lock, at Palmer House, Room 300, or address Box 57, Champaign, Illi. W ANTED-A GOOD PATTERN-MAKER. APPLY at WARREN SPRINGER'S machinery depot. 68 South Clinton-st.

W ANTED-DYER WHO THOROUGHLY UNDER-stands dyeing yarns. KINSEY, JONES & CO., WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS AND EXPERIENCED custom cutter. Address MERCHANT TAILOR, Tribune office. WANTED-SEVERAL CARPENTERS AT BUILD-ing north-east corner Deering-st. and Archer-av. Also at planing-mill on West Fourteenth-st., between Lumber and Stewart-av. WANTED-A PRESS-FEEDER, ROOM 24, 208 LA-

WANTED - CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH. J. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Cluton-st. Employment Agencies.

WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - 100 SCANDINAvians for the fron mines; steady work, good pay;
free fare; siso 25 ratiroad isoorers for Loop, in Southern 10wa; 50 for illinois; wages \$1.25 to \$1.50; free
fare; 50 for saw-mills and pineries; wages \$16 to \$20
per month and board; work for winter; 25 wood-choppers; 15 farm hands, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268
South Water-st. WANTED-50 MORE LABORERS FOR STEADY work for the Burlington & Quincy Rulroad Company in the southern part of lowa. Free transportation. Calito-day and ship to-night. Apply to McHUGH & CU., of South Canal-st. WANTED-200 SCANDINAVIAN LABORERS FOR W Iron mines and other work, 100 for Chicago and Northwestern in lows and Minnesots, 100 for lows, 5 for saw-miles, 50 cod-miners (free fare), 25 farm hands at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st. WANTED-50 GOOD LABORERS FOR CITY, wages \$1.37%; also 50 for rolling-mill at \$1.25, free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. Tree fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st.

WANTED-50 LABORERS FO!: MILLS AND
pineries, from \$16 to \$23 per month; ro to-day;
200 for railroad and lumber-yard; \$1.50 per day. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canai-st.

WANTED-200 LABORERS IMMEDIATELY FOR
rolling-mill, saw-mill, railroad, farms, etc.;
all free fare. Apoly in cigar-store 70 South Canai-st.

E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED-50 LABORERS FOR STEADY INSIDE.
Work. Apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canai.

MANTED-50 GOOD, LABORERS FOR STEADY STEADY INSIDE.

WANTED-50 GOOD LABORERS FOR CITY work: wages \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day; also men for sawmills. rolling-mills, lumogr-yards, and various other occupations all through the country. Those in need of work apply to MoHOUH & CO., 88 S. Canai-st. WANTED-25 TRACK LAYERS, \$1.50 PER DAY: 100 laborers for rolling-mills: 100 on new grade; 50 sawmill men; free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West kandolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c. WANTED-A COACHMAN FOR THE CARE OF one horse coupe. Must have best of references. W. S. CARVER, 48 South Clark-st., Room 4.

Miscellancous.

WANTED-BY A LARGE IMPORTING UPHOLstery house, a man to represent their interests in
Chicaco; must be fully competent, and have a large
connection with the trade. To such a person liberal
inducements will be offered. Address ENTERPRISE,
Box 2082 P.-O., New York. WANTED—AGENTS—GENTEEL MEN EVERY-where. Our goods and blace of introducing in-sures \$75 to \$300 per week on \$25 to \$100 capital; \$1 samples free to those who mean business. Call and in-vestigate, or send stamp for papers. Merrill Manufac-turing Co., Room 1, 27 and 25 North Clark-st., Chicago. W ANTED-IMMEDIATELY-159 LABORERS TO work on the Chicago & Strawn Rallroad, seventeen milies from Chicago: wages \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day. Apply on line near Connely's, seven miles west of Blue Islani. of Blue Islan I.

WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR LUMber, sash, and doors; none but mea of large experience, who have traveled in lowa, Kansas, and scheases, and command a good trade, need apply. O'87, Iribune office.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL NEW book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven"; best authorship, handsomely bound and fillustrated. It pleases everybody. B. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED—STOCK-CUTTER FOR PRESSROOM.

also boy-of experience to handle paper and do up and ship packages. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 138 Clark.

WANTED—A MAN TO-DAY TO CARVE AND wait on table. A good home for the winter. 50 North Wells-st.

WANTED—BOY TO ASSIST IN PACKING GOODS in wholesale house; must be strong and intelligent, live with his parents, and be well recommended.

No capital, but references, required. 180 Wabash-av.

WANTED-TRAVELER WILLING TO TAKE ADditional light, very saiable sample. Wheeler Chemical Works, 81 Clark-81.

WANTED-REALIBLE MAN AS AGENT TO handle "Salamander Fetting" for covering bollers, steam-ploes, etc. Address & 86, Trioune office.

WANTED-ACAPABLE YOUNG MAN WHO IS posted in butterer business and willing to work for small wages; one acquaintable between Twelfth and Twentleth-8ts, preferred. Apply at 93 Sixteenth-8t.

WANTED-50 GOOD CANNASSERS, LADIES OF gentlemen, for the city or states of lillands, Wisconsin, lowar, or Minnesotts, for the neatest and mid-useful invention out. Needed in every family.

eral terms to canvassers. Call from 2 to 4 p. m. at Hoom 17 Tribune Suifiding, or address C. Phentiss, 135 Thirty-seventia-18.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Demestics.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK.

Apply at 711 South Halsted-at.

WANTED-GIRL WITH GOOD REFERENCES that can do the work in small family. Call at e75 Madison-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK at 232 Forquer-at.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or scandinavian preferred. Call at 32 Rush st.

WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family, at 13 Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st. WANTED-AT ONCE, A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for general housework; good wages and a good home. 338 Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

competent girl to cook, wash, and Iron, at corner of Fitty-seventh-st. and Madison-av. Hyde Park.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUN-dress in smail family where second-girl is kept. First-class reference. 514 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AT 15 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., A Capable girl, well recommended and not too young, to do general housework for two people. Wages \$2.00 per week.

WANTED—GIRL FOR CHAMBER WORK; ALSO, girl about 15 years old to help about house. Apply at 481 Wababla-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS FOR kitchen and second work; must thoroughly understand waiting on table. 127 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—AT 1553 DEARBORN-ST., A SWEDE girl for general housework; must be good washer and ironer; smail family.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SWEDE GIRL to do general housework; and Lake-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY CHAMBERMAID and a scrub girl at the Windsor European Hotel, Tribune Block.

WANTED - THREE FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, Swede, or colored girls for suburbs: good wages; spiendid families. Bring reference. Apply at 142 Twentieth-st. WANTED-100 EXPERIENCED GIRLS ON COATS, pants, vests, overalls, and shirts; also coat presers: the lightest, most comfortable, and pleasant severalgy-room in Chicago: nignest wages paid: steady works accam-power machines, no treadies to work. Apply immediately as clothing factory of CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 428 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED-A GIRL TO SEW AND ASSIST IN the care of children. Call Wednesday between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., at 390 North Lasalle-at.

do not apply. Cail on TODD, 275 Rush-st.

WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDISH NURSBGIRL:
good wages. 359 East Chicago av.

WANTED-A NURSE GIRL, PROTESTANT, WITH
references, at 43 Ashiand-av., opp. Union Park.

Laundresses.

WANTED-GOOD LAUNDRY GIRLS-WASHERS
and troners. Apply at the office of the Atlantic
Botel.

STORAGE.

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 76, 78 AND 80 East Van Buren-st., established 1873; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-A COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY and Sunday Chicago Tribune for 1878 and 1879 to date, cheap. Address 0 67 Tribune office.

Bookkoopers, Gierks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE-CLERK, CO
lector, or to drive a light delivery-wagon and contaide work, by a retiable man, well acquainted in ti
city, and can furnish A i references. Address K 5
Tribune office.

Trioune states.

Situation WantsD—A Young Man, English Significant states of the state of the st SITUATION WANTED-AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant: aged 20; fair wages; of correct habita. R SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND, BY A Statement and reliable bookkeeper with experience in the grain commission business: also writes is borthand. R. 87, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—AS CHASER BRASS-finisher, gilder, or nickel pister; can invest some stoo in a small business. S 33, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS PRACTICAL CUSTOM
Outler and sallor, in city or country; can also cus
ahirta and iadies cloaks. Best of reference from last
employer. Address M. 225 West Randoniph-st.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.
CITUATION WANTED-AS COACHMAN BY A
married man (a Dane). Best of reference. Address Tr. Tribune edice, giving number of residence. SITUATION WANTED-BY A DANE AS COACIT-Sman; is used to taking care of horses, and willing to work. Address R 55, Tribune office. work. Address R 55, Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED—BY A DANE AS COACHman. Best of references. Set. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS
coachman: know how to take care of garden; eighter of the set of

Miscellancous.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A STEADY YOUNG man, good penman, willing and handy at my work.
Good references. Address R S8, Tribune office. Selfuation Wanted—A Young Man TRAV-Seling on business, having leisure in each place, would like an acroey for some salable article, on sala-ry or commission. Address C. E. S., Trioune office. Cittuation Wantsd-By A Boy Op 16 IN A Smerchant's or wholesale grocer's office; writes stair hand, and is well acquainted with streets of the city. Can furnish good references. R 60, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRLS to do general housework, in a small family. Call at 1204 Michigan-av.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS TO cook, wash, and iron: excellent in character and ability. Mrs. WHITTAKER'S office. 248 North Clark. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework, in a small family. Apply at 1032 Wentworth-av. SITUATION WANTED—AS AN EXPERIENCED cook, in a private family. Picase call or address 68 Wesson-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework. Please call at 1571 SITUATION WANTED-AS COOK OR SECOND Serie. Good reference given. Call at 1225 Went-worth-se SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL Storescond work or general housework. Call at 1050 South Dearborn-st. Sultuation Wanted-For a Strong, Capa-ble girl to do general housework; nest and good-natured. Call at 145 Twentleth-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework in small family. Call at 304 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK AND sewing by superior girl. Reference satisfactory for capabilities and disposition. Call for two da/s at 142 Twentieth at.

capabilities and disposition. Call for two us at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call Wednesday at 22 Throop-st. Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman as housekeeper or cook, without washing, in private family. Best of references. 142 Twentieth. Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—THE WOMAN'S CHRIStian Association Employment Bareau farnishas—
on application of employers—free of charge, and with
the best of references, seamstresses, cooplats, clerks,
governesses, housekeepers, nareas, etc., etc. Attention
is earneady solicited to this most deserving brauch of
charitable effort. Apoly by letter or in person at Room
8 Farweil Hall.

S FARWEII HAII.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av. Miscellameous,

Miscellameous,

SITUATIONS WANTED-ASCOPYISTS OR CLERKS
by two competent ladies. References, and satisfaction guaranteed. X & Y, 185 to 151 Dearborn-8.

CITUATION WANTED-ON WEST SIDE-WORK
by the day, washing or house-cleaning. Address
452 West Madison-8i.

SITUATION WANTE D-A MIDDLE-AGED
French lady wasts a position in a first-class family
as governess, and will teach plano. Address 8 7a,
Trioune office.

THE HERSHRY SCHOOL
OF MUSICAL ART.
SOUTH-SIDE BRANCH.
No. 69 LANGLEY-AV.

At the solicitation of many patrons at the South End, a branch of the Hershey School of Musical Art has been established at the above place. Pupils can inquire every day of Mrs. ROSS, No. 69 Langley-All tine "free advantages" at the Main School accessible to pupils of the Branch. sible to pupils of the Branch.

FOR SALE—BRADBURY UPRIGHT PIANU (\$1.000 F style), health-lift, lady's-desk, type-writer, and the parfect condition and nearly new.

UPRIGHT PIANOS,
USQUARE PIANOS,
NEW PIANOS,
LYUN & HEALY, State and Monroe-sta.

\$160 IN CASH WILL BUY A SPLENDID ROSE\$500. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st. \$500 UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTE FOR ONLY case. MARTIN'S, 263 and 267 State-st,

Call in person at omce No. 129 west madison-st.

TOR SALE—A WELL ENTABLISHED COUNTRE
procery having a trade made during the past fourteen years. The custom is cash paying, and the neighborhood first-class. The store is complete, newly
painted, clean, and has large yard and barn attached.
The owner's perty who can and will hold the trade
industrious processes and will be given. This is a
rare clance. For particulars address P. H. HEFFHON,
of East Kandolph-st.

rare chance. For particulars address P. H. HEFFHON, 65 East Randolph-8t.

FOR SALE—FANCY AND VARIETY STORE;
FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICE BUSINESS house in a live country town: building 22x5; a good stock of groceries and notions: dwelling attache 1. For particulars address Lock Box No. 13, Moaroe, is.
FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE, DOING a business of \$12,000 per year; a good chance. Address R 8x, Tribune office.

PLANING-MILL FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR planing mill for asie cheap; macniaery aligned and ingood order. Will take part pay in good real estate. Address R 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH \$1,000 TO JOIN in business with me; yearly profus, \$4,000; goods sataple as gold; none but those meaning business need answer; trade fully established, and can be increased 100 per cent yearly. R 8tl, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST \$1,00 TO \$2,000 IN

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A VERY HANDSOME MAHOGANY BAY, FULLblooded Hambleronian mare, 6 years of age, 1346
hands high, with a long flowing mane and
tail; can go outany time within a few days, when
tae track is good, and trot better than 2:40; is
an excellent mare for a long journey; free from
spot or blemish; sae is being sold only because lady is
leaving for Europe, and will sell her at one-third of ner
value to a good owner; no horse jockey need apply,
At the bare, in rear of residence 25, corner of Thirteenth-st. and Indiana-av. teenth-st. and Indiana-av.

POR SALE—I2 HORSES, FIT FOR ALL USE, WARranted sound; one week's trial given; all kinds of
carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top,
and properly suggest large assortment of new and secondhand process; wagons, all kinds of harness, new and
econd-hand, blankets, robes, widpe: horses and
wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly bayments or exchange.
Come and see the largest assortment of any house in
Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKE: 248
State-st. POR SALE-A BARGAIN-YOUNG TROTTING Mare. 249 South Paulina-st.

WANTED - THREE GOOD HEAVY WORK horses. Inquire at 48 South Haisted-st.

A LL PARTIES IN WANT OF FURNITURE. CABpets, and household goods are invited to examine my stock and prices. On the first floor may be found a superior stock of parior and enamber sets, dressing-cases, tables, bedsteads, mirrors, and carpets. Second floor, a large stock of ranges, cook and heating stoves, b. W. furniture, mattresses, bedding, etc. Basement, full stock of white grantte ware, crockery, glassware, springs, dining-room and kitchen furniture.—all of which is being sold to per cent below market prices. I am ore pared to furnish dwelling-houses or lodging-rooms throughout cheap for cash or on easy payments. HIRAM BRUSH, 272 East Madison-su, near the bridge.

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PATENTS.

The Tribune.

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PARIS. France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere. H. Mahles, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand.

HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent. WASHINGTON, D. C.-1319 F street. AMUSEMENTS. Exposition Building.

Haverly's Theatre. eet, corner of Monroe. Chicago Church y. "H. M. S. Pinafore." Afternoon

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. En gagement of Denman Thompson. "Joshua Whitsomb." Afternoon and evening. Hooley's Theatre, reet, between Clark and LaSaile. Rice's mbination. "Evangeline." Afternoon

Hamlin's Theatre.

McCormick Hall. forth Side, Clark street, corner of Kinzle. Nixon's urch and School Uncle Tom's Cabin Combination. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.

The Wisconsin Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Delavan was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss to the State of about \$250,000.

It is understood in Washington that the vacant Russian Mission will be filled at an early day, and that the English Mission can wait. So far as any immediate necessity exists for filling the vacancies, nobody but the candidates would be very much discomposed if the President should take ample

There is no longer any pretense of conesiment of the determination of Sepator THURMAN to save his own bacon by throwing Gen. Ewing overboard. Instead of joining heartily in the effort to elect the State ticket along with the minor candidates, THURMAN, through his chief machine-manipulator, JOHN G. THOMPSON, is spending all his money and devoting all his energies to the Legislative nominations, and has even gone so far as to organize and set to work ocal Campaign Committees independent of are restricted solely to helping the election of Democratic candidates for the Legislature. Everything is sacrificed to the one consideration of THURMAN's return to the Senate at the expiration of his present term, and Ewing is compelled to submit to the humiliation of being slaughtered to gratify the ambition of his powerful and unscrupulous

Unfortunate Memphis is confronted with the danger of losing her cotton trade through ulation of the State Board of Health which forbids the introduction of cotton into that city while the yellow-fever epidemic continues. The Board has refused to modify this prohibition, believing that the ginning or baling of cotton in an infected atmospher would be a means of spreading the infection wherever the cotton should be subsequently shipped. Heretofore persons living in Memphis have not been permitted to go into the cotton-fields and assist in picking the crop, although labor of this kind was in strong demand at remunerative wages, and there are a large number of able-bodied people being supported by charity in absolute ess in the city. The State Board has modified this regulation, however, and it is now allowable for persons to go outside the city for work after they have passed ten days in the rural camps.

A soldier belonging to the escort of the English mission at Cabul has arrived in one of the English camps on the Afghan border, and gives additional details of the recen acre. It appears that the building in which the Embassy was quartered was com-manded on all sides by more lofty structures, and the imprisoned Englishmen were obliged to construct a trench wherein they might be sheltered from the bullets of the mutineers. There they appear to have held out in their defense until borne down by overpowering numbers. The story of this trooper is sufficient justification for the now prevalent belief in England that the Ameer either encouraged the attack or failed to interpose his authority to check the slaughter. He was several times appealed to for help by CAVAGNARI and his Se and only replied, "Gop will," making no effort to relieve the beleaguered foreigners.

It is a characteristic of Gen. SHERMA that he always speaks his mind, without mincing his words. His opinions are as free from buncombe and hypocrisy as those of old ZACH CHANDLER, and he puts himself on the record in a square, blunt manner that needs no references or foot-notes by way of explanation. It will not occasion surprise, therefore, that, in answer to an invitation to attend a reunion of the survivors of the Confederate and Federal armies at Salisbury, N. C., on the 3d of October, he has sent an emphatic "No." There is no mistaking such a declaration as this: "All soldiers in their social reunions, glorify their deeds of heroism, and this reunion will hardly be an exception; and it would be a strange sight for Gen. SHERMAN to cheer the victories of his enemies, and respond to the claim that, because the soldiers of North Carolina were brave and true to their State and section, their cause was as sacred as

would feel myself an intruder, marring the natural happiness of the festive occasion."
The prompt refusal of the bluff old General to attend and celebrate an occasion which would be nine parts Confederate to one Union will meet with a hearty response throughout the North, and his manly letter will ring like a clarion among all people who love their country and hate the infamous detestable dogma of State-rights, under which the South sought to destroy the Government, and which it still cherishes and asserts. Gen. Sherman is not such a hypocrit as to attend such a gathering in that locality of ghastly memories, and his patrirespect in which he has always been held as a true man and unswerving patriot.

the policy of specie-resumption is a failure, though not exactly in the way that the Fiatists and Democrats predicted it would fail. The trouble seems to be that the people have forgotten all about resumption, and have entirely ceased to feel any interest in the fact that they can get specie for greenbacks whenever they want it. In conse quence, gold and silver are accumulating in the Treasury at a rate which threatens soon to burst the vaults with fullness, and there is no demand for the precious metals in exchange for paper currency. Emboldened by this state of facts, and desirous of pushing his resumption plan to the limit of practical application, the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to place a supply of gold at all the Sub-Treasuries for the purpose of free exchange for greenbacks whenever noteholders shall desire redemption in com. When this shall have been done specie, redemption will be as complete and absolute in fact as it has been in effect for several months past, during which time the demand for gold has almost totally disappeared.

At the Massachusetts Republican State

Convention held yesterday at Worcester,

JOHN D. Long, the present Lieutenant-

Governor, was nominated for Governor, and,

although there had been a spirited contest

between Messrs. Long and PIERCE, the success of the former was accepted with a good grace, and his nomination made unanimous with enthusiasm. After having nominated a full State ticket which would seem to be exceptionally strong, the Convention adopted a platform in which all the National issues are set forth with admirable clearness, while the troublesome question of regulating the liquor traffic, a purely State question, is wisely relegated to the people themselves for settlement by their representatives in the Legislature. President HAYES is warmly indorsed and supported in his efforts to defend the dignity and prerogatives of the Executive against attempts at coercion or dictation. all The Republican party of Massachusetts, even with the good nominations it has made. will need to put its best foot forward in order to defeat the Greenback-Labor-Democrat coalition. There is still magic in the names of BENJAMIN BUTLER and WENDELL PHILLIPS. It is true the principles of their party are bad, but they attract many voters among the mill operatives for that very reason, and they do not repel many others, who admire the men and think the platform can do no harm as long as it is a State affair. BUTLER and PHILLIPS have the great power of discontent back of them .- discontent with the State Government, the National Government, the currency, the poor-laws, the weather, the condition of women, the progress of religion, intemperance, indigestion, poverty, disease, and death. Now, if there with the Republican party as there are for being discontented with it, BUTLER and PHIL-LIPS will be elected. The Republicans of Massachusetts should devote their earliest and best efforts to showing the people that there are strong reasons for being discontented with the Communist program of Messrs. BUTLER and PHILLIPS, and that industry has everything to hope for from the election of a clean, high-toned, honorable ticket.

THE IMPORTERS' ATTORNEYS TO JUDGE

We took occasion recently to comment upon the insolence of the corrupt importers' Ring of New York City in connection with the late Custom-House reappraisements and advance in dutiable value of silks and silk velvets, which called out the letter of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury FRENCE. The Commercial Bulletin held the Secretary of the Treasury responsible, and denounced the proceedings as "Custom-House robberies of importers"; that is to say, the organ of the importers who had been convicted of the crime of undervaluation characterized the officials who convicted them as "robbers." This was tolerably audacious, and the Secretary of the Treasury directed his Assistant, Mr. FRENCH, to show to the public the precise methods by which the Treasury had been robbed, and to point out the class of scoundrels who had been guilty of the robbery. Mr. FRENCE did the work rather neatly. We cannot do better than give a single paragraph of his letter, which shows exactly how the crocked importers " got in" their crooked work. It is as good as prying open a window with a jimmy. Mr. FRENCH

"In fact, our agents ascertained that merchants in all the principal cities, East and West, were or-dering silk velvets of these agents of [foreign man facturers] at a price agreed upon, to be delivered were given even before the goods were manu-factured. When these velves came to the Custom-House and the dulies were added, they were found to be invoiced at from 20 to 40 per cent below this price at which they had been sold."

This sort of evidence would be rather conclusive, we think, to an ordinarily intelligent jury,-conclusive of a deliberate purpose on the part of the foreign manufacturer through their agents, to rob the revenue. It s so plain, in fact, that the wayfaring man, though a fool, could not fail to comprehend that the main object of the foreign manufacturers' agency in New York is robbery of the revenue. Mr. French's letter was so damning that the Ring felt the necessity of breaking its force, and accordingly hired their attorneys, Messrs. Chamberlain, Car-TER, and EATON, to answer it. The attorneys have published their reply, but fail completely not only to establish a case of hardship upon their clients, but to exonerate them from the charge of conspiracy to rob the Government. The gist of this remarkable special plea consists in the charge that the Customs officials "virtually repeal the existing law, and themselves set up a new one, namely: that duties shall be assessed on the price in this market, not in the foreign market; on home value, not on foreign value." The fatal defect in this charge is its untruth. The law provides ours, which finally triumphed and that the actual foreign market value shall be made our Union more glorious and more re- the dutiable value; and, to ascertain this

ers are not limited by the law in obtaining evidence of foreign market value to the foreign market. The assumption that they are so limited has proved to be the fatal defect in the armor of the conspiracy to rob the revenue. The foreign manufacturers thought they had closed every avenue to the ascertainment of the foreign market value of their goods when they refused to sell a yard or an ounce at their own warerooms. But they were in error. They sold goods to Tom, Dick, and Harry-American merchants-at a New York currency price to be delivered by their agents in that city, and, when the goods "came to the Custom-House and the duties were added, they were found to be invoiced at from 20 to 40 per cent below the price at which they had been sold." The discovery of this fact let the cat out of the bag. No better evidence of foreign market value could, possibly be adduced than actual sales, which, under the law, must be presumed to involve the payment of legal tariff dues. Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN, CAR-TER, and EATON insist that there is no law for prices of goods sold upon orders for future delivery, but that in such cases the manufacturer has a right to invoice them at cost and "a fair manufacturer's profit added." In a word, they claim that the foreign manufacturers can, under the law, beat the Government of the United States out of from 20 to 40 per cent of its revenue by the device of selling goods on orders for future delivery! This is refreshingly cool; marvelously impudent. It has, however, operated admirably for years, - operated so very well, indeed, that importers who had scruples about swearing to the truth of false invoices were compelled to retire from dabbling in the foreign markets, and leave the business to the ringsters, who asserted that there was no law to prevent them from robbing the Government. But the Customs officials have found a way to stop the swindle, and a legal way, too In vain have the attorneys of the Ring prayed for a change of program. They have begged to have General Appraiser KETCHUM left out of reappraisements, -to avoid delays, of course : that's all! But Collector MERRITT is inexorable. The attorneys of the Ring would like to have a merchant in place of Col. KETCH-UM, but the Collector has become distrustful of importing merchants, and insists upon having the General Appraiser every time, delay or no delay. The attorneys have begged the Collector to bring an action to forfeit the goods or their value, in order to throw the matter into the Courts. But the Collector is obdurate; he has found a legal way to

Government, and he is indisposed to forego his advantage. The assumption that Customs officials desire to oppress importers is too silly to warrant serious discussion. Under the moieties law it might have been claimed with a show of justice, since the exposure of frauds resulted in profit to the official who made the exposure. B. G. JAYNE, who actually recovered millions of dollars for the Government, was howled down on the ground of his pecuniary interest in convictions, and the law repealed. But all that is changed. No Customs officials in New York can reap a dollar's advantage from advances although they save hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars to the Government. The Government is a hard master. It is a corporation without a soul. Col. KETCHUM, who has maintained the brunt of the recent great contest, is poorly paid, and the task of antagonizing a ring of merchants grown wealthy by robbing the Government is a thankless one. And, since it is known that the crooked importing fraternity are utterly unscrupulous, it is to be presumed that the stand ready to bribe all Customs officials whose honor is not above purchase. To be sure they do no more than their duty, and this is the view which will be taken both by the Government and the public, and this is why we say that the Customs officials have not the remotest interest in acting unjustly towards the importers.

make the Ring pay their just dues to the

A SCHEME FOR BALLOT-BOX STUPPING Revolution and reform are synonyms in the minds of all Utopian theorists. These people start out by reversing Pope's aphorism, and declare that "Whatever is is wrong." To undo what has been done, to abolish every existing system, and to produce what the French so aptly call a bouleversement, is the first aim of the political dreamers. Col. INGERSOLL's Cincinnati Convention gave these people the best opportunity they have ever had in this country to hatch out their various schemes and bring them full-fledged before the public. The doors of that Convention were thrown open widely enough to admit all the speculators and transcendentalists in politics, morals, and religion. In two brief resolutions, buried in the mass of declarations and demands that made up the platform, it was proposed to turn the whole system of American Government topsy-turvy. These resolutions were

as follows : "That the present methods of legislation which the passage of important measures is accom-plished by direct or indirect bribery, log-rolling, and pressure at the close of sessions, without any possible knowledge by the people of what is done. should be radically reformed; and to that end the people should, as far as possible, have the referendum or power of passing upon all public and im-portant laws, not only in their passage by their representatives, but also through their own votes as is now done in adopting our Constitution, and that this method should be made practical in our

National, State, and municipal legislation.

'That public officers should, as a general practice, be elected directly by the people. and be made directly and effectively responsible to them; that Electoral Colleges should be abolished, and

These expressions, like most of the others in the platform outside of the atheistic doctrine which the Socialists don't care much about, were dictated by the Communists. They were probably inspired by the desire to break down the existing condition of things rather than by any confidence in the new condition of things which it is proposed to substitute. The first proposition is that all laws-National, State, and municipal-shall be submitted to a vote of the people, "as is now done in the adoption of a Constitution," before they shall go into operation. The distinction sought to be made by the word "important" is absurd, because, if it were left to the various legislative bodies to determine what is important and what is not important, these legislative bodies would have the same discretion they now have. The scheme then would involve the holding of popular elections to pass upon 500 or 1,000 National laws every year, half as many State laws, and an indefinite number of municipal laws. These votes, with the increased electoral duties proposed in the second of the above paragraphs, would require an average of two or three elections every day, and the conscientious, public-spirited citizen would be obliged to devote his entire time to the duty of voting. Nor would it be an eight-hour job; the time

the ever-changing legislation. Such a scheme is utterly impracticable, even if it were desirable. The reference to the manner in which Constitutions are adopted is pointless; for Constitutions are permanent, and are changed only about once in a generation. Even when a new constitutional scheme is brought before the people, the most persistent efforts are required to induce one-half the voting population to pass judgment thereon, and of this moiety of voters it is safe to say that nine out of ten do not read the organic law submitted to them, but trust to their lawyers, their newspapers, and their public men to direct them how to vote. If is true of a Constitution, the design of which is to define and restrict legislation, how much less pop interest and popular understandular ing would there be in an interminable list of statutes, largely formal and technical and submitted from day to day without sys tem to a mass of incompetents. Life would become such a burden under strict attentio to the duties of citizenship thus imposed that people engaged in earning a living would abandon voting altogether, and the making of the laws would be turned over to small rings of professional ballot-box stuffers under the control of professional demagogs. There would remain, then, only an appeal to these same professionals from the verdicts of the Courts and juries, and we presume the Cincinnati theorists would also have included this "reform" in their platform if they had

thought of it. . The second proposition amounts, in effect, to the election of all public officers, of high and low degree, by popular vote. This in cludes a summary disposition of the Electoral College as an agency in the choice of Chief Magistrate, but does not suggest any system for regulating and counting the vast vote of the Nation, which is growing in proportions with every year. The great men of the United States, from Washington, Jefferson, and HAMILTON, through WEBSTER, CLAY, and BENTON, down to Moston and EDMUNDS, have given this single phase of American Government the careful consideration of their mature experience, and have failed to agree upon any system which may be safely substituted for that now provided by the Constitution. But the Communists sweep away the prevailing system with a wave of the hand, and do not so much as trouble themselves with a thought as to the operation and effect of any experimental mode of electing a President which may be hit upon. They would also widen out the responsibilities of the ballot, though all experience teaches that greater safety lies in the restriction of suffrage. The influence of the Com munists has so far prevailed in California that some eighty-seven offices were filled by popular vote at the late election in San Fran cisco. The oldest citizen and best-informed man in the State could not vote intelligently upon such a list of candidates. The Com munist idea advanced at the Cincinnati Con vention would enlarge the list still further, and make every election partake of the nature of a lottery, in which, as in most lotteries, the blanks would be far more numer

ous than the prizes. To reduce the number of elective offices and abolish the term system, is the tendency of the best political thinkers of the day. The Cincinnati resolutions propose the very reverse in defiance of the lessons which have been learned from actual experience. The sense of duty in office is best secured by direct and immediate responsibility to an appointing and removing power, with a guarantee of tenure during good behavior. Such a system attracts the best men and encourages them to give the community their of the demagogs by cutting off their periodical opportunities for pandering to class prej udices in the interest of incompetent of corrupt men. It abolishes the vocation of professional ballot-box stuffers, because the people, under such a system, are called upon to elect only the Chief Executive and the Legislature in their National, State, and municipal affairs, -an occasional duty to which they may give abundant time and consideration. It weakens the caucus, which would no longer exercise a supreme control over the spoils, and would be less tempted to absolutism. But the methods proposed by the Communists at Cincinnati would strengthen the caucus, encourage the ballotbox stuffers, enlarge the opportunities of the demagogs, and establish arbitrary irresponsibility by a theoretical vote of the people which would never be cast.

THE PURPOSES OF NIHILISM. The interview between a representative of The Chicago Tribung and Mr. A. W. Stiffel, an expatriated Russian from Odessa, seeking

a new home for himself and others of his countrymen, which was printed in our last issue, was one of more than ordinary interest as defining the exact purpose which the so-called Nihilists have in view, and for the attainment of which they willingly suffer imprisonment, banishment, and even death. In this interview Mr. STIFFEL, when questioned as to the origin and objects of Nihilism, replied as follows :

"The students were in the habit of discussing politics. At the colleges, to which both young men and women are equally admitted, there are numerous debating classes, and their tendency is to inspire a desire for more independence of thought and more personal freedom. They saw that in England, Germany, and, in fact, in all Europe, not even excepting Turkey, the people had more liberty than in Russia. They also saw that Government was hedged in with constitution al limitations. Nihilism is not the proper name. The members of the Society are not Nihilists,—they are simply revolutionaires. Some years ago a erazy political economist advocated a communion his system the name of Nihilism was applied. But I can assure you that the party bearing that name does not believe in anarchy. All that is required is a constitutional form of government by which the people cannot be deprived of their inherent

This concise statement confirms what has frequently been asserted before by those competent to know, namely: that the sole object of the revolutionary party of young Russia is to obtain a constitutional form of government in which the voice of the people may be heard through their representatives in Parliament, in the place of an absolute form of government based upon the brute force of the police and the army. In this respect the Russian Government presents an anomaly which is almost without parallel in the history of nations. Russia went to war with Turkey to free the Sclavic Provinces from a despotism no more absolute than her own. She spent millions of money and sacrificed thousands of lives to give a foreign people civil rights which she will not give her own. Having defeated the Turk, she demanded in the Congress of Berlin that Bulgaria, Roumania, Roumelia, and Servia should have a constitutional form of government. She kept her troops in these Provinces months after the treaty was signed, so that there should be no interference with the new political organization. The people elected splendent than before. Were I present, and value, the Appraisers are required to "use all now devoted to aleep and recreation would their rulers, chose their representatives, you should suppress this natural feeling. I reasonable ways and means." The Apprais-

eration the entire machinery of representative government, aided by the Russian military officers and in the presence of the Russian troops. This accomplished these very troops were ordered home, and retraced their steps across the Danube and the Pruth to arrest, imprison, and harass the Russian people, who asked for no more than the Government had just done in the Sclavic Provinces for a people not so capable of directing affairs as they. It gave the Bulgarian, without his asking for it, the right to be represented in his Government and to have a voice in the management of affairs, and hurries the Russian over the bleak steppes of Siberia to an underground impriso nent, where he is never heard of

from the young and educated classes. It is the young men of Russia, and especially the students and thinkers, who desire and agrtate for a change. They naturally come nore in contact with the outside world. In their travels they have witnessed the blessngs of representative government, and in the pursuit of education they have attained that knowledge and culture which are born of free government. Their ideas have been iberalized by the influences of Western Europe. They return home filled with new inspirations and ambitions as well as ideas. dissatisfied with the existing condition of things and eager for change. Having once experienced the charm of free thought, free speech, and free discussion, having seen the advantages which arise from a form of government in which the people take part, they naturally enough writhe under the conditions of a personal despotism and the rigorous punishments which it inflicts upon all those who question its edicts. Looking forward to the mighty influences which a constitutional form of government would exert upon the largest Empire of the civilized world the enormous increase of power which that Empire would secure, and the larger measure of happiness and prosperity which the people would enjoy, they throw themselves nto the movement with all the ardor and impetuosity of youth, only to encounter the ron will of the Government, exercised by the police and the army, and expiate their crime (?) among the horrors of Siberia. Such is the object of young Russia, and it ought to be kept clearly in view and not be confounded with the anarchical movements of Nihilists and Socialists, who sometimes get control of the constitutional movement, just as the Socialists the other day got control of Bob Ingersoll's Convention. It is the entering wedge which will yet split despotism in twain and make Russia free,

GOULD AND VANDERBILT. Mr. Jay Gould has publicly declared that e has not parted with his control of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that Mr. VAN-DERBILT does not own any stock in that Company, and that he (Goven) retains and will not part with his inter st, because it is a profitable investment. In the meantime, Mr. Gould has purchased the Wabash Railroad, and obtained control of the Rock Island & Pacific. He has also become the owner of the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City to Denver, and thence to Cheyenne, and also of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, the possession of the latter depending on the udicial determination of the validity of the lease of that road to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company. Mr. Gould, therefore, can be considered as reasonably well provided with railroads, and to have control not only of the Union Pacific Railway to Omaha. but also of several lines of rail communica-

on to the East. Is the Union Pacific Railroad so situated erritorially and financially as to exclude all possibility or probability of another and a successful line from Omaha to San Francis co? Is it probable that such a line can be constructed and operated at a profit, despite the present commanding and controlling interests of Mr. Gould? Does not the condi tion of the Union Pacific Railroad furnish strong inducements to capital, as well as furnish a motive of national welfare, for the construction of another route from the Missouri River at least to Salt Lake?

The Union Pacific Railroad extends from Council Bluffs, in Iowa, to Ogden, in Utah, a distance of 1,042 miles. The bonded deb and stock of the road on the 1st of January last was:

Total capital stock and bonded debt. \$114, 186, 812

This debt and stock is at the rate of over \$109,500 per mile of railway, and does not nclude some \$12,000,000 of unpaid interest due to the United States. The present interest and dividend bearing cost of the road is, therefore, in round figures, \$110,090 per

The distance from Omaha through Nebrasks and a greater part of Wyoming is over a plain, and by following a northern route through Wyoming to Fort Fetterman, access to Salt Lake at Ogden, or at some other point of connection with the Pacific Central Railroad, can at this time be built at an average cost not exceeding \$15,000 per mile. The progress of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road and of the Northern Pacific Railway is a striking example of what may be done in the way of railroad building, even in regions once considered almost impassable. The Southern Pacific Road, now building east through Arizona, the Topeka Road, now rushing south through New Mexico, and the Northern Pacific, progressing so ripidly through Montana westward and from Oregon eastward, do not cost to put them in running order to exceed an average of \$13,-000 per mile.

Mr. Gould takes especial pains to say that he has not unloaded the Union Pacific upon VANDERBILT, and VANDERBILT may well disclaim that he has permitted the Union Pacific to be leaded upon him. It is not likely that, as an investment, he would purchase a road at an already existing cost of \$110,000 per mile, costing in all \$114,000,000, when he can build an entirely new road, over even a better route, at a cost of \$15,000 per mile or at a total cost from Omaha to Ogden of \$15,800,000. If a railroad which has to pay interest and dividends upon a debt of \$110,-000 per mile can divide several millions of dollars a year among its stockholders, what might not be done by a railroad running over the same general route, with equal connections east and west, and which will cost \$15,000 a mile? The gross and net earnings of the Union Pacific Railway during the last seven years have been as follows:

Expenses. 94, 800, 373 94, 092, 032 94, 974, 861 5, 291, 242 4, 834, 703 5, 705, 176 4, 982, 047 7, 011, 784 5, 288, 211 7, 618, 647 5, 273, 421 7, 199, 782 5, 376, 586 7, 497, 072

Large as are these figures, they do not indicate a profitable existence for a road

debt of \$114,000,000; and an unpaid interest debt increasing at the rate of \$1,250.000 a year, the accumulation now aggregating \$12,000,000. The present enornous rates of transportation on the Union Pacific Railroad are most ruinous to the public, and are such as the country will not submit to much longer. It will be a great betrayal of public interest if Congress a the next session shall fail to legislate on the rates of transportation generally by all the railroads of the country. In the meantime Mr Gourn has something of an ele phant on his shoulders, and his Union Pacific Road is not worth to-day, despite its monopoly, despite its subsidies, and despite its enormous exactions, one-third the pres ent existing bonded debt and capital stock. Its entire capital stock may be blotted out, It is one of the saddest features of this as it must eventually be, and the road with cruel injustice that its victims come mainly all its franchises will not pay its bonded debts for which it is mortgaged, to say nothing of

the rapidly-accumulating interest debt.

It is not likely that Mr. VANDERBILT has bought the Union Pacific Railway as an investment, but it is likely that, having his railway connections between Omaha and New York complete, the construction of new road from the Missouri River through to Og len, which can now be constructed at \$15,000 per mile, may, in the end, be taken in hand by him or some others interested in the increase of general traffic now so injuriously repressed by the enormous exactions of the Union Pacific. That the rates charged by that Company are extortionate, and so far beyond endurance as to demand the legislative interference and regulation by Congress, can hardly be questioned; but the opening, if not the necessity, for a new road-for the building of a new railway at a cost which will permit a reduction of 50 per cent in cost of transportation, being that much positive gain to the country and adding very largely to the traffic with the Pacific Coast-is very evident to all. Mr. VANDERBILT may have no intention of thus securing for his Eastern roads a cheap, direct, and solvent route connecting with the California Central; but, whether he have such purpose or not, the construction of such road is a mere question of a few years, in which case she bankruptcy of the Union Pacific may be anticipated, and occur even before the time when the collapse must certainly take place.

The annual report made by Commissioner SENNE, as President of the County Board, makes a showing that must be peculiarly gratifying to all those who were active in securing a reform in the material composing that Board, and is the best answer that could possibly be returned to a certain clique which has sought to bring the present Board into disrepute because a majority of its members are Republicans. It appears that the ordinary expenditures of the Board have been decreased during the last two years from \$719.906 to \$489.353,-an annual saving to the taxpayers of \$220,553. This has been accomplished by reductions in the number of employes, in the rate of pay, and in the expenditures upon the public charities and institutions which a majority of the Board in 1877 declared to be impos sible. These reductions have also enabled the Board to abandon the costly system of temporary loans and return practically to the cash system. The report shows that at the end of the fiscal year there is a surplus of \$240,000 with which to meet current expenses until the new tal collections shall begin to come in. If the same spirit of conomy shall prevail in the Board two years onger, it will be possible to complete the money, and to resume for all time the permanent policy of "pay as you go." It is this consideration which should chiefly influence the nominations this fall for County Commissioners, and it only needs the same public interest that was shown at last year's election to make the selection of the proper men imperative for both parties.

Harrison overreached himself most fearfully in publishing his railroad veto in the newspapers fourteen hours in advance of the meeting of the Council. If he had held it back, as courtesy and usage required, until the Council was assembled, and had then read it in a bold and stentorian voice, with emphatic gestures and thrilling emphasis. it is very possible he might have frightened some of the Aldermen who had voted for the railway ordinance into sustaining the veto. and perhaps have defeated the ordinance. But, when they all had a chance to read it in cold type, and study the weak thing at their leisure, they discovered the falsity of its as sertions, the sophistry of its reasoning, and the Communistic undertone that pervaded the whole document, and they became indignant and disgusted, and "sat down" on it and its author more emphatically and decisively than a Mayor's veto ever before was squelched in the City of Chicago.

Mayor Harrison's inordinate vanity met with a humiliating rebuke at the Council meeting on Monday. He published his message vetoing the railroad ordinance in the papers on Monday morning, and then presented it to the Council on Monday evening. Instead of permitting the Clerk to read it, the Mayor in person delivered it after the manner of a speech in Congress, embellishing the delivery with Ciceronian emphasis and Demosthenean gesture. When he had thus overwhelmed his audience, the Council, by a vote of 30 to 5, passed the ordinance over the veto!

Mayor Harrison's supporters in the City Council on the railroad ordinance were confined to the five Communists for whose support he has so strongly bid. The Council, both Democrats and Republicans, seem to have but little respect for the best, and utterly fail to be impressed by the fervid words of the most eloquent, Mayor Chicago ever had.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER stands before the people of Massachusetts as a candidate for office on a platform which contains this plank: The National Greenback Labor party cordially indorse the amendment to the Homestead not presented to Congress by HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania.

The amendment of the Homestead act referred to provides for a Government loan at 3 per cent to every homesteader who may ask for it. BEN BUTLER and HENDRICK B. WRIGHT can prove the sincerity of their talk on this question by making a few loans on the terms which they demand the Government shall give. Both are rich men. They cannot require the Government to take security which they would refuse. Why are they so anxious to be benevolent with the money of the people, raised by taxation for public purposes alone, while they are

The Democratic party is not the only one the is under a cloud in Wisconsin. The Fiatists are man on their ticket, Col. Goodwin, has declined the nomination for Attorney-General and gone which has a capital stock and bonded now Col. May, the candidate for Governor, who if it should give Tuden the Democratic n

started out a week ago to stump the State, finds it impossible to obtain anything like a fairsized audience. At Milwaukee he addressed mass meeting of 200; at Fond du Lac the meeting was an utter failure; and at Madison numbug is played out, and it no longer engages the attention of people in their right mind. Two years ago the Greenback ticket received 26.000 votes in Wisconsin, but it is safe to say that this year it will not get 5,000. to meet THOMAS M. NICHOL, Secretary of the Honest-Money League, in two joint dia There will be nothing but a little "Brick"-dust left of POMBROY when Mr. NICHOL gets through with him.

Col. INGERSOLL delivered his new lecture at Cincinnati Sunday night. In the course of it he gave an amusing illustration of the extremes sometimes carried. He said he knew a good old Elder down in Fulton County before the War, and that old Elder said one day that be had been an Elder for twenty-live years, and he never knew a Sunday but somebody was down on the pond shooting ducks, and he just knew that God's justice would not always sleep, and, sure enough, the War came! But, as if to show that Col. INGERSOLL couldn't say a good thing without saying a bad thing to match it, the same report of his lecture contained the following: He denied that the Pilgrims came to this country for religious liberty; they came to persecute each other. They took the Biole for their guide, and how could any people have religious liberty with hat book for a guide? [Loud applause.]

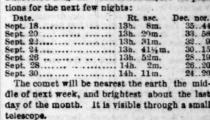
The silly people who applauded that sentiment did not know what they were about. If Col. Ingersolt should read again the history of Plymouth Colony, and learn what hardships the Puritans underwent for conscience sake, and what enormous sacrifices some of them made to get to a part of the world where there was nobody to persecute, he would omit this part of his

The Art Committee of the Exposition this year deserve credit for a complete, well-chosen. and well-arranged display. The average of merit is higher than ever before. There are few really bad pieces in the collection. Such a gallery is particularly useful to the public, besause it does not bewilder the eye or glut the imagination with too many pictures, and doesn't we can find in one small room a good TURNER BOUGUERBAU, & FORTUNY, two CABANELS, a tudents of GEROME, MEISSONIER, and FOR TUNY, and no pictures unworthy of such good company, we may feel pretty sure that the Art Committee has been working hard. The people of Chicago and the Northwest are much indebted to Judge Hilton, of New York, and FAIR-MAN ROGERS, of Philadelphia, for the loan of many valuable paintings.

The Yazoo Sentinel has "information which annot be questioned" that "there is much feeling among the negroes on the proposed exoand defer the active ag tation of the question. The recent events referred to are those which ended in the killing of DIXON by BARKSDALE. Why should they tend to "suppress and defer" the active agitation of the exodus question among the negroes? They would naturally have the opposit effect. It must be the negroes are afraid to emigrate, that their lives have been threatened, and that assasins like BARKSDALE are ready to shoot them down if they try to go. BARKSDALE and his friends might as well try to stem Niagara as to keep the negroes in Yazoo if they are resolved to leave.

Gov. Cullow has appointed A. W. Kings LAND, of the Northwestern Nail Company, Chicago, and Thomas LLOYD, of Belleville, to be members of the Illinois State Bureau of Labor Statistics. Mr. Kingsland is appointed in the place of Mr. Charles S. Crane, who was appointed in the place of Mr. O. W. POTTER, both of these having declined. Mr. LLOYD is appointed in the place of RUTLEGE, of Madison County, who also declined, Mr. LLOYD is practical miner, and was at one time President of the Miners' Union of that district. The Bureau is to meet at Springfield to-morrow, and will then organize by the election of a Secretary, for which position there is great competition .-

S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., has made a provisional calculation of the elements of the Palisa comet, discovered Aug. 23. The following are the posi-



The attention of Mr. BARKSDALE, of Yazoo County, Mississippi, is respectfully directed to the conduct of JOHN KELLY, of New York, who is running as an Independent against the regular Democratic candidate, and, as an Irishman, is trying to revive "the race-issue" in his own interest. Nobody in New York has mobbed Mr. KELLY, or offered to kill him; and it is Mr. BARKSDALE's duty to pack up his trusty shotgun and see what can be done about it. Mr. BARKSDALE will act wisely if he pursues his wellknown tactics, and shoots Mr. KELLY from behind, in the back.

The cotton crop this year will be 500,000 bales 000 pounds more than ever before, and the sugar crop 200,000 hogsheads more than ever before. That does pretty well for a showing of Southern prosperity, and the North can match it with an account of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of corn more than ever before. Of all the fat years in the history of the Nation, the year 1879

Before HARRISON issued his pronunciamento against letting any more railroads come into Chicago the Council stood 25 for admitting the Chicago & Western Indiana and Grand Trunk Railways, to 10 against them on the terms set forth in the ordinance. But, after the members had read his intemperate argument, they sat down on his nonsense by vote of 30 to 5. That was the effect of his op-

GEORGE C. GORHAM, ex-Secretary of the United States Senate, and once very active as a member of the National Republican Campaign Committee, has been killed politically by his late course in California. He joined the orable Bilks, and their crushing defeat ends him. Instead of going to the United States Senate, as he hoped to do, he will become at editorial writer on DE Young's paper, the Chronicle.

The way the Republicans won the election in Maine, according to the New York Hera d, was very simple. "What they did, mainly, was to hold the Democratic party up by the tail in full view of the State; and when the people got a good view of it they went immediately and voted the Republican ticket." This is not the first Republican victory the Democratic party has won, and it will not be the last.

DENNIS REARNEY said at the Sand-Lots Sunday week that he and his followers would hang Gen. GRANT in effigy the day of his arrival San Francisco. DENNIS has now the charte to show whether he has the "sand" in him to carry out his contract. A number of d mined men have said that if he does they will hang him in person, not in effigy.

Gramercy Park statesman could not do for himself,—caused a little sympathy to be felt for him in the South. It would be an unforce

instion for the Presidency article in the creed of the in the South is that which of the regular candidate. andidate doesn't get the he is thought to be badly us other way. The whole Sou KELLY, and the reaction in very strong.

The Memphis newspaper LANGSTAFF's begging missi yellow-fever sufferers. The inting" and "undignified," are not needed to the ext There are only 400 sick, and clares Tennessee is fully HANNIBAL HAMLIN SAYS

public life, and EUGENE HA glad that he had himself el ture, where he can carry on for the United States Ser pects of success. ZACH CH to have his son-in-law back Ex-Gov. NEWBOLD, of I

for the Lower House, and for the Speakership. Ther admirable in the persevera GOV. NEWBOLD and EUGEN begin patiently at the foot Work on the | Northern P

Bismarck is progressing at day, and in about twenty d laid down for 100 miles, and prosecuted without interru the elements, until the iron miles from Bismarck to the Gen. HENRY W. SLOCE

and come out in favor of begin to look as if JOHN K stand the great, simple, action, and opposit in direct

An English Spelling-Refe been formed. The Bisho CHARLES REED, Mr. ROBE TYLOR are among the of the Association is at 20 J London. The Council seemed to the

voted, that it required six-s to let a new railroad come veto of the Mayor, but it i two-thirds majority to acco On the question of letting " best Mayor Chicago

Communist side of the iss more railroads." CARTER, The Common Council of letting in more railroads

against letting in more rail PERSON.

Frank Mayo made a hit ett " in London.

Gov. Robinson's 69th upon next election day in New Princess Louise is atter maids while traveling.

Weston, we learn, is in his mouth shut. we hope. Remark of Tammany offices, and you gave us crow Another fatal accident appears to have been killed b

John Sherman's boom peat and attractive if it were Since the birth of h Ingersoll is doing as well as co Capt. Carey, of the Pri cort, has received many lett Carter Harrison, and he is

Cyrus W. Field is enter Bright, son of John Bright,

Senator Conkling is s regards Cornell's election

Speaking of Barksdale still willing to admit that the great Republican game. Jim Currie, the Texas n Bible every day, and he may

self in quoting Scripture. The female base-ball and the Chicagos can't loos organization, at any rate. The rebellious Afghan policy adopted by Maj. Ba they sent to Yazoo County fo

The character of the p which offers the prize in struggle between Courtney su Lady March is dead. of Richmond's daughter-in acknowledged beauties of Lo

A late French play is Wandering Jew," which som the Wandering Jew was a go Gen. Schenck has been Bennington, Vt., for several better and his friends hope for When Caleb Cushin China he had his visiting car

nese style, on long strips name, "Ku Shing." The Cincinnati Enquis the Ingersoll Convention ref. Mr. Hayes, however, may fused also to indorse God.

Prof. Tice predicts a exceed in intensity any that refers perhaps to eternity, the prediction for St. Louis

that Nephew Pelton is like C Mr. Pelton is scarcely able to Samuel's sins. Perhaps, The Rev. Samuel Scor

Y., a son-in-law of Henri been called to the pastors tional Church in Stamford, George Macdonald, w this country with his family of "Pilgrim's Progress," i

preacher, occupying son every Sunday. "David Davis," an trying to ride two horses at is very considerate in Mr. I hearted man and will not in

on a single animal. The leading spirit an London at the present he artisan who has chivairons heation and the editorsh

Bolettino. He wants to fo The Archduchess Chr a German lady as having a a lovable face, blue eyes, what fair hair, small hands ditto feet, and a silvery ve

The news of Pauline the London World, proves mistake, although it was f The first was that the diva, The first was that the diva-brink of death; the next. her husband, Baron Wall Zurich, in which she has just been offered for sale, events entirely unconnecte vere illness of the great at peculiar to the country has the had once before been a chient, and a girl in the died from the same care Mr. NICHOL gets through

divered his new lecture at ght. In the course of it instration of the extremes of special Providences are He said he knew a good Fulson County before the ider said one day that he ducks, and he just knew came! But, as if to show couldn't say a good thing thing to match it, the same ontained the following: figrims came to this country hey came to persecute each have religious liberty wit

tho applauded that sentiread again the history of learn what hardships the for conscience sake, and ices some of them made to ald omit this part of hi

of the Exposition this r a complete, well-chosen, ever before. There are n the collection. Such s ruseful to the public, be-rilder the eye or glut the many pictures, and doesn't ection on the visitor. When ETUNY, two CABANELS, MEISSONIER, and FORneworthy of such good pretty sure that the Art orthwest are much indebt of New York, and FAIR-adelphia, for the loan of

has "information which " that "there is much egroes on the proposed exoag tation of the question. red to are those which of DIXON by BARKSDALE. d to "suppress and defer of the exodus question They would naturally have it must be the negroes are that their lives have been t assasins like BARKSDALE m down if they try to go. friends might as well try o keep the negroes in Yazoo o leave.

appointed A. W. KINGS estern Nail Company, Chiois State Bureau of Labor NGSLAND is appointed in the S. CRANE, who was ape of Mr. O. W. POTTER, both declined. Mr. LLOYD is apdeclined. Mr. LLOYD is d was at one time President n of that district. The Springfield to-morrow, and w the election of a Secretary,

Jr., has made a provisional ents of the Palisa comet The following are the posinights:

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... 13h. 8m.
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... 13h. 52m.
... 14h. 2m.
... 14h. 11m. earest the earth the midnd brightest about the last It is visible through a small

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Yazoo , is respectfully directed to N KELLY, of New York, who endent against the regulidate, and, as an Irishman, the race-issue " in his own in New York has mobbed red to kill him; and it is Mr. to pack up his trusty shot-an be done about it. Mr. wisely if he pursues his well-shoots Mr. Kelly from be-

his year will be 500,000 bales one, the tobacco crop 12,000,-than ever before, and the horsheads more than ever y, and the North can match at of 20,000,000 00 to 100,000,000 pushels of before. Of all the fat of the Nation, the year 1879

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icans won the election it the New York Hera'd, was they did; mainly, was to hat they did; mainly, was to and when the people got a they went immediately and ican ticket.". This is not the ictory, the Democratic party

said at the Sand-Lots Sunand his followers would hang NNIS has now the chance to atract. A number of deter-aid that if he does they will

done for TILDEN what the esman could not do for himle sympathy to be felt for him would be an unforeseen, but eault of the bolt at Syracuse ILDEN the Democratic nomnation for the Presidency. The most sacred article in the creed of the Bourbon Democracy the South is that which enjoins the support of the regular candidate. When the regular idate doesn't get the support of his party he is thought to be badly used, and the average Bourbon tries to make it up to him in some other way. The whole Southern press condemns KELLY, and the reaction in favor of TILDEN is very strong.

The Memphis newspapers don't approve of LANGSTAFF's begging mission on behalf of the yellow-fever sufferers. They say it is "humiliating" and "undignified," and that the funds are not needed to the extent be represents. There are only 400 sick, and the Avalanche declares Tennessee is fully able to take care of

HANNIBAL HAMLIN says he is about to leave public life, and EUGENE HALE is more than ever glad that he had himself elected to the Legislature, where he can carry on his own campaign for the United States Senate with the best pros pects of success. ZACH CHANDLER will be glad to have his son-in-law back in Washington with

Ex-Gov. NEWBOLD, of Iowa, is a candidate for the Lower House, and is already spoken of for the Speakership. There is something very admirable in the perseverance of men like ex-Gov. NEWBOLD and EUGENE HALE, who, when they are turned out of a high political office. begin patiently at the foot of the ladder again.

Work on the | Northern Pacific Road west of Bismarck is progressing at the rate of a mile a day, and in about twenty days the iron will be laid down for 100 miles, and the work will be prosecuted without interruption, except from the elements, until the iron is stretched for 200 miles from Bismarck to the Yellowstone.

Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM, Tammany's own candidate for Governor, has condemned the bolt. and come out in favor of Robinson. Things begin to look as if JOHN KELLY did not understand the great, simple, and beautiful law of natural philosophy, that reaction is equal to action, and opposit in direction.

An English Spelling-Reform Association has been formed. The Bishop of Exeter, Sir CHARLES REED, Mr. ROBERT LOWE, Dr. ABport. Profs. MAX MULLER and SAYCE, and E. B. TYLOR are among the members. The office of the Association is at 20 John street, Adelphi,

The Council seemed to think, by the way they voted, that it required six-seventus of their body to let a new railroad come into the city over the veto of the Mayor, but it really only needed a two-thirds majority to accomplish it.

On the question of letting in more railroads the "best Mayor Chicago ever had" takes the Communist side of the issue, and says: "No more railroads." CARTER, your Eagle is a buz-

The Common Council of Chicago stand 30 for letting in more railroads to 5 and HARRISON against letting in more railroads.

PERSONALS.

Frank Mayo made a hit in " Davy Crock-

Gov. Robinson's 69th birthday will fall upon next election day in New York) Princess Louise is attended by six waiting-

maids while traveling. Weston, we learn, is in training-to keep his mouth shut. we hope.

Remark of Tammany Hall: We wanted offices, and you gave us crow. Another fatal accident! Carter Harrison

appears to have been killed by the cars. John Sherman's boom might look really

neat and attractive if it were silver-plated. Since the birth of his new party, Bob Ingersoll is doing as well as could be expected.

Capt. Carey, of the Prince Imperial's escort, has received many letters threatening his life. The Aldermanic seat is unquestionably Carter Harrison, and he is sat down on pretty

Cyrus W. Field is entertaining Mr. Latham Bright, son of John Bright, at his Newport resi-

Senator Conkling is so sanguine that he

regards Cornell's election as the easiest effort of his life. Speaking of Barksdale and Gully, we are still willing to admit that the shotgun policy is a

great Republican game. Jim Currie, the Texas murderer, reads the Bible every day, and he may yet beat Satan him-

self in quoting Scripture. The female base-ball club is disbanded, and the Chicagos can't loose any games to that organization, at any rate.

The rebellious Afghans use the same policy adopted by Maj. Barksdale, and perhaps they sent to Yazoo County for it.

The character of the patent-medicine firm which offers the prize insures a very "bitter struggle between Courtney and Hanlan. Lady March is dead. She was the Duke

of Richmond's daughter-in-law, and one of the seknowledged beanties of London society. A late French play is called "The New Wandering Jew," which somehow reminds us that

the Wandering Jew was a good pedestrian. Gen. Schenck has been dangerously ill at Bennington, Vt., for several weeks, but he is now better and his friends hope for his recovery.

When Caleb Cushing was Minister to China he had his visiting cards printed in the Chinese style, on long strips of red paper, with his name, "Ku Shing."

The Cincinnati Enquirer exultantly says the Ingersoll Convention refused to indorse Hayes. Mr. Hayes, however, may take comfort. It refused also to indorse God.

Prof. Tice predicts a hot wave which will exceed in intensity any that we have yet had. He refers perhaps to eternity, however, and makes the prediction for St. Louis exclusively,

It is suggested by the Jersey City Journal that Nephew Pelton is like Charity. We think that Mr. Pelton is scarcely able to cover all his Uncle Samuel's sins. Perhaps, however, he begins at The Rev. Samuel Scoville, of Norwich, N.

been called to the pastorate of the Congregaonal Church in Stamford, Copn., at a salary of George Macdonald, who is soon to visit his country with his family to present the drama

Y., a son-in-law of Henry Ward Beecher, has

"Pilgrim's Progress," is in great demand as a preacher, occupying some London pulpit nearly every Sunday. "David Davis," an exchange says, "is ying to ride two horses at the same time." This very considerate in Mr. Davis, who is a mind-

ted man and will not impose his great weight The leading spirit among Italian exiles in London at the present hour is M. Zanardelli, an artisan who has chivairously undertaken the pubacation and the editorship of a newspaper, Il

Bolettino. He wants to found an Italian politi The Archduchess Christine is described by a German lady as having a tall and slender figure, a lovable face, blue eyes, dimpled cheeks. somewhat fair hair, small hands, aimost like a child's, litto feet, and a silvery voice. Altogether a very

The news of Pauline Lucca's death, says the London World, proves happily to have been a mistake, although it was founded on two facts. The first was that the diva has really been on the rink of death; the next, that the fine estate of ar husband, Baron Wallhoffen, on the Lake of Zarich, in which she has spent her summer, has just been offered for sale. Neither are the two vere illness of the great singer was due to a fly liar to the country having stung her arm. As he had once before been a victim to a similar acideni, and a girl in the neighborhood and just lied from the same cause, Baron Wallhoffen bemed it expedient to get rid of the chatean.

CRIMINAL NEWS. One More Murderer Placed Beyond a Supersedeas at Cairo, Ill.

The Negro, Charles Glass, Hanged for the Killing of Carter Newman.

He Lives a Fiend and Dies Full of Hope of Eternal Happiness.

Miscellaneous Misdeeds in Va-

rious Localities. MANGING OF GLASS.

CARRO, Ill., Sept. 16.—The execution of Charles Glass (colored) for the murder of Carter Newman (colored) in this city last March took place this afternoon inside of an inclosure adjoining the County Jail. Early this morning rumors were current upon the streets that Glass had yesterday evening confessed to the commission of other crimes, namely, the killing of his wife at Mound's Junction, twelve miles above this city, and the murder of a young colored girl between here and Mound City some years ago. About 11 o'clock this morning your correspondent visited the jail, and, through and courtesy of Sheriff Hedges, was permitted to converse with the doomed man in the corridor, the Sheriff taking him out of his cell for the purpose. He appeared quite composed exhibiting very little nervousness, and, in reply to questions, stated that the story circulated was false in every particular; that he had no confession to make, and had made none to anybody; that Newman had wronged him, and he struck him with an ax, but did not know whether he killed him. He did not think a fair trial

cell, and, bidding him "Good-by," your correspondent withdrew. Prior to Glass' entering the inclosure, religious service was held in his cell, and, when the Sheriff called, he expressed a readiness to go. He

passed out, and

was given him; but, says he, "Every man has

to die some 'time, and I'll try to meet my death,

bad as it is, like a man." He then entered his

MOUNTED THE SCAFFOLD with firm step, after which the Sheriff read the death-warrant, and the ministers in attendance read a passage from the Bible, sang a hymn, and delivered a prayer, in which the poor fellow joined very fervently. In reply to a question of the Sheriff as to whether he desired to say anycouldn't; that it was too full. His hands and feet were then tied, the cap and rope adjusted and at eight minutes before 3 o'clock the Sheriff severed the rope that held the trap with the same ax with which Glass killed Newman, and he fell six feet. He did not move a muscle, and in twelve and one-half minutes the physicians pronounced him dead. The body was then cut down, placed in the coffin, and taken to the Seven Mile Gravevard for interment. Only

streets near the vicinity were crowded with hundreds. WHAT HE WAS HANGED FOR. Following is the history of the crime and the

sixty persons witnessed the execution, but the

reumstances leading thereto: Charles Glass, with his "woman," Ruth Brown, occupied rooms in the second story of a tenement house on Commercial avenue, in the upper part of the city. Carter Newman boarded with them, and, for some time previous to the murder, the behavior of the two (New man and Ruth Brown) excited the jealousy of Glass. About a week prior to the killing the men had some words, came to blows, and New-man proved himself to be physically the better man. However, he immediately quit boarding with Glass, and, gathering up his things, moved them into ano ner room on the same floor, and thereafter he took his meals with a man named McKirney,—sleeping down town. In the morning of the day the murder was committed (March 23) he declared his intention to shir on a boat in the evening, and went down in the city to see some irrends. About 1 o'clock in the atternoon he returned and found McKirney and his wife and Glass and the woman Brown sitting on the sidewalk in front of the house. Pausing a moment, he told Mrs. McKirney that the boat might not be in until late in the evening, and that he would go up-stairs, pack his valise, and take a nap,—requesting her to wake him when the boat whistled. He then passed into the house, and soon after Glass and McKirney start-ed off, the former toward the river, and the lat-ter to visit a friend, and the two women went up the street to a photographer's tent to have some pictures taken. Glass had not gone far when he turned back, entered the house, and, going up-stairs, borrowed an ax from a woman in the room adjoining the one in which Newman was sleeping, ostensibly for the purpose of split-ting some wood. He then passed out, closing the door, and entering the room where Newman lay across the bed, rather on his stomach, fast asleep, he struck him two terrific blows on the

head with the ax, CRUSHING THE SKULL ALMOST TO A JELLY, the brains and pieces of the skull flying over the bed and upon the ceiling overhead. Then, placing the ax behind the door, he passed out of the house and started up the street. A few minutes later the two women returned, and Mrs. McKirney went up to wake Newman, when she discovered that he was a corpse. She immediately began to strick, and soon a large crowd gathered. The finding of the bloody ax and the statement of the woman from whom it was borrowed settled the ques-tion as to who committed the murder, and search was forthwith instituted for Giass, who, about tois time, returned, and, surrendering himself to a young man named Lally, asked him to accompany him to jail. The excitement among the colored people was intense, and it was not without considerable effort that Lally succeeded in landing his prisoner safely in jail.

Before he was locked up Glass admitted killing Newman, and said that if he could serve two other "niggers" the same was he wouldn't care what they did with him. At the July term of the Circuit Court Glass was At the July term of the Circuit Court Glass was tried, the evidence was very clear, and the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," and fixed the punishment at death. A motion was entered by the attorneys for an arrest of judgment, and arguments heard Aug. 1. The motion was overruled by Judge Harker, who sentenced him to be hung Tuesday, Sept. 16. Throughout the trial he maintained a solid indifference as to the consequences, and, when the sentence of death was read, did not appear the least affected. Since that time he has been frequently visited by colored ministers and members of the different churches, has been baptized, and expressed the belief that his "sins were forgiven," and that he was ready to go when the time arand that he was ready to go when the time ar

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—Application having been made for the pardon of Tnomas Lyons, who was convicted of horse-stealing at the Oc tober term, 1878, of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years, the Governor has ordered that the sentence may be commuted to one year.

It appears that, on an investigation in the Sangamon County Court as to the mental condition of this prisoner, the jury found that he was weak-minded, and a fit subject for the Feeble-Minded Institute. On account of this finding of the jury in the County Court, the Judge of the Circuit Court certified Lyons to the Governor as a proper subject for Executive elemency.

elemency. AN OLD WRETCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 16.—Elias Johnson well-known business man, aged about 50 years, and having a very worthy family, was arrested on the charge of enticing little girls into his shop and taking disgusting liberties with them. He gleaded guilty, and was fined \$100 and costs. He was rearrested on a charge of assault and he was rearrested on a charge of assault and battery, and the case was postponed until to-morrow. An effort was made to do himylolence by a large mob, but officers protected him. Haif a dozen fa hers have notified him that if he does

IT DIDN'T WORK.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 16.—A young man calling himself Lewis Hanson induced one of our business men, Mr. Glenn, to draft a form of note for \$100 in his (Hanson's) favor. Within

chelle National Bank for sale. The name of Peter O. Hill, living twelve miles away, was signed to it. Mr. Perry, the Cashier, suspect-Peter O. Hill, living twelve miles away, was signed to it. Mr. Perry, the Cashier, suspecting a fraud, refused to either purchase or to return the note. Hanson then turned and ran away rapidly. He was soon overtaken, arrested, and brought before a Police Magistrate. Proof of guilt being at hand in the person of Mr. Glenn, Hanson partially confessed, waived examination, and was committed to the County Jail to-day to await the action of the Grand Liney.

OMAHA MAGNETISM.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 16.—Quite a sensation was created here this evening by the arrest of J. Harry Williams, who is a stylish man, and claims to be a magnetic physician. The charge against him is rape, the complainant Mrs. Kammerling, who claims that while on a visit to his office to receive his peculiar treatment, he un-dressed her in order to rub her to produce magnetism, and that while she was thus disroved, he forcibly outraged her. Williams is now in

DROVE AWAY WITH A HORSE. ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 16.—Yesterday noon a man who gave his name as John Hamilton called at Chapman's livery-stable with a team belonging to C. H. Parks, of Hampshire. He left one of the horses and drove away the other with a livery buggy, and was to-day traced to Chicago. The man is aged about 45, with gray hair and mustache. The horse is a dark bay, 14 years old. The rig included a top buggy and harness, with a peculiar overdraw bit.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MILWAUEER, Sept. 16 .- The police authorities have become satisfied, after a thorough investigation, that the reported robbery of the Chifellow never had \$240 in his possession, and

undoubtedly squandered the little he had for drink. His gold watch turned up at a saloon, where it was kept to preserve it from destruc-tion by the drunken owner. DANVILLE DEVILTRY. Special Disparch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16 .- Saturday night the hardware store of C. B. Fenton was entered. and a large amount of cutlery, revolvers, and other articles carried off. Last night the residence of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Rector of the Episcopal Church, was ourglarized to the amount of over \$500 in valuable property and money. There is not who the burglars are. There is not the slightest clew as to

WILL PROBABLY HANG. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—Guetig's case went to the Supreme Court to-day, and a warrant for his execution was delivered at the same time to Sheriff Preasley. It is the general belief that he will hang, as sentenced on Friday, despite the desperate efforts of his attorneys. This is his second conviction for the murder of Mary

SHOT. BUT NOT KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
PBORIA, Ill., Sept. 16—A row occurred between "Ding" Warner, an old Peoria sport, and Jimmy Rogers, in Brown & Cody's saloon, at 12 o'clock last night, in which Rogers

ASSASINATION. Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—Dr. Sturman, an old citizen of Charleston County, Mo., was assasinated while traveling along the road in a buggy, about fifteen miles from Glasgow, last Saturday night. Some twenty buckshot and two pistol-balls entered his body, killing him instantly. There is no cless to the murderers.

ALLEE SAMEE MELICAN MAN. NEW YORK, Sept. 16 .- The police last night made a descent upon a Chinese gambling-house and secured the proprietor, an Americanized Mongolian named Charles Williams, twenty-seven queueless Mongolians, and the gambling

HORSE-THIEVES ARRESTED. SOUTH WRENTHAM, Mass., Sept. 16.-Charles Fisher and William McCarthy have been arrested, the former as the thief and the latter a. the receiver of a large number of horses, several wagons, and a great quantity of harness, stolen

A LYING CONFESSION. LEBANON, Pa., Sept. 16 .- Charles Drew, the eldest of the four persons in jail here for the murder of Joseph Raber, in his second confession says that Wise, whom he previously declared innocent, is as guilty as the others.

CANADA.

The Blackmailing Organization-Going to Nebraska. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—The Deal prothers, alleged kidnapers, have been sent back to Toronto. When the detectives saw them they said that they were the men wanted; that they had got money by blackmailing before, and that there was positive proof that the two prisoners were the men who attempted to abduct Mr. Jaffray. In reply to questions the detectives said they did not think the organization amounted to much, because the rogues connected with it are not clever enough to form such a gang. Did not think that these men had had anything to do with the Stewart ghouls, nor with the Charley

Ross case. The probability is that they had got their ideas from what had been attempted in the United States at different times.

**Special Dispatch to The Tribo

Tononto, Ont., Sept. 16.—Samuel Beatty and V. M. Carne left here to-day with a large num-ber of Canadian capitalists, who are going to invest in Union Pacific Railroad 1 ands in and

DAYTON SOLDIERS' HOME.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 16 .- A banquet was given this evening by citizens of Dayton to the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home. The banquet was held at the Becket House, and was attended by nearly all of the members of the Board from different parts of the United States and by 150 prominent citizens of Dayton. Responses were made to toasts by Chief-Justice Waite, Gen. Martindale, of Rochester, N.Y.; ex-Gov. Smythe, of Manchester, N. H.; Judge Bond, of Baltimore; Dr. Walcott, of Milwaukee; Gen. Martin, of Atchison, Kas.; Gen. Coulter, of Greensburg, Pa.; and Col. Len Harris, of Cincinnati. Gen. Butler, President of the Board of Managers, was absent from sickness. The Board are now holding an annual meeting in the city, and will continue

THE GEORGIA STATE OFFICERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 16.—No new develop ments to-day in the impeachment cases. Treasurer Renfro tried to resign, but the House has not yet accepted his resignation, and insists on impeachment. The Comptroller's case will be voted on to-morrow. He has retired from the defense, and thrown himself on the mercy of the Senate. He will be found guilty.

To the Western Associated Press.
ATLANTA, Sept. 16.—Treasurer Reufro sent his resignation to the House this morning, accom! panied with a proposition to return \$6,000 of the interest ne had received on the State's money. A resolution to accept his resignation was discussed all-day without final action. It is thought he will be impeaced.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Sept. 16.-Arrived, steam Periere, from Havre; Scythia, from Liverpool; Herder, from Hamburg. London, Sept. 16.-Steamers Anchoria and

rived out.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Arrived, Massachusetts, 170m Boston.

QUERNSTOWN, Sept. 16.—Arrived, steamships
The Queen, from New York; Samaria, from
Boston; and British Empire, from Philadelphia.

Daniel Steinmann, from New York, have ar-

THE COMING MAN. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 .- The Board of Trade has issued a circular requesting that on the arrival of Gen. Grant places of business be closed and suitably decorated, and that mer-chants and employes take part in the reception and demonstration. The Board has also re-quested the Mayor to assign the Directors a

FAIRS.

ROCKFORD. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Rockford Fair so justly celebrated for its superior exhibits, rivaling in grandeur the State Fairs-may now be said to be in full blast. The managers

opened this year one day earlier than formerly, so as to allow the exhibitors more time. All day yesterday and to-day articles by the wagonload have been arriving, till one of the largest ex hibits in the Northwest has been brought together. Visitors will begin arriving to-morrow, and excursion-trains from the surrounding country for seventy miles will bring loaded trains to this Exposition of Northern Illinois. Among the speakers are Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. Martindale, Chief-Justice Waite, Secretary-of-War McCrary, the Hon. George B. Loring, and many other distinguished gentiemen. The Secretary, Mr. H. P. Kunball, made a successful strike nduced Ben Butler to speak here, a people are coming from all the couto see what sort of an animal he is.

FORD COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PANTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Ford County Fair opened here to-day under very favorable auspices. The weather is fine, and an immense growd is expected during the week. The entries are very extensive, and over eighty head of thoroughbred cattle are on the grounds. Twenty horses have entered in the speed ring, and over thirty for draught. The swine, poultry, and sheep departments will be well represented. The show of agricultural products is the largest ever seen in this county, and fruits and flowers are numerous. No gambling institutions of any kind are allowed on the grounds. The premium are guaranteed to be paid in full by the Directors of the Association.

MICHIGAN. DETROIT, Sept. 16.—I'he second day of the thirty-first Michigan State Fair had a largely increased attendance. The weather was warm and pleasant. A large number of people from the interior cities and towns arrived in the early morning trains, and the city is rapidly filling up with visitors from all parts of the State. The grand cavalcade of horses and cattle which took place this afternoon greatly excelled any

- CAMP DUTY.

The Second Brigade, I. N. G., Playing Soldier at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—The various

commands of the Second Brigade, I. N. G. reached Camp Cullom to-day, the first arriving at 4 a. m. and the last about 5 p. m. Guard was regularly mounted last night, a strong guard being kep up around the entire camp, requiring nearly 300 men to be on duty constantly, so that all will be familiarized with the various details of this important part of a soldier's duty. There are now 2,400 men in camp belonging to the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments, and the Fourteenth Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Battalions, and representing all parts of Central Illinois. Old soldiers say that the camp is laid out with strict military precision, and speak highly of the

soldierly bearing and excellent appearance of the men composing the different commands. This afternoon, after battalion dress-parade the brigade was formed in line and passed in review before the Governor and staff, Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard and Brig.-Gen. Reece and staff. This is the first time the brigade formation has been attempted by the I. N. G. The brigade was then massed and addressed by Gov. Cul m, who welcome I the soldiers to the city and camp, and urged them to improve their op-portunities for instruction in their military

The special feature of to-morrow's program will be the brigade drill, something never before attempted by the State militia. There will be a grand street parade and re-view Thursday afternoon.

LOUISVILLE CABINETMAKERS. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 16.—On Sunday night the cabinetmakers employed in the various factories of the city came together in order to take s towards obtaining an increase of wages Addresses were made by some leaders in the movement, and it was finally decided to demand an advance of 15 per cent on the present rate of wages. The workmen say that the stagnation in business due to financial depression has been succeeded by more prosperous times, of which the workmen should reap part of the

of which the workmen should reap part of the benefit.

Committees were appointed to visit the various proprietors and consult in regard to the matter. Last night these Committees met togener again, and reported that all the manufacturers visited had seemed willing to make the advances if furniture men in other parts of the country did the same thing.

This morning a meeting of the principal furniture manufacturers was held. niture manufacturers was beld. After consu

tation, they decided to issue the following address as expressing their views; We are willing to advance wages as soon as all the furniture manufacturers—North, South, East, and West—agree to advance. We recommend our cabinetmakers to confer with all competing interests, so as to ascertain the sense of the trade. Without uniform action all over the country, an advance on our part would be suicidal to our interests and to the cabinetmakers as well. ests and to the cabinetmakers as well It remains to be seen how workmen will re-ceive this proposition. The movement has not yet assumed the form of a strike, though it may

develop into one.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—The difficulty between the Ohio Falls Car Company and the molders has been amicably settled. The molders and the President of the Company, Mr. Joseph W. Sorague, were in consultation for several boars this afternoon and various for several hours this afternoon and evening. An arrangement was made whereby the men resume work at a salary of \$2.25 per day upon

Port Hunon, Mich., Sept. 16.—Passed Up— Props Juniata, St. Albans No. 2, B. W. Blanch ard, Wissanickon with T. A. Scott, Ocean and onsort; schrs F. A. Morse. I. N. Foster, George B. Sloan, Sheridan, Lady Dufferin. Down-Prop Sparts, with William Young and

Wind-West, gentle; weather fine. Wind—West, gentle; weather fine.

Porr Huron, Sept 16-10 p. m.—Passed Up—

Proo Scotia, Buffalo; schra Belle Mitchell, O. M.

Boyd, Fred A. Morse, H. Ross, American, D. M.

Pdster, Jim Baker, Mary Copely.

Down—Props Oswezatchie. Newburg, Montana,
C. J. Kershaw, Quebec, Commodore, S. Chamberlin and consort, James S. Fay with Payette

Brown and consort, James S. Fay with Payette

Brown and consort, Bay City and barges, Yosemite

and consort; tugs Alpena and barges, A. J. Smith

and barges, Elia Smith and oarges.

Wind—West, gentle; rain.

Acres of Perfume.

Some idea of the magnitude of the business of raising sweet-scented flowers for their perfume alone may be ga hered from the fact that Europe and British India alone consume about 150,000 galions of handker-eniet periume yearly; that the English revenue from French ean de Cologne of itself is \$40,000 annually, and the total revenue of England from o ner imported perfumes is estimated at \$200,000 each year. total revenue of England from oner imported perfumes is estimated at \$20,000 each year. There is one great perfume distillery at Cannes, in France, which uses yearly about 100,000 pounds of accia flowers, 140,000 pounds of rare flower leaves, 32,000 pounds of jammine blossoms, toge her with an immense quantity of oner material used for perfume. Victoria, in New South Wales, is a noted place for the production of perfume-yielding plants, because such plants as the mignonette, sweet verbens, jasmine, rose, lavender, acacia, heliotrope, rosemary, wall-flower laurel, orange, and the sweet-scented geraniums are said to zrow there in greater perfection than in any other part of the world. South Australia, it is believed, would also be a good place for the growing of these perfume-producing plants, though they are not yet cultivated there to much extent. The value of perfumes to countries adapted to their production may be gathered from the following estimate of their growth and value per acre, as given in the London (England) Journa of Horticulture: An acre of jasmine plants, 80,-000 in number, will produce 5,000 pounds of flowers, valued at \$1,250; an acre of rose-trees, 10,000 in number, will yield 2,000 pounds of flowers, worth \$375; 300 orange-trees, growing on an acre, will yield, at 10 years of age, 2,000 pounds of flowers, worth \$450; an acre of geranium plants will yield someth ag over 2,000 ounces distilled attar, worth \$450; an acre of geranium plants will yield someth ag over 2,000 ounces distilled attar, worth \$450; an acre of lavender, giving over \$,500 pounds of flowers for distillation, will yield a value of \$1,500. SPORTING EVENTS.

Opening Day of the September Trotting-Meeting in Chicago.

The 2:40 and 2:25 Races Won Respectively by William H. and Monros Chief.

Ross Beaten by Lee at Norwich-The Morris-Smith Race Again Postponed.

> THE TURF. THE CHICAGO BACES.

The opening day of the Jockey Club's fall rotting meeting was witnessed by a fair-sized crowd, when the execrable weather-the wind blowing a gale from 2 o'clock until 5-is considered, and those present were given a panacea for all the discomfort endured in the 2:25 race. which resulted, after a five-heat struggle, in a victory for Monroe Chief, a stallion owned in Chicago, and, by virtue of his previous fine performances, a strong favorit with the public bere. THE PIRST EVENT

on the cards was the race for 2:40 horses, in which the starters and their positions were as follows, the first-named horse having the pole in the order named: Marshall Boy, For-rest Golddust, Frances, Silver Duke, William H., Windsor, Black Prince, Headlight, and Black Cloud. The brown stallion Strader. by C. M. Clay, Jr., owned by Mr. P. L. Hans com, of this city, was also entered, but drawn, pending an examination by his owner of some claims for unpaid entrance money through the Illinois Circuit in 1876, when the horse was in the hands of another party. The race may be briefly described by saving that it was

AN BASY VICTORY FOR WILLIAM IL, horse that has already trotted successfully this season. His speed and staying qualities were so well known among horsemen that he was made favorit in the pools, and the money laid on him was never in doubt. In the first heat he allowed Forrest Golddust to lead to the half-mile pole, but then went to the front, closely attended by Black Cloud, the pair finishing first and second, with Windsor a close third. The latter horse showed terrific bursts of speed in every heat, and attracted attention by his easy way of going and gamecock appearance In the third heat Jimmy Dustin got up behind him and made William H. trot the first half in 1:1314. Windsor finishing a good second in 2:311/4. After the first heat

SPECULATION ON THE RESULT WAS OVER, as it was apparent that-barring accident-William H. could not lose. He did not leave his feet during the race, and finished in front each heat in easy style. There was considerable interest felt as to the relative standing in the race of Frances and Black Prince, bets to the amount of \$1,500 having been made between the owners of those horses. Both were unsteady, and up to the third heat Black Prince had the best of it. the mare having broken in the first heat just as the word was given, and again in the second be fore reaching the quarter-pole, barely saving her distance. She was steady in the third heat, however, finishing third, although many thought she should have been set back for a break made just inside the distance flag, Johnson making no effort to bring her to a trot again. Silver Duke, a Chicago norse concerning whose speed some tall stories have been told, was apparently of no account, and the action of his driver in delaying the start for every heat as much as possible was deserving of a fine. The other horses did the best they could, and their positions may be seen

by a perusal of THE SUMMARY.

TIME .-

THE 2:25 BACE was expected to be a walk over for the Tennessee stallion McLurdy's Hambletonian, as he was known to be very fast, and bred so that ne ought to stay. The friends of Monroe Chief backed that norse pretty liberally, however, and the result showed their judgment to be good, as he won a race that was fought from beginning to end, and fairly trotted McCurdy's Hambletonian off his feet in each of the last three heats.

heats.
In the draw for positions before the first heat,
Warrior secured the pole, with Monroe Cuief
second, Ada Paul third, Champion Girl fourth, second, Ada Paul third, Champion Girl fourth, McCurdy's Hambletonian firth, and Billy Yeazell on the outside. In scoring, Ada Paul was very rank, going to a break several times in coming to the wire. Finally the word was given with the horses on equal terms, but before the first turn was reached Ada Paul went into the air, and the spectators were horrified to see her swerve violently to the left,

. SMASHING INTO MONROE CHIEF'S SULKY. This rig in turn went into Warrior, who was at the poli, and in an instant there was a cracking and twisting of sulkies that made the people turn away their heads, the three borses and drivers going down in a general crash. Forth-nately the sulkies were so firmly fastened to nately the sulkies were so firmly fastened teach other that none of the horses could get away, and a runsway accident was prevented. The drivers soon turned up from the bottom of the heap, and it was found that neither horses nor men were at all injured, the sulkies, now-ever, being complete wrecks. In the meantime, McCurdy's Hambletonian, Champion Girl, and Yeazell continued on their journey, the stallion winning the heat in 2:34½. John Draw, the driver of Ada Paul, then went to the judges and explained how the accident occurred. It seems that the buckle that fascened the "off" line to Ada Paul's bit broke just as the mare left her feet,

the accident occurred. It seems that the buckle that fastened the "off" line to Ada Paul's bit broke just as the mare left her feet, which explained her sudden swerve to the left, and the consequent accident. As the circumstance was unavoidable, Monroe Chief, Warrior, and Ada-Paul were permitted to start in the second heat, which was won by McCurdy's Hambletonian in 2:28%, Monroe Chief being unsteady, but finishing second. He had secured a good position for the next heat, nowever, and at once proceeded to make use of it. When the word was given the two stallions showed in front, and by the time the turn was reached McCurdy's Hambletonian had a length the best of it. Monroe Chief went after him fast, and at the quarter pole, in 35% seconds, was on even terms. Down the backstretch there was a desperate fight for the lead. Dustin had decided to force the pace, and sent the Chief along for all he was worth. The Tennessee stalling made a gallant fight, but soon after leaving the half-mile pole he broke and lost two lengths. These were recovered in trotting around the lower turn; so that at the head of the homestretch the pair were head-and-head. From this point to the wire Monroe Chief out-trotted his rival, who made several tired breaks, finishing three lengths ahead in 2:27%.

The fourth heat was nearly a repetition of the

who made several tired breaks, finishing three lengths ahead in 2:27%.
The fourth heat was nearly a repetition of the third, McCurdy's Hambletonian seeming to have the most speed for he first half-mile, but tiring at the finish. Monroe Chief won by two lengths in 2:29, and finished so full of trot that he at once became a strong favorite in the pools, sell ng for \$25 to \$5 against the field.
When the word for he fifth and deciding heat was given Monroe Chief was half a length behind the others, and Champion Girl at once took the pole, Monroe Chief making a short break,

was given and the manipon Girl at once took the pole, Monroe Chief making a short break, and trailing her. McCurdy's Hambletonian soon reached the mare, and they traveled past the quarter-pole toge her, with Monroe Chief two lengths behind, Billy Yeazell three behind hin, and Ada Paul, wao broke at the turn, far in the rear. By the time the half-mile pole was reached Monroe Chief had trotted alongside of the others, and then the strangle began. The three went around the lower turn like a team, and when the homestretch was reached they were still head-and-nead. At the far-distance stand Champion Girl was out of the struggle for first place, but the two stallions kept at it, Dustin tifting Monroe Chief under the wire a neck

ahead in 2:29%, and winning a contest of which any driver might be proud.

THE SUMNARY. Same Day-Purse \$1,000, for 2:25 class; \$500 to first, \$250 to second, \$150 to third, \$100 to

Pirst heat. Quarler. Half.
Second neat. 38% 1:16
Second neat. 37 1:14%
Third heat. 35% 1:12%
Fourta heat. 38 1:14%
Fifth heat. 36% 1:15

is a most attractive one, and should cause a large attendance. The races of the day are for three-minute and 2:20 horses. In the former there are nine good ones named to start,—enough to make a fine contest,—while the 2:20 flyers include such notables as Driver, Rose of Washington, Little Gyosy, Scott's Thomas, Katie Middleton, Mazo-Manie, Belle Brasfield, Postboy, Charley Ford, and John H. In the pools last mgnt Driver sold for \$30, Charley Ford for \$10, Katie Middleton for \$7, Mazo-Manie for \$5, Postboy and Belle Brasfield for \$3 each, and the field for \$2. The judges yesterday were Messrs. S. H. THE PROGRAM FOR TO-DAY

The judges vesterday were Messrs. S. H. Allerton, President of the Jockey Club; S. K. Dow. Vice-President; and J. H. Sanders, a LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—The stables of Swigert, Robinson, Reynolds, Thomas McGibbon, Headiev Owens, Nichols, Brown & Co., Harper, Cadawaller, Scully, Murphy, Cottrell, Farris, Lisle, Lyne, R. F. Johnson, T. G. Moore, R. & P. Weiseger. Brien & Soencer, Barkley & Hugzins, Grinstead, V. A. Dun, C. W. Field, S. Powers & Son, George W. Darden & Co., N. B. Cheatham, Wiley Buckle, Wilson & Co., Mike Welsh, Churchill & Johnson, Sam Bryan, P. C. Fox, J. R. McKee, and G. W. Hancock are now at the Jockey Club Grounds, and there are more horses than ever before known here in the fall. Great interest is manifested in the great forest interest is manifested in the great sweepstakes race to be run on Saturday, in which Himyar. Incommode, Kate Claxton, Good Night, Liahtanah, Lurgentene, Dave Moore, Keene Richards, Jr., Kinkora, King Faro. Tripoil, and Day Star are certain starters. Such a field has never faced a starter in this country, and as the races start on Saturday, an immense crowd is expected.

THE OAR.

HANLAN WILL BOW BLLIOTT. TORONTO, Sept. 16.-Hanlan was conside ably surprised to see by the morning papers that William Elliott, ex-champion of England. had challenged him again. He will have to accept, and will spend the winter in England, leaving here the middle of November, and rowing the second or third week in January. challenge is supposed to be the outcome of dead heat with Riley at Barrie.

WALLACE ROSS DEPEATED. NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 16.—The single-scull race, mile and a balf and turn, between Waliace Ross, George Lee, and Alexander Bruyle, was won by Lee in 20:20; Ross second. THE ROSS-SMITH ALLEGED "CROOKEDNESS"—A SCULLING NATCH ARRANGED.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 16.—The challenge from Wallace Ross to row Warren Smith re-vives the charges of crookedness made against him after his recent deteat by Smith, and they find now more ready acceptance.

TORONTO, Cau., Sept. 16.—A three-mile scull race, with turp, stakes \$250 a side, has been arranged between Fred A. Plaisted and Jacob Gardour, to take place on the 27th. The water s vet to be selected.

POSTPONED. TORONTO, Sept. 16.—The race between Morris and Smith was postponed on account of a

BASE-BALL BUFFALO VS. TROY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune TROY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The game to-day was remarkably fine fielding contest by the Troys. and was also marked by the unprecedentedly weak batting of that club. Five double plays were made during the game,—one a fly catch by Evans and a throw to the home-plate in the last inning. McGunnigie pitched three men out

lamith, 71; on McGunnigle, strikes called-Off Goldsmith, 33: off McGun-Strikes Called—Off Goldsmith, 35; off McGunnigle, 46.

Passed balls—Holbert, 3; Rowe, 3.

Double blays—Walker, 1; Richardson, 1; Richardson, Fulmer, and Walker, 1; Evans and Holbert, 1; Caskins and Reilly, 1.

Base-hits—Troy, 1-1; Buffalo, 9--10.

Errors—Troy, 5; Buffalo, 8.

CINCINNATI-WORCESTER. WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16.—Worcester, 2; Cincinnati, 2; three innings; game stopped by

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE ASTLEY BELT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Sept. 16.—To get the privilege of having the walk for the Astley belt during Sephaving the walk for the Astley belt during September the Kuntz Brothers paid the O'Leary yarty \$8,000 cash, the amount O'Leary was to pay for Gilmore's Garden for October. This does not include the bar or any other of the O'Leary rights during October. Mr. Atkinson, Astley's representative, arrived to-day. Weston, Rowell, Hazael, and Brown are diligently training. The public seems ready to go crazy again over the contest, and to throng the garden at \$1 a head.

A dentist with but a single order per week mus needs charge \$20 to \$30 for a set of teeth to pay for idle time, while the facilities and immense patronage of the McChesney Bros. enable them to furnish the same, the best, for \$8. Finest filling e-third rates. Corner Clark and Randolph

DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing eise make s fiesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations, Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE.

Blood Purifier. SHERMAN, N. Y., May 22, 1878. R. H. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have used the Vegetine, and as
Bloon Purifier think it cannot be excelled. Would
recommend it to all as an excellent medicine. Yours
very truly.

M. L. DORMAN.

GREAT RELIEF.

Sick Headache.

SARDIS. Miss., April 24, 1878. H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir: I certify that my wife has frequently
used your Vegetine for Sick Headache and experienced great relief from its use. L. A. DORR.

WITH GOOD SUCCESS.

Dropsy and Kidney Complaint.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 10, 1878. H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir: I think very highly of your Vegetine, having used it for Dropsy and Kidney Complains with good success. I have also recommended it to others, who have been greatly benefited by its use.

D. E. EGGLESTON, 309 Walnut-st.

VEGETINE.

It is What is Needed. FEMALE WEAKNESS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1878. Dear Sir: For a long-time I have been troubled with Female Weakness and a weak, sinking feeling at the Stomach, and through the advice of a friend, I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what is needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from these complaints. MRS. ANNABELLA HARWOOD,

A SPLENDID MEDICINE.

Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., July 25, 1878.

H. R. Stevens, Boston:
Dear Sir: 1 was afflicted with Heart and Kidney
Disease, and other Female Weaknesses, and doc-Disease, and other Female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit until I tried your Vezetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my 68th year. I do heartly recommend it as a spleneft until I tried your vereine, and auter the two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my 68th year. I do heartly recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I been the day that it fell into my hands. less the day that it fell into my hands.

MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1877. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have been afflicted with Female Weakness and Womb Disease for many years. Last March
my husban; got me a bottle of your Vegetine, and
before I had finished taking it I found relief; the
second and third bottles gave me still further relief, and I heartly recommend it to all females suf
fering from Female Weakness. Yours resply,

MRS. ELIZABETH H. JOHNSON,
2246 North Seventh-st.

I am personally acquainted with the above persons and sold them a number of bottles of Vege

J. O. EBERHARD, M. D.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS HANDKERCHIEFS. DRY GOODS HOUS

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER KNOWN IN

350 Doz. Ladies' Pure Linen' Handkerchiefs, hemmed, 5 cts. 450 Doz. Misses' and Chil-

dren's Fancy Printed Handker chiefs, all-linen and fast colors, 8 cts. each. 300 Doz. Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very nice quality, 12 1-2 cts. each. 500 Doz. Gents' All-Linen. Handkerchiefs, extra heavy and.

large, 12 1-2 cts., worth 20 cts. 150 Doz. Gents' All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, full size, very fine quality, 25 cts. each; sold elsewhere for

50 cts. 100 Doz. Ladies' French Batiste Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered, 15 cts. each; usual

CARSON, PIRIE & [

FINANCIAL.

A Good Plan-The most proctable way for stocks is by combining many orders and them as a whole, dividing profits pro rate as holders, according to the market. Each of holders, according to the market. Kaca customer than secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount from \$10 to \$10, 000 or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free, Full information for any one to operate successfully, LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exchange Place, New York

Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from 300 te 3000, and have the cuviable reputation of always maining quick returns. Send for their Financial Report, free.—New York Tribuns.

MRS. WINSLOW'S r all Diseases of Children, such as Teeth g, Wind Colic, Diarrhoa, &c., is a safe iable, and harmless remedy. It soften reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens
the gums, reduces all inflammation, and not
only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole
system; gives rest to the mother and
health to the child. Never did we know an
instance of dissatisfaction by any one who
used it; on the contrary, all are delighted
with its operations.

Directions accompanying each Bottle.

***GUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor,
worthless and unprincipled imitations,
which are sometimes thrust upon the unwary by reason of their large profits.

***Those genuine unless the fac-simile LOWS SOOTH

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York is or Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness &c BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving all Pain, Internal and External, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children, (Unfailing.) BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children, (Unfalling BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Tee

BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S An Old AND Excellen

Speeches Delivered by and Letters Received from Old-Time Abolitionists,

Who Went Through the Troublous Times of the Slavery Extension Fight.

The Addresses of the Hon. George W. Julian and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LAWRENCE, Kas., Sept. 16 .- Fully 30,000 people visited Bismarck Grove to-day to participate quarter-centennial celebration of the settlement of the State. It was a historic occasion, and an historic assembly. From all over the country came the men who took part in the early Kansas struggle, and whose names have passe into history. At 9 o'clock the Love-Feast of the previous evening was continued. A dozen brief peeches were made by old '55-ers, describing sufferings and hardships endured by them in the great battle against slavery in Kansas. Some of these exwere of absorbing interest, and ffected the vast audience most deeply. At 10:30 Gov. Robinson took the chair, and letters were read from Jay Gould, Amos Lawrence, Judge Trumbull, William M. Evarts, John Sherman, I. S. Kalloch, Senator Ingalls, James Freeman Clarke, John G. Whittier, and Martin Conway. The letters were quite and woke immense applause. Kalloch's was all ourish; Evarts' earnest; Whittier's most eartfeit. After the reading of the letters, D. 2. Anthony, who was to have introduced Eli Thayer, made a brief address, and read a letter of regret from Mr. Thayer, who was unavoida-

The principal speaker of the morning— George W. Julian—was then introduced by ex-Congressman Clarke.

MR. JULIAN SPOKE AS FOLLOWS: Allow me to express my sincere regret that 1 lack the lungs to address this splendid audience as I should like to in an entirely extempore speech. When one comes before a Western audience, a manuscript seems an awkward incumbrance; but I feel unable to dispense with its use to-day. Mill, in estimating the results of the American Rebellion, makes the emancipation of the slaves the most important of all. It seems to me there was another emancipation more glorious and extended than that,-the tion of the American mind from the letters of a tyrannous institution. When, thirtythree years ago, I entered the political arena, I saw around me many men who have since senarted. There were Sumper, Giddings, Wilon, Hale, and Garrison,-men that we all loved. The snonversary which we are this day to celebrate has many pleasant and many unpleasant memories clustered about it; pleasant when I think of this country twenty-five years ago, unpleasant when I think of the men who were here twenty-five years ago, an who have since gone down to blood graves. The great struggle between freedo graves. The great struggle between freedom and slavery began in 1854. The slave power, in order to perpetuate itself, was seeking to extend its territorial domination. She had succeeded in gaming Texas, at an expense of \$1,000,000 to the General Government, and was looking with longing eves to the fair prairies of Kansas and Natural Restands accorness it had probbed. Nebraska. By steady advances it had robbed the freemen of the North of many of their rights, and had converted them into mere ave hounds, cringing before their masters. THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE

in 1854 roused foth North and South, and precipitated the struggle. The Know-Nothing movement had far more to do with the great revolution than is usually thought. The North was divided; some desired the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, others opposed compromise on any terms. We of the latter class wanted the people to come out and fight slavery because the people to come out and fight slavery because it was slavery. We wanted a party to do the great work of emancipation, and so we organized under the name of Republicans, and under that name we still rally. [Interrupted by great cheers and a salute honoring the arrival of Gen. Pope.] The Fremont campaign wrought a mighty change in the minds of the people. It aducated them as nothing else could. The admission of Kansas as a free State was finally accomplished after a struggle which pen will never be able to describe. The mighty power of individual effort is nowhere so well shown as in the early history of Kansas. You of the mighty Commonwealth have done great things, and there are still great things for you to do; cylls to be overcome; oppressions to

wheel away.

The other speakers of the day were Gen.
Pope, Edward Everett Hale, the Hon T.
Dwight Thatcher, Webb Wilder, P. B. Groat,
the Rev. K. C. Condeiy, the first Congregational minister in Kansas, Mr. Samuel Wood, MR. HALE SAID:

tional minister in Kansas, Mr. Samuel Wood, and others less widely known.

MR. HALE SAID:

"New England sends her greeting tokens today. New England is as proud of you as you are of yourselves. You rejoice in your matchless prosperity; New England rejoices with you. You try hard, and you cannot try hard enough, to forecast the future which is before you. There are those in New England who paint as brilliant pictures of your achievements that are to be. As the boldest of your congratulations of yesterday floats up the Connecticut Valley and across the Merrimac and down to the faritest townships of the Aroostock, there are thousands of fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters who read, even as I am speaking, the words of your yesterday's pride and enthusiasm. They rejoice with your joy; they read your memories of blood and sorrow; they pray with your prayers and they hope with your hopes. New England has been indebted to Kansas for one great deliverance: the Kansas and Nebraska bill cut for the men of conscience the cruelest bonds that ever tied their hands. It has been the distinction of New England, from the beginning, that she-mixed with politics a great deal of conscience. In sight a community men of conscience, men of honor, felt terriblythe entanglements woven about them by the Compromise of the Constitution of 1820. Their allegiance was held to the unpopular and cruel legislation flowing from the Compromises, because they or their fathers had given a pledge and the pledge had never been withdrawn. The South held them to the compact, even with a cruel and insulting tyranny. The Abolitionist party were many of them willing to accept the alternative oressed by the Calhouns and Davises, and to condemn the Union as heartily as ther, were willing to cut the tie and let the slave States go with their horrid burden; to let them sink to the deepest bottom where God might choose, in the ocean of disunion. But to the great body of New Englanders this accemed as unmanly as unwise; they had taken the advantage of

of them or their record. The Emigrant Aid Company, which i represent here, placed \$125,-000 in this Territory. No subscriber to that fund ever received back one cent of the investment; but we had our dividends long ago. They came in Kansas tree; a Nation free; in the homes of 4,000,000 of freedmen here, and in the virtual abolition of slavery in the world. The Company's after operations need not be described. Some work was done in Western Texas, some in Florida; and when Florida gave her righteous vote for a Republican President, that vote was due to no raugar fraud, but to the organized immigration into Florida of Northern freedmen. The past is secure, ladies and gentlemen; the future is in your hands. See that it be not unworthy of rour history." SHE HAS NEVER BEEN ASHAMED

Breach-of-Promise Growing Out of a Bank-

lady belongs to Glasgow, the gentleman to Greenock, both of them being people of some wealth. The lady held some of the stock of the bank, and when the crash came, although the marriage invitations had actually been issued, the gentleman cried off until it was ascertained how far he would be affected as her husband. After the decision of the House of Lords that no liability would extend to him, it was expected that he would at once complete his engagement, but for some reason or other he had changed his mind, and positively refused to do so. After all persuasion had failed an action claiming £3,000 was raised, which he compromised by paying £1,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAMLIN'S.

Originally "Blow for Blow"-the drama pro duced at this house for the second time yester day afternoon-was a good one of the conver tional sort, introducing forgery and the most approved double-dyed villainy, detectives, excessively virtuous maidens, and heroic young men, people in high and people in humble life, and dealing with interesting phases of Er glish life; but we do not see the drams in its original shape now. In order to introduce his variety people who open the show, Mr. Hamlin has limited the play's time of representation to about an hour and a half; and to do this he has cut down scenes, weakened charac ers, broken continuity, and very effectually shat tered the drama generally. There is not the same care shown in the setting of the work visib in the production of "Magnolia," the piece which preceded "Blow for Blow," and in some cases we cannot speak as favorably of the acting this week as last. Miss Marion Fiske and Mr Alonzo Schwartz completely spoiled whatever good there was in the second act. Miss Fisk the soubret, evidently didn't know her lines, and "guyed" the whole way through. And in this she was ably aided by Mr. Schwartz. Mis Eliza O'Connor, who scarcely speaks loud Eliza O'Connor, who scarcely speaks loud at times, effectively played the sympathetic parts of Midred and Alice. Mr. W. H. Crompton gave a vigorous portrait in Dr. Grace, and Mrs. Mousley was rendered, in skill by Miss Henrietta Irving. Miss Eugeoia Blair personated Lady Linden, the second character in which she has here appeared, and made more than a favorable impression. The role is not a prominent one, but it is prominent a prominent one, but it is prominen enough to demonstrate in her the possession of abilities which with study will make her a goo actress. She has everything in her favor,— voice, figure, and evident intuition. Her de-livery is at times a little too studied, but that will wear off. Mr. Warwick (Sir Henry) will wear oil. Mr. Warwick (S.r Henry) is awkward in his movements and too declamatory in his style. The bad man of the drams, John Drummond, was a forcible presentation by Mr. T. J. Martin. In the variety feature of the bill there appeared Landis and Steele, the Dockstaders, Bernard M. Creedie, and the man who makes himself into a cannon-ball, with Eila Zuila.

HOOLEY'S.

"Evangeline," in her jauntings up and down, north and south, east and west, has worn off her youthful freshness long ago. Her constitution was never very robust; now it is as weak as wate Her puns have, by constant repetition, became stale, her outrageous rhymes have lost their flavor, her slang has become pronounced, and her political hits are now thin and ineffective. The music of a character to obtain a day's popularity, the familiar song-and-dance, song-and-chorus, duetand-breakdown of the music-hall has also with time worn out its novelty, and if it were not for the few good people who remain in the company the entertainment would be dry indeed. Admirers of the extravaganza will miss Miss Venie Clancey, whose blace has been filled by Miss Dora Wiley, a lady who, as an actress or as a singer, must suffer by comparison with the former delineator of the troubles and joys of Evangeline. Miss Louise Searle is the Gabriel, and she does not lend to the role the grace of the former interpreters,—Miss Eliza Weathersby or Miss Lizzie Webster: yet Miss Searle plays Webster; yet Miss Searle with a dash appreciated by her audience, and her singing develops lively enthusiasm. The old familiar people are seen in the other parts.—Mr. George Fortesque, Mr. Edwin S. Tarr, Mr. Richard Golden, Mr. Harry Huuter, and others Alexandre. and others. A large audience attended, las

THE CRESWOLD BENEFIT. At Haverly's, last evening, "Pinafore" drew another large bouse. The performance elicited being those called out by Mr. Liverman's song, "He is an Englisman," and the octet, "The dungeon-cell." The ensemble at the close of the atter was given with remarkable precision and force. The choruses all through the piece are executed in a manner deserving of the highest

credit, proving a fit accompaniment to the ex-

cellencies of the solo artists. The admirers of this company should be reminded that Friday afternoon a benefit will be minded that Friday afternoon a benefit will be given at Haverly's for the family of the gentleman to whose ability the troppe owe their admirable organization,—Arthur J. Creswold, who died last Saturday morning. All the members of the Church Choir "Pinafore" troupe have volunteered their services, the management of Haverly's Theatre have volunteered the use of the house, the necessary printing, etc., so that the benefit will be a clear one to Mrs. Creswold. Seat-selling has already ne to Mrs. Creswold. Seat-selling has alread gan, and the prospects are that the audience il be a very large one. This is as it should for the object is one of the worthiest. Fickets can be procured at the music stores, the hotels, or at the box-office at Haverly's.

Only one more juvenile "Pinafore" com-pany has been announced during the past week,

hat organized at Portland. An opera with the title, "The Wreck of the Pinafore," has been composed by Laura Honey. The melody of the piece ought to be very sweet,

The Gorman "Pinafore" Company, under the panagement of J. H. Meade, will open at Wilmington, Del., on the 29th inst., and will reach

The infant "Pinafore" business is being run nto the ground. One little prodigy or monstrosity has done Buttercup 106 consecutive times at the Boston Museum, and has had a public donation of diamonds and things. Theatrical baby farming is an ugly speculation: A new version of "Pinafore," entitled the "U.
S. S. Pinback; or, The Lass who Loved a Colored Sailor," is on the boards at the Park
Garden. Boston. this week; also, at the Howard
Athenœum, a new sketch, cafled "Engaging a
Pinafore Company in a Pinafore BoardingHouse."

He had just landed from a three years' whaling-voyage, and, overcome by his joyful reception, found himself before the Police-Court. "Your Honor," he said plaintively, "I'm a simple sailor, lowly born." "Thirty days for the drunk, six months for 'Pinafore,' " was the ringing sentence; and the poor tar, bewildered, was dragged to his dungeon cell, and deprived of telephonic communication.

of telephonic communication.

Although Gilbert and Sullivan have received only \$1,000 directly from this country for "Pinafore," its success here is filling their pockets. "A correspondent of the London Times," Olive Logan says, "gave a vivid description of the immense hold the little opera had taken on the American people, and from that moment 'Pinafore' was lifted from a steady, casy-going success into a passion. At present London streets are aglow with great stands of American colored printing, representing in the size of life the group of personages on the deck of the 'Pinafore.' Previously to this I never saw a picture or a show poster, or any other printed effusion relating to the piece, save the usual house-bill, daily poster, and newspaper advertisement."

Here is a French description of "Pinafore" from Le Temps, Paris: "'The Vessel of her Majesty, the Pinafore,' is, we are intormed, sung everywhere; the troupes of Christian ministrels, a pious opera corps, sing it; M. Charles Godfrey, B. M., Royal Horse Guards, founds marches upon it; never in a country of the English tongue have there been seen a like vogue and fury. The poem is slight, and the music far from original, but it pleases through a sort of poetical echo of popular songs, mingled with buffoonery somewhat coarse, somewhat heavy, and altogether unique. It is a satire on, or rather a picturesque tableau of, the English navy, and the sailors, the little ship-boy, and a sort of old she-sutier amuse greatly the public, which sings everywhere 'Farewell, my On,' or, 'I call myself the little battercap.' Capt. Corcoran is a drawing-room mariner who has never navigated, and who, when they speak to him of tempests or maneuvers, or even of a simple crackling of the sails or cordage, replies gayly, 'I would like to see

that; I have seen it. The Minister has named me a Cactain, but I know nothing at all about what a ship is.'"

DRAMATIC NOTES. Bandmann, at the New York Standard, is al ready pronounced a financial success. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is doing a fair busine t McCormick Hall.

Lieut. C. E. Blanchett, of Haverly's army, left for Louisville last night. Sothern, according to the World, is doing a roaring trade at the New York Park Theatre as

"Enchantment," at Niblo's Garden, in point of popularity appears to be another "Black

Miss Eugenie Blair, a young actress of promise playing at Hamlin's, is the daughter of

At Hersney Hall on Thursday evening a trio hey can do. Miss Ada Grav is in the city. She has lately

inisped a fifty-two weeks' tour. In a few days the lady starts upon her travels again. At the National Theatre on Monday, Miss dah For will be the star in a play new to this country, named "London by Night." In En-

gland the play achieved success. This evening, for the benefit of the yellow lever sufferers, Mr. and Mrs. Alf Wyman appear in their play of "Yakie" at Muller's Hall, orner of Sedgwick street and North avenue. "Standing room only," the now familiar an ouncement in front of McVicker's, was again ung up last night. After the present Joshue Whitcomb will be with us only one week more. "Our Daughters," produced at Haverly's New York, for the first time on Monday nigh

by the Criterion Company, appears to made a moderate hit. It is a comedy in acts from the German of L'Arronge.

The head-dress, as set forth in the latest pho tograph of that sterling actor, John McCullough, suggests to one that he might be King of the Zulus or Grand Royal High and Mighty Mogul Potentate General of the Kickapoos.—Music

Young Paulding will begin to scatter his money at Troy, Sept. 22. He has engaged for support Miss Gussie De Forrest, Constance Hamblin, Mrs. Carrie Jamison, Miss Lizzie Scanion, Mr. Hamilton Harris, H. D. Gale, Harry Pierson, F. R. Wren, F. C. Huebner, L. F. Massen, G. W. Middleton, and E. F. Taylor. Mr. Thomas B. MacDonough, who represented Mr. Jefferson's business interests in England during that comedian's sojourn abroad, has un-dertaken the management of Miss Ada Caven-dish for this year. Miss Cavendish is fortunate ons for this year. Imiss Cavendish is fortunate in securing so able and trustworthy a manager, and there is now reason to believe that she will receive the reward which her merits deserve. The first engagement will be played in San Francisco in October, after which Miss Cavenlish will return East and appear in a new play The New York Thalia Theatre (the old Boy

ery) was opened last week to an enormous German audience. The inaugural ceremony consisted of a prolog written by Mr. Charles Hauser, a member of the company, and delivered by Mile. Mathilde Cottrelly, the directress, in the character of Thala. Various characters pass before the audience during the recital representations. before the audience during the recital represe tative of the poetry, heroism, and sentiment of the age. Among these are William Tell, Joar of Arc, a group of three.—Nathan the Wise, Shylock, and Isaak Stern,—Schulte, Unser Fritz characters that were subsequently grouped in a striking and effective tableau. The address sparkled with humor and satire, and was admirably rendered. It was followed by one of Schiller's tragedies, "Kabale und Liebe" ("Intigues and Lore")

Daly's new theatre is thus described by the alled a 'modification of the Elizabethan,' but ! is more like a combination of modern domestic French and English. Panels in white and gold make up the ceiling, and a frame of dead gold and maroon velvet surrounds the stage. The floors and lobbies are covered with rich Per sian carpets that form a grateful back-ground to the upper fitting, and are in exquisit harmony with them in character and effect. Large easy chairs, done in ruby, blue, and gold, fill up the auditorium, and on either side of it are tiled fire-places overhung with trophies of arms. Frescoes fill in the spaces over the boxes. The one on the right is a picture of 'Claudius Reading his Comedies' that on the opposit walk represents the 'Tri that on the opposit walk represents the Tri-umph of Comedy.' A heavy damass curtain hid the stage, but an act-drop, painted by Steip-yeith, will be used when the house is open and running. This drop will hold the 'Crowning of Comedy,' painted by Witham, of the Thea tre Comique."

tre Comique."

"It is impossible," remarks the New York correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, "to give a description of Eme Roseau, the advertised star of Colville's Company. That man has not yet been born who can describe her, unless it be her discoverer, the Rev. Samuel Colville, in whose mind she floats at ideal being, Mailoran, Sontag, and Grisi rolled into one. She is a Mrs. Read, who, after having practiced many years as a married woman, has become by a metamorphosis more wondrous than anything Ovid has described, simply Miss Roseau, I don't know what her vocal talents are. She herself asserts that she is 'a thorough musician,' which asserts that she is 'a thorough musician,' which is something that neither Mozart nor Beethoven should have ventured to claim. She is a fair singer with plenty of faults, and an accent or expression in her voice that grates and tears. As an actress she is an absolute cipher, as much so as the slowest who plunge from the churc choir to the stage, and is as much misplaced in burlesque as the Rev. Mr. Talmage would be running the engine of an excursion boat. The latter would probably blow up several hundred school children, while the former, in her present position, will blow Mr. Colville, financially, all to pieces, unless a graver misfortune should in-terpose to save him in the shape of Mr. Childs of Philadelphia, with his little obituary hand-organ."

Alexandre Dumas has made a vow not to write again for the theatre. Last week, when a friend called upon him at his seaside vills at Puys, he reminded him of this vow, but admited that he was working a la piece d'un autre. Thus, until the day comes when he will be guilty of a breach of his vow, the public must rest content with other persons' pieces reviewed and corrected by the great dramatist. Thus it is with the comedy in three acts, which as yet rejoices in the name of 'Le Divorce.'—probably, however, some after title will be found for it before it sees the footlights. It will come out at the Vaudeville in all-probability very shortly, although 'L'hotel Blanemignon' might come out first. The author of 'Le Divorce' is M. Ganderax, a man in the best society, who, having this piece, submitthor of 'Le Divorce' is M. Ganderax, a man in the best society, who, having this piece, submitted it to Alexandre Dumas to get his opinion and advice. M. Dumas was struck with it, and thought that the Gymnase might accept it as it was; but upon more mature reflection he came to the conclusion that, with certain additions and modifications, it would be better adapted to the Vandeville, the Parisian theatre pat excellence. From what I hear of it the three acts of it are witty and clever; in fact, perhaps, too witty, the dialog being superior to the plot. Originally it treated of the matrimonial question generally, but not of divorce, and was principally composed of scenes of Parisian life, showing how women of the beau monde took the airs and graces of their frail sisters of the half-world to keep their husbands at home. As yet the diskeep their husbands at home. As yet the dis-tribution of parts is not decided, but I think l am not wrong in saying that the heroine will be played by Blanche Pierson, and the husband's part be given to Berton.—London World.

MUSICAL NOTES. J. F. Rudolphsen has joined the Tracy-Titus Opera Company for the coming season, Tom Karl assumed the role of Paul in "Paul

and Virginia" last Friday evening, and made a The "Husarrenitt" is becoming as popular in New York as the "Turkish Reveille" has been

for some months past. It is said that Brignoli returns to this country o manage a conservatory of music in New York during the coming season.

Sig. Operti was called to direct the Emma Abbott Opera Company in New York, Sig. The New York Wor'd says: "'Paul and Virginia,' as performed by the Emma Abbott Company, appears to have found an early grave." The Chicago Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Adolph Roseubecker, will give an instru-mental concert at Baum's Twenty-second Street Pavilion this evenug.

The concerts by the Thomas Orchestra at the Highland House Belyedere, Cincinnati, are concluded. They becan on June 17 and ended on Sept. 11, during which time twenty-six concerts rere given.

Operti's "U.S. Buttons" will be brought out for the first time in America at Philadelphia, on Monday, 22d inst., by Mrs. Drew, in first-class style. A Boston presentation will prob-sbly follow.

YELLOW-FEVER.

The Disease Spreading into the Country from Memphis.

Twenty-three New Cases and Seven Deaths in That City Yesterday.

A General Raising of Quarantines Against New Orleans.

The Disease in Its Most Malignant Form at Concordia, Miss.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 16.—Rumors are rife that yellow-fever has appeared in Hopefield, Ark., just opposit Memphis; but as all com nunication has been for a couple of months er tirely cut off from Memphis by the rigid quar-antine regulations of the States of Arkansas and Tennessee, there is no way to arrive at the truth falsity of the rumors. The authorities of Arkansas have recently been trying to effect a river outlet to St. Louis and the Ohio River by way of Hopefield, and there is a probability that these rumors have been started for the purpos of defeating that object.

Considerable anxiety is felt in this city con erning the action of the State Board of Fiealth in session at Nashville to-day, on the question permitting the cotton-planters to bring their cotton and cotton-seed to this city for market during the epidemic. Strong petitions have gone up urging both sides of the question. I s agreed by many bere that there are individu als making piles of money by advancing to the farmers sufficient funds to continue plucking the cotton without pringing it to market here. The suspension of Rule No. 6 is advo cated. Another elemant favoring its enforce ment is found among planters whose crops were mortgaged before maturity for supplies dvanced, but who will be able to divert it from its proper channel by the rule excluding it from the Memphis market. While all this higgling is going on there are hundreds here who coul nake a good living by picking cotton and not be at all pensioners on the charity fund, if the quarantine rules forbidding their going in and out of the city, to and from the field, were revoked. The reasons set forth by the State Board for enforcing these rules,-that there is fear of preserving the germs of the disease in the bales of cotton, -make the matter appear ridiculous to those who fail to find that such a thing has ever occurred in previous epi demics when cotton was handled from the boll to the loom and back to the consumer during the prevalence of an atmosphere ten-told more poisonous than the history of the present visita-

Health-Office reports show an increase in the number of new cases to-day, there being eleven whites and twelve colored on the roll. Undertakers report nine deaths,-three white

tion will indicate.

and two colored inside the city, and three white and one colored outside. The Howards' books also contain new cases not on the Health Office books. The Howards report the receipt of ooks. The Howards report the receipt of omributions to-day amounting to \$2,249.70, in-luding \$1,000 from the Citizens' Relief of _Chicago, \$700 from the Hardware Board of Trade of New York, and \$470 from the Peabody Sub-sistence Fund of New Orleans. The weather is dry and warm in the day, with

The wearner is ary and warm in the day, with cool, dewy nights.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 16.—Four new cases and one death have been reported to the Board of Health this morning.

Drs. Ess and Winn, inspecting officers of the State and National Boards of Health, left early this morning to investigate the signals. State and National Boards of Health, left early this morning to investigate the sickness that exists eighteen niles southwest of this city at Horn Lake Island. One death occurred there Sunday, and several others are sick in the neighborbood with suspicious cases of fever.

J. W. Madden, Secretary of the Peabody Subsistence Association, of New Orleans, telegraphs the Howards to draw on them for \$475, the balance remaining in the treasury from last year. Mr. T. Hungerford, Treasurer of the Hardware Board of Trade, New York, also authorizes the Howards to check on him for \$700.

thermometer at daylight indicated 60 deg.

MEMPHIS, Tend., Sept. 16.—Six cases, two white and four colored, have been reported to the Board of Health. The undertakers report the Board of Health. The undertakers report six interments since last night: Robert Jobe, George E. Ware, Maria O'Donnell, wife of exChief of Police Thomas W. O'Donnell; Ross Hodges (colored), Dan E. Sullivan, and Richard Sharo. The two last were mentioned in the dispatches last evening,
W. S. White, an operator in the Western Union Telegraph office, in this city, went home this morning, suffering with a chill. It is thought he has the lever.

thought he has the fever. An incendiary fire started this morning at a o'clock in the building 154 Main street, occupied by Mrs. John. It was extinguished without serious damage. Mrs. John is absent from the

by Mrs. John. It was extinguished without serious damage. Mrs. John is absent from the city.

The inspecting officers have begun disinfecting every house where a case of fever has developed this year. The work will be thorough.

Dr. Thomas Porter and Col. John Cameron, who departed for Nashville this morning, will consult the Governor in reference to further continuance in the service of the two colored military companies now doing patrol duty.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 16—Eve.—Twenty-three cases in all, eleven white and twelve colored, were reported to the Board of Health to-asy.

Among the nimber were Fred, Lizzie, and Ed Halkmar, John Hourinan, John Clark, and W. S. Whits, the last-named a telegraph-operator in the Western Union office. Three additional deaths are reported,—Joseph Sharp and two colored. Joseph Sharp is a brother of Richard Sharp, whose death occurred last night. Both had taken refuge at a house six miles east of the city, on the Poplar street boulevard. Several died in the same house last year, and four have been buried from there this season.

Drs. Ess and Winn, who went to Horn Lake Island to-dny to investigate cases of sickness at that point, returned this afternoon. They report John Kreuter's death, which occurred last Sunday, as being from yellow-fever, notwithstanding Dr. O'Reilly, the physician of the neighborhood, pronounced his illness bilions intermittent fever. His infection was traced to this city. Amer Krankle is down with a case of yellow-fever at the same place. Two other cases have also developed outside the city, one eight miles south on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railway, the other eleven miles out on the Pacadah Railway. This indicates a gradual spreading in the country adjacent to Memohis. Of the nine deaths reported to-day, four died bevond the corporation line, varying in distance from four to six miles. beyond the corporation line, varying in distance from four to six miles.

Donations to the Howards to-day aggregated \$2,249.70, \$1,000 being from J. W. Preston, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, Chicago.

The thermometer has ranged between 60 the NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—The Board Health to-night adopted the following: Resolved. That the Governor be advised to so modify the proclamation of quarantine that from and after Oct. 1 all vessels arriving from ports not known to be infected, and not having toucaed at any infected port, reaching the quarantine station with clean bills of health, having had no sickness during the voyage, and in healthy condition, shall be allowed to proceed to the city without detention.

Also adopted a resolution placing Beliz Honduras on the same footing as Bay Islands, it having been shown that yellow-fever has not

existed there.

Drs. William G. Austin, acting President of the State Board of Health; C. B. White, Sanitary Director of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association; S. M. Bemis, member of the National Board of Health, publish a statement recounting the healthful and excellent sanitary condition of the city, asserting that no person living or remaining in New Orleans has been attacked by yellow-fever since Sept. 3; that no cases exist in New Orleans at present, except one from Morgan City, now under treatment at the Touro Infirmary. They declare that, as far as human knowledge can reach, New Orleans is as safe a piace to visit and sojourn as any city in the United States. In view of these facts, they earnestly request the removal of interior quarantine restrictions, and pledge themselves to give due warning should actual danger arise.

NASHVILLE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16 .- At a meeting of the State Board of Health it was decided to adhere to Rule 6, prohibiting the introduction of cotton into Memphis until the epidemic declines, because of increased facilities of com-

rellow-fever poison in cotton ginned and baled n an intected atmosphere.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Superintendent of Quarantine here to issue passes in Memphis to persons desiring to go out in the country only upon condition that such persons shall go into camp and there remain for ten consecutive days prior to going to the cotton fields or other places for emiliorment.

A resolution was adopted to enforce Rule 8, in regard to public assemblies, until Oct. 1, when it shall terminate by limitation.

CONCORDIA, MISS. GREENVILLE, Miss., Sept. 16.—Dr. Currell who, with two nurses, was sent by Mayor Burges, of this city, to the relief of Concording has just been heard from. George T. Bins' death is not confirmed. There is now no longer any doubt that the disease is yellow-fever of the most malignant type. John P. Tobin and J. Key were taken on the 10th and died on the 12th. S. Frank, taken the same day, died yesterday. The cases not hitherto reported are: Colored, Dora Miner and Adeline Arnold; white, Miss Sarah Henderson and Mrs. J. Key. The usual stampede from the infected town is in progress. About seventy-five persons are still left in the unfortunate village. Efforts are still left in the unfortunate village. Efforts are being made to isolate the sick. In response to urgent appeals, two more nurses left here last night for Concordia.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 16.—The Health Officer has given orders that the quarantine at Cincinnati be raised Thursday next. There has not been a case of yellow-fever here since July. Before that time there had been six imported

QUARANTINE RAISED. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16 .- A dispatch from Capt. Pepper, of the steamboat Pargoud, dated Delta, La., says the quarantines against New Orleans were raised at all points except Vicks-

CHICAGO. By order of J. W. Preston, President of the Citizens' Committee for the relief of yellowfever sufferers at Memphis, the following dising-President of the Howard Association, Mem phis, Tenn.: "Draw at sight for one thousand dollars. J. W. Preston, Chairman Citizens Committee."

The following contributions to the fund were eposited with James D. Sturges, Treasurer, yesterday: By M. D. Wells: M. D. Wells & Co., \$100; C. M. Henderson & Co., \$100; Keith Bros., \$50; Walker, Oakley & Co., \$25; C. H. Fargo & Co., \$25; G. W. Weber & Co., \$10; Goodyear Rubber Company, \$25. By Spandling & Merrick: Spaulding & Merrick, \$25; Wells, Hort & Co., \$25; E. B. Millar & Co., \$10; Knowles, Cloyes & Co., \$10; Charles Meyers, \$1; Newton Goodwin, \$3; Shaffer & Spillman, \$1; Sibbey, Dudley & Co., \$10; W. H. Colvin & Co., \$10; W. A. Havermyer & Bo., \$10; cash, \$10; Harmon, Merriam & Co., \$10; Newton Brothers, \$5; William Todd, \$1; Hosking, \$1; Mr. Morgan, \$1; Field, Leiter & Co., \$10; Selz, Schwab & Co., \$25; Charles P. Kellogg & Co., \$25; Leopold Bros. & Co., \$25; Frank Bros., \$25; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., \$25; N. O. Williams & Co., \$10; Barbe, Schoenbrun & Morganthau, \$10; Henry H. Shulefit & Co., \$25; Simon Strauss & Co., \$20; Sweet, Dempster & Co., \$20; Cardinae & Hillerch \$10. W. H. Schingefermann yesterday: By M. D. Wells: M. D. Wells & Co. & Co., \$20; Sweet, Dempster & Co., \$20; Grommes & Ullrich, \$10; W. H. Schimpfermann, & Co., \$5. Total, \$859; previously reported, \$730; total, \$1,589; less amount appropriated yesterday, \$1,000; leaving a balance of \$589.

CASUALTIES.

WRECKED BY A TRAMP.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 16 .- Last night a wrec curred on the Chicago, Burlington & Quinc Railroad at Eubanks, seven miles north of this city. The engine was thrown from the rails by a tie which had been spiked to the track. The tender, baggage, express, and mail cars left the track and rolled over on their sides. The smoking car, which was filled with emigraats, left the track, but did not tip over. The passenger coaches remained on the track, and non senger coaches remained on the track, and none of the passengers were seriously hurt, although some were bruised. The train was in charge of Conductor Frank Hughes, and the engine in charge of Eogineer James McMullen, who had changed off with J. Lewis, the regular engineer. McMullen was seriously, though not fatally, injured; but the fireman, Albert N. senger, baggageman, and mail clerks were all considerably bruised, and Conductor Hughes was slightly hurt. The track was clear at 9 o'clock this morning. The accident is supposed to have been the work of a tramp.

MISTAKEN FOR A BEAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 16.—Intelligence of a distressing accident reaches this city from Otsego Lake. Augus Smith, of Harrisville, and Mr. Leonard, of Detroit, were looking at land along Otsego Lake, and comped Friday night in the woods. Early Saturday morning, before break of day, Smith awoke, and, feeling cold, break of day, Smith awoke, and, receing cond, went out of the tent to gather material for a fire. Leonard awoke, and, not knowing Smith was outside discovered a dark object moving outside the tent, and, supposing it to be a bear, discharged his revolver. It proved to be Smith, and the shot entered his abdomen, from the offects of which he died vesterday.

DROWNED.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—The body of a 6-year old son of Police-Officer Hopkins, who had been missing since Saturday, was recovered from the river near the Milwaukee Company's shipyard this morning. The little fellow must have fallen into the water unobserved while playing along

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 16.—This afternoon D. O. Woods, a painter, while mixing paint at his home in the Sixth Ward, spilled some mixture on the floor which set fire to the house, burning himself severely and his wife fatally.

A GOOD CAPTURE.

An Owner Wanted for Alexandre Kid

The detectives at Central Station recently struck, through a little hint given them one day, what promises to be a very good arrest and an extensive recovery of stolen goods. After shadowing a certain man for some days, and, getting everything that could be ascertained concerning him and his habits, and the places which he frequented, Detectives Ryan and Murnane arrested him near the corner of Monroe and Dear-born streets. In his possession were found six dozen genuine Alexandre kid-gloves, marked with the agency letters, "A. T. S. & Co.," meaning the wholesale dry-goods house of A. T. Stewart & Co. At the station ne gave the name of Thomas Lord, but acknowledged that he sometimes went under the alias of Allen. The young man worked some time ago in the store of C. Gossage & Co., where the Alexandre kids are also sold. and at first it was thought that he had helped himself to their stock, while employed there. Stock was taken, and no gloves were missed. It is now thought that the property is a portion of the proceeds of some burglary elsewhere. Recently some store in New York was gone through for a large amount of silk and kid-gloves, and it is quite probable that the two things connect. The detectives are capable of showing where Allen sold upwards of thirty dozen pair for a little more than one-tenth of their value, and will quite likely be able to lay their hands upon nearly \$1,000 worth of goods, when the proper time arrives.

The prisoner is a slick, well-dressed, and goodapoearing young man of not more than 20 years. and at first it was thought that he had helped

The prisoner is a slick, well-dressed, and good-appearing young man of not more than 20 years. His business, he asserts, has been that of song-and-dance artist on the variety stage, but his performances in that line are very crude, and his story is therefore disbelieved. He says his parents live at San Francisco, but insists that he belongs here. A few weeks ago he made a visit to New York, which he does not deny. There is evidently considerable in the case, but it will take several days' scouring about by the detectives and a days' scouring about by the detectives and a few days more of prison life for Mr. Allen to bring the thing to a proper head.

medal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Milwauker, Sept. 16.—At a meeting of the Lumbermen's Association, this afternoon, yard rates were advanced from 20 cents on lower to \$2 on higher grades per thousand feet.

LOCAL CRIME.

Ellis, the Murderer Who Pleaded Guilty, Awaiting Sentence.

Commencement of the Trial of the Notorious Friedberg.

ELLIS--O'NEIL.

THE CASE CONCLUDED. The Ellis case was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, quite a crowd having gathered to see the man who said, "I am guilty of murder." He didn't seem to have any fear of possibilities, and, as usual, was cool and easy in his manner, and apparently not interested in the result.

The prosecution put on the stand Charles Baker, of Harvard, Ill., who testified that he was talking with O'Neil about a train that was late, when Ellis came up behind O'Neil, and, when within two feet of him, took a pistol from his pocket, and fired at him. O'Neil cried out, "I am shot; Tommy Ellis shot me." Witness grabbed Ellis' arm, and another shot was fired. Ellis wrenched himself away, and walked briskly toward the river. He seemed somewhat THE DEFENSE

then resumed their case, calling witnesses who testified that for a year or so back Ellis had been melancholy and depressed, and was easily excited by any discussion.

John Mallory testified that the day before the shooting Ellis came into his saloon on Chicago avenue and seemed despondent, and did not speak to any one. Witness had noticed at nes that he acted strangely.

James Ellis, the father of the prisoner, an old man of 72, then took the stand and testified that he had eight children. Thomas was 85 years old, and was in the army for three years and six months. He had lived at home unti the fire, when they were burned out. Witness said his son was not quarrelsome, but was very irritable, and would become so excited over politics that "the house wouldn't hold him." His ways were always very odd. After leaving the employment of the road, he did not visit witness and avoided him on the street. When they did meet, Thomas always seemed down-

Mrr Ebbets then made

A FEW REMARKS, saying that the plea of guilty under the circumstances was a plea for mercy. The case was the most singular one in his experience. When a man shot down another, the first inquiry was, "What was the motive?" In this case none had been disclosed, and the fact should be taken into consideration, since, as Judge Hornblower said, it was some evidence that the man's mind was more or less deranged. There was no secreey about the crime, which had no element of the ordinary assasination. Nor did the killing come within the category of sudden heat. There was no testimony showing a quarrel be-

tween the two.

If Ellis could bring back O'Neil by any expiatory punishment be would gladly do it. A defense of insanity had not been set up, but, at the same time, Mr. Ebbets believed that there had been for years past something wrong in the mental constitution of Eiles. One instant he broke down and cried, and on another occasion was calm and cool in the presence of great dan-ger. He had, as his father said, always been eccentric, and the testimony adduced went to show that he was not in his mental composition

as other men were.
In conclusion, Mr. Ebbets pleaded for mercy for his client. STATE'S-ATTORNEY MILLS

viewed the case in the light of other cases of murder and the penalties which followed,—that of all the cases which had been tried in the Criminal Court during the last ten years this, periads, involved as much the elements of premeditation and malice as any other. It seemed to him that the case was without one redeeming feature in behalf of the defense,—that Ellis murdered O'Neil from a clearly defined and expressed motive to kill him. His crying and being noody were no indications of a fixed diseased mental condition. As to character, the evidence was very meagre. The threat to kill Leary dissipated all adduced in Eilis' favor. The case was one of well defined, absolute murder, deliberate and with malice. He made this suggestion, appreciating all that it signified. suggestion, appreciating all that it signified.
Whatever judgment was passed by the Court
would be satisfactory to the law and to the

JUDGE BARNUM said he would not pass sentence now, but wished to say that he had sought in the statute and in the constructions of it by the Supreme Court for some way out of the responsibility devolved upon him by the plea of guility, hoping that it might turn out, under the modifications that the statutes had undergone from time to time and the construction of them by the Supreme Court, that it would be impossible for the defendant to plead guilty and throw upon the Court the responsibility of deciding his life, or death, or liberty. But the language of the statute at this time was so plain, and the construction put upon it by the Supreme Court so clear, that he found himself obliged to accept the plea, and order it to be entered and recorded. Having done so, while he should attend to all the circumstances that had been offered in evidence, pro and con, he should not attempt to said he would not pass dence, pro and con, he should not attempt to avoid the responsibility of the law placed upon

Ellis was then remanded. He may not be sen tenced for two or three weeks.

PAWNBROKER FRIEDBERG. The trial of Lesser Freidberg, he pawnbroker under one of the two indictments against him,that of receiving stolen goods,—was begun in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, and promises to be a hard-fought battle between State's-Attorney Mills and Daniel Muzn and Augustus Van Buren, who represent the de-fense. The indictments, it will be remembered grew out of the robbery of Jaffray & Co.'s store No. 120 Fifth avenue, in October last, by John Lamb, "Sheeney George," and others. Police-man Race being murdered in front of Friedberg's shop while the thieves were in the act of delivering the stolen goods, some of them having been carried into the store when Race made his appearance. The rob-bery indictment was held back for the reason that the proof in that case is not so conclusive as in the other, it resting almost solely on the State's evidence of "Sheeney George." In the one taken up, however, the testimony i very strong, and the chances are that this arch-villain will receive his deserts. He is attended by his wife. So far the case attracts little attention, there being few people in the court. But when the tedious business of getting a jury is over and the case fairly entered upon, a crowded house is anticipated, as the trial will be

crowded nouse is anne-pated, as the trial will be an interesting one.

When the Ellis case was out of the way, State's-Attorney Mills arose with the Friedberg indictment in his hand, and, after notifying the defense of a dozen new witnesses, asked if they were ready for trial.

The lawvers on the other side said nothing.

"The strategy of silence," remarked Mr. Mills.

It was then discovered that

A MOTION TO QUASH
was pending, it having been made Nov. 11, 1878.
The attorneys of Friedberg knew nothing about it, they having been employed since that date.
After consultation with his associate, Mr. Van Buren announced that they didn't care to argue it, as they could see no objection to the indictment.

The motion was therefore overruled.

The accused then faced Depty-Clerk Doyle,

and listened to the reading of the charge against him, pleading not guilty.

The State's Attorney sgain asked the defense if they were ready too trial.

Mr. Munn declined to answer, urging that he

Mr. Munn went a little outside of the usual line, by asking a furor if he would allow himself to be influenced by the State's Attorney's closing speech. The man didn't reply, as the Court ast down on the question as an improper remark.

In an bour and a quarter the first four were secured,—George Wheeler, a farmer, who lives in the Town of Maine: Jeremiah M. Terwilliger, a dealer in safes, of No. 13 South Carpenter street; Henry Schuch, a carpenter, of No. 68 Larrance street, and S. Johnson, a dealer in hides, of Lake View. The second quartet—Tracy T. Oviat, real estate, No. 167 Washington street; Fred Gookins, bookkeeper, of No. 308 Orchardstreet; R. D. Parker, painter, of No. 175 Forest avenue; S. L. Keith, nursery-keeper, Palatine—were sworn within the next hour. Only four remained of the panel of twenty-five, the prosecution having challenged five peremptorily and the defense five, the three others being excused for cause, they having formed an opinion from reading the newspapers. Another was soon let go for the same reason, which left only three, who were apparently satisfactory to the State's Attorney. The defense, nowever, insisted on their rights, so there was a delay of a quarter of an hour to enable the officers to fetch in some jurors under a special venire, When Mr. Mills had filled the vacant chair, Messrs. Munn and Van Buren proceeded to put their interrogatories. After pegging away for half an hour beyond adjourning-time, two more jurors were obtained,—A. J. Aiken, a railroad man, of No. 461 Michigan avenue, and William jurors were obtained,—A. J. Aiken, a railroad man, of No. 481 Michigan avenue, and William Williams, in the seed business, of No. 602 Indiana avenue,—and, when they had been sworn, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this mornage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louis Cook, the "pal" of Ben Evans, now in jail in Michigan for horse-stealing, was yester-day turned over to Sheriff La Motte, of Berrien Springs, who started for home with him last

Henry Rosenthal's shoe-store, at No. 299 Clark street, was entered Monday night by bur-glars, who carried away about \$75 worth of goods. Entrance was effected by crawling under the sidewalk into the basement, and then cutting through to the floor above.

At about 2:30 vesterday morning masked At about 2:30 yesterday morning masked burgians attempted to gain entrance to the saloon of P. O'Malley, No. 113 Erie street, but in cutting out a pane of glass in the front door they made noise enough to alarm the proprietor and bar-tender, both of whom were asleep within. The latter fired one shot as they re-

Acting Capt. Steele vesterday afternoon received a dispatch from Sheriff Slocumb, of Winstead, Conn., stating that he would send on a man to this city for John McNamara, who was recently arrested here for disorderly conduct. He is wanted there for breaking jail while awaiting trial for horse-stealing, and it is said there is \$100 reward outstanding for him.

It was yesterday thought that Henry Mo-It was yesterday thought that henry mo-Bride's wound was more serious than at first reported. The bullet, which entered the latt shoulder near the collar-bone, appears to have taken a downward course, and thus far all probing for it has been unsuccessful. John Weiler, his assistant, was yesterday before Justice Wallace, and was held in \$2,500 to the 26th, Shrill whistling along the Baltimore & Ohio

Softil whisting along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at an early hour this morning brought Officer Kerwin to the scene. The watchman had caught two tramps prowling about the railroad, and, as a private car belonging to Mr. Doble was recently robbed of \$200 worth of bedding, these two fellows were suspected. They gave the names of John Hannon and James Hall.

Minor arrests: Ann Huev and Martha Thompson, two women charged with buying grain and coal stolen by small boys from the railroads; Robert McKee, stealing a coat from Peter Smith, a tailor in Englewood, by whom he was employed; Patrick Sullivan, who is said by the police to be an ex-convict whom they want for various things, but the prisoner says they are mistaken, and that he leads a reputable life, and works for a man named Sommers on Canal street.

Daniel Russell, 24 years of age, a recent ar-Daniel Russell, 24 years of age, a recent ar-rival from Greencastle, Ind., was brought into the Armory at 2 o'clock this morning covered with blood. His story was that he had been hit fourteen times with a slung-shot by a murder-ous thief who met him in the street, somewhere on Clark street, near Harrison. His case was investigated. Daniel was drunk, and had started in to whip every man he met, and to throw beer kegs about in a promiscuous manner. A bartender in the neighborhood was awakened by the racket, and, as Dan showed fight he grays him on

Detectives Londergan and Swanson yesterday arrested on susoicion two slick-looking young men named John Madden, alias Bragg, alias McCartta, and Thomas Fitzgerald. The latter has relatives living in this city, and has has relatives living in this city, and has been away from the city for some time. The police are holding them to show them for identification by several persons who have recently been robbed. Several lawyers were buzzing about Central Station last night to get them out, and this more than anything else leads the police to suspect that they are clever and industrious cracksmen, not lacking in that which all lawyers seek,—money.

in that which all lawyers seek,—money.

Officers Lueders and Peterson yesterday ran across a small "plant" of stolen property at No. 521 State street, and there arrested Flora Smith, 18 years of age, Scotch, and employed as a servant, and Mamie Coyne, 20 years of age. Canadian, and unemployed, who were booked at the Armory for larceny; and Frank Washington and Annie Adams, two colored people charged with receiving stolen property. In their possession were found a half-dozen door locks and a quantity of plated tableware worth in all about \$25, which was identified by Henry Axman, proprietor of a restaurant at No. 84 Monroe street. Monroe street.

Monroe street.

At 5 o'clock Joseph Higgins, while under the influence of liquor, was assaulted near a coffectar on Clark street, near Van Buren, kept by two newsboys. A fellow named Jaka Leonard and his woman, Mollie Quinn, were amusing themseives by abusing a small boy. Joe interfered, and was kicked so badly as to rapture him. He was carried to the room of Nellie Higgins, at No, 265 Clark street, and was last evening in rather a precarious condition. Dr. Phillips, who was in attendance, had strong hopes for his recovery, however, and as soon as practicable the worthless Joe will be taken to the County Hospital for further treatment. His assailant was not arrested. arrested.

John Cummings, alias "Cockuey Shine," a notorious lunch-fiend, was heroic enough vesterday to attempt to make a first-class thief of himself. He was loafing about in the saloon at the River House, corner of Canal and Lake streets. Selzing an opportunity when the bartender's back was turned, and while he was engaged in cutting him bread and chean meats for the lunch-table, John sneaked behind the bar with the intention of robbing the moner-drawer. The first thing he laid hand upon was a revolver belonging to the proprietor, and when the bartender, P. H. Henry, noticed his intent, and jumped in front of him to prevent him getting at the "cash-drawer, John leveled the revolver at his head and ordered him to stand and deliver. The two stood at bay until some bystanders interfered and disarmed the tramp. John was then thrown out, but this was considered too good day him, and his arrest was secured. Justice Walsh heid him in \$500 to the Criminal Court.

Two curious ladies had their curiosity more than satiated yesterday. They were prosecuting a thievish servant-girl at the Armory Police Court, and would not be satisfied intil they had heard some of the cases which were to come up for trial. Very soon an officer brought in a drunken fury named Belle Halleck, and, when the officer testified against the poor, besotted, and bedraggled female, the two fine ladies thought very harsh things about the minicos of the law. The Justice imposed a fine of \$10, and, as the woman was leave led back into the pen, she struck at the officer, and launched forth the most disgastingly foul epithets at the Judge. She was brought back, and had \$50 added to her sentence, and again she yelled out the most horrible profanity. A fine of \$100 was then imposed, and, as this was the limit, the creature was been, or rather dragged, back into the pen, and it ence to a ceil below. The moral of the tale i, that a Police Court is a poor place for ladies to a must hem-selves.

In the state of the year ready for trial.

Mr. Munn declined to answer, urging that he could not be forced to do so.

Mr. Mills then, to guard against the claim of surprise, desired to state what he proposed to prove by the new witnesses.

Mr. Munn contended that that was unprecedented.

The State's Attorney didn't see why the defense should object.

After some further talk, the statement in the presence of the jurymen being conceded all around to be improper, it was decided to reduce the proposed proof to writing.

At the afternoon session the defense didn't say they were not ready for trial, but they waived the written proof and agreed to accept a verbal statement of it out of court.

The Impaneling of a jury was then commenced, and proceeded very slowly, so much so that Judge Barnum had to prod the lawyers for the defense to get men who didn't know anything about Friedberg and had no feeling against Jews.

Court is a poor place for ladies to amuse them selves.

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Sulley, \$300 to the Criminal Court for stealing a harness and some ilvery goods from J. G. Kearney; Charles aililler, the "Djouble-Headed Negro," \$600 to the Criminal Court, and W. W. Dempster, proprietor of the La Pierre House; Michael Scholer, charged by A. Parton, of the Temperance League, with allowing minors to place for selling them liquor; Hattie Johnson, charged with stealing clothing and jewelry from Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Kittle Byrpe, of No. 183 Grand boulevard, \$500 to the Criminal Court.

Shaughnessy state Walsh:

South the Criminal Court for the La Pierre House; Michael Scholer, charged by A. Parton, of the Temperance League, with allowing minors to place for selling them liquor; Hattie Johnson, charged with stealing clothing and jewelry from Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Kittle Byrpe, of No. 183 Grand boulevard, \$500 to the C

THE BRITIS

Facts and Figures nual Report of master-Gei

Indicrous Features of the S Man Who Threatened to the Que

Three Thousand Letter by One Firm in Lon in Money-O

Statistics of the Telegr of the Post-Offic Banks. LONDON, Aug. 25.—If the

to the notice of the intelli-Serio-Comie Singer, London know that his letter, notw superscription, never reach for whom it was intende fifth annual report, for the ended the 31st of last Ma bureaucratic celebrity by of the non-delivery of the sons. Then, too, should the attempted to send A LIZARD AND

together by post to friends to read this, he will probabl first time that his lively the baven of rest to them. But this is not the of the news with which Inumor of the Postmasterto acquaint Lim. I do not lestive young men in the Service have a special liking pets as snakes and lizards. me to write that the cleri esting packet which contain sent it with their best regar is to come. Upon examining cel next day, it was found Majesty's servants looked for the missing guest. Po and it is even hinted looked in his boots. 1 soon solved; for, upon close snake, ocular evidence pro w of a doubt that the old the whale had been rehal

SWALLOWED TH There were other curio through the British post las ing, according to the official the numerous articles that moles, tortoises, bees, and cream, eggs, fruit, mince sages, horseshoe-nails, artif china ornaments, geranium and glaziers' diamonds. Three tons of Christmas pr between 3:45 Dec. 24 and no amount, over 30,000 articles-

On one occasion inquiry was letter addressed to Paris, have been registered, the were stated to be worth a was found among the ordin Inquiry was also made for a watch addressed to a celeb who positively denied havin missing watch was found in shop. Money, it seems, wa careless fashion,-in many ads that are illegal. A £ addressed to the initials of house in the city. A ne worth of bank-notes; wheel, bound up with a stri fashion grocers have of tyn quite unsealed, was found ereigns, ore half-crown, three three-penny pieces, w articles of ladies' dress. Co IN PIECES OF CAKE AND that had gone into the letter ing the registration-fee. In articles of different kinds Returned-Letter Office with out addresses, about \$1,250 bank-notes was inclosed, as described as the same inclosed, as described in the same in white mounts.

bank-notes was inclosed, a of-exchange in value mount. A present of more than 7 was made to the Postmaste thus interpret the fact it stamps were found unattach boxes of the country.

Strangest of all the remade, is the strement addressed to Australia England marked "Unclaithem, it was found tained respectively 100 \$500) and 50 sovereign cation of any sort accompany presumed that the sender ets to himself, and follow ship bound for the colony died on the passage, or ship bound for the colony died on the passage, or lost, no application was me for them. There is a him he might weave it into a reputation. Great novels: weaker superstructures. I don't know whether the is a lover of the judicrous of must have been mightily told that a depositor where the property of the property of

I shall write to I shall write to I bow come to the serior which even those familis complicated machinery of tem of the United States curiosity and interest. number of offices open in Dec. 31 last, was 13.881. head-offices, and 12.976 sut of road and railway lette during the year, by the boxes, to 11.880. The act throughout the United Ki of correspondence in the 25,767 receptacles. Fortibenny-post was established the summer of the correspondence in the 25,767 receptacles. Fortibenny-post was established to six bundred and letters and 9,200,000 were delivered than dysar. The increase in packets and circulars was papers 2,300,000. Taking all kinds together, then, tan increase of 4 per cent. The weekly number of humber delivered, in Loannet, 7,150,000 were rewere delivered. The conceptal life in the met fact that the letters district form more than letters delivered in the single firm in London RECEIVES 3,000 L. I SHALL WRITE

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ne would allow himself to State's Attorney's closing in't reply, as the Court sat State's Attorney's closing lat't reply, as the Court sat is an improper remark, sarter the lirst four were needer, a farmer, who lives it Jeremiah M. Terwilliger, No. 13 South Carpenter h, a carpenter, of No. 68 Johnson, a f Lake View. The section of No. 398 Orchard street; Fred of No. 398 Orchard street; ry-keeper, Palatine—were ext hour. Only four register the property of twenty-file, the prosecuted five peremptorily and three others being excused formed an opinion from ers. Another was soon let pn, which left only three, satisfactor; to the State's fense, nowever, insisted on was a delay of a quarter enable the officers to under a special venire, and filled the vacant chair, Yan Buren proceeded to pat s. After pagging away for adjourning-time, two more ed.—A. J. Aiken, a railroad higan avenue, and william thusiness of No. 668 Ind. higan avenue, and William d business, of No. 602 Indi-then they had been sworn, i until 10 o'clock this morn-

LLANEOUS. pal " of Ben Evans, now in

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resterday morning masked i to gain entrance to the ey, No. 113 Eric street, but e of glass in the front door ough to alarm the proprietor oth o. whom were asleep r fired one shot as they re-

ele vesterday afternoon re-om Sheriff Slocumb, of Win-g that he would send on a John McNamara, who was are for disorderly conduct. for breaking jail while awalt-tealing, and it is said there is ading for him.

thought that Henry Mo-is more serious than at first let, which entered the left collar-bone, appears to have course, and thus far all prob-unsuccessful. John Weiler, resterday before Justice Wal-in \$2,500 to the 28th.

iong the Battimore & Ohio bour this morning brought to the scene. The watchman mps prowing about the railwate car belonging to Mr. ly robbed of \$200 worth of the scene of John Hannon and James

on Huev and Martha Thompsarged with buying grain and il boys from the railroads; aling a coat from Peter Smith, wood, by whom he was emsoulivan, who is said by the convict whom they want for the prisoner says they are at he leads a reputable life, an manied Sommers on Canal

24 years of age, a recent arrestle, Ind., was brought into
belock this morning covered
story was that he had been hit
ha sinup-shot by a murdermet him in the street,
rik street, near Harrison. His
sted. Daniel was drunk, and
to whip every man he met, and
to whip every man he met, and
to shoul to a promiseuous
ander in the beighborhood was
racket, and, as Dan showed
to one.

dergen and fivanson yesterday deion two stick-looking young n Madden, alias Bragg, alias homas Fitzferald. The latter ring in this city, and has m the city for some time. m the city for some time, holding them to show ation by several persons who een robbed. Several lawyers ut Central Station last night and this more than anything ice to suspect that they are rious cracksmen, not lacking lawyers seek,—money.

rs and Peterson yesterday ran "plant" of atolen property at eet, and there arrested Flora rage, and there arrested Flora fage, Scotch, and employed and Mamie Coyne, 20 years of and unemployed, who were rmory for larceny; and Frank annie Adams, two colored people eceiving stolen property. In were found a half-dozen door tity of plated tableware worth which was identified by Henry tor of a restaurant at No. 84

oseph Higgins, while under the or, was assaulted near a coffeetreet, near Van Buren. kept boys. A fellow named Jake his woman, Mollie Quinn, themselves by abusing a interfered, and was kicked. pture him. He was carried to le Higgins, at No. 265 Clark last evening in rather a pre-bin. Dr. Philips, who was in strong hopes for his recovery, secon as practicable the worth-taken to the County Hospital tment. His assailant was not

gs, alias "Cockney Shine," a fiend, was heroic enough yester-o make a first-class thief of himo make a first class thief of himating about in the saioon at the river of Canai and Lake streets. It is a said while he was engaged in read and chean meats for the p sneaked behind the bar with robbing the money-drawer. The id hand upon was a revolver heroprictor, and when the bardenry, noticed his intent, and front of him to prestring at the cash-drawer, is revolver at his head and orand and deliver. The two stood he bystanders interfered and disc. John was then thrown out, osidered too good for him, and ecured. Justice Walsh held him riminal Courc.

ladies had their curiosity more yesterday. They were prosecut-ryant-girl at the Armory Police lid not be satisfied until they had did not be satisfied until they had the cases which were to come ery soon an officer brought in a named Belle Halleck, and, when filed against the poor, besotted, defenale, the two fine ladies has things about the minions. The struck at the minions of the woman was being led back, the struck at the officer, and the most disgustingly foul to the most disgustingly foul to the most disgustingly foul to the most horrible profanity. Was then it posed, and, as this he creature was borne, or rather not the pen, and thence to a cell page for late that a Police place for late to a muse them-

h: James Steahan, a small boy ting to steal grain from the railthe 17th; James Barrett, aliashe Criminal Court for stealing a some livery goods from J. G. stea stiller, the "Double-Headed to the Criminal Court upon two glary preferged by Louis Cary of 83 Madisgn street, and W. W. prietor of the La Pierre House; r. charged ty A. Paxton, of the eague, with sallowing minors to to the Criminal Court, and \$16 them liquip; Hattle Johnson, the liquip; Hattle Johnson, the liquip; Hattle Johnson, and Miss Kitcle Byrne, of No. 132 and, \$500 to the Criminal Courtan; William Kurtz, of No. 4 threet, who, while in a drunken as wife on the arm, \$500 to the 1; Thomas Tiffany, Edward William Leonard, charged with sh and some clothing from P. 782 Clybourn avenue, \$500 each

THE BRITISH P .- 0. Facts and Figures from the Annual Report of the Postmaster-General.

Indicrous Features of the Service--- A Cats' Meat Man Who Threatened to Complain to the Queen.

Three Thousand Letters Received Daily by One Firm in London-Decrease in Money-Orders.

Statistics of the Telegraph---Operations of the Post-Office Savings-Banks.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune, LONDON, Aug. 25.—If this letter should come to the notice of the intelligent young man in America who directed a letter to "Little Alice. rio-Comic Singer, London, England," he will know that his letter, notwithstanding the lucid superscription, never reached the young songster whom it was intended. He will learn, as well, that the Postmaster-General, in his twentyfifth annual report, for the financial year which ended the 31st of last March, has given him bureaucratic celebrity by mentioning the fact of the non-delivery of the note for obvious reasons. Then, too, should the facetious chap who sttempted to send

A LIZARD AND A SNAKE together by post to friends on this side, happen to read this, he will probably be apprised for the first time that his lively pair never arrived at the baven of rest to which he dispatched them. But this is not the most interesting part of the news with which I-thanks to the grim humor of the Postmaster-General-am enabled to acquaint Lim. I do not know whether the festive young men in the employ of the Civil Service have a special liking for such genial little pets as snakes and lizards, but truth compels me to write that the clerks stopped the interesting packet which contained the reptiles, and sent it with their best regards to the Returned-Letter Office. The saddest chapter of the story is to come. Upon examining the precious par cel next day, it was found that the sizard had disappeared. The office was in an uproar. Her Majesty's servants looked all about the place issing guest. Pockets were searched. and it is even hinted that one employe looked in his boots. But the mystery was soon solved; for, upon closs examination of the anake, ocular evidence proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the old story of Jouah and the whale had been rehabilitated. The snake

SWALLOWED THE LIZARD. There were other curiosities that passed through the British post last year. The followaccording to the official report, are some of the numerous articles that were intrusted to the mail-bags: Live animals (such as rabbits, rats, des, tortoises, bees, and crabs), Devonshire cream, eggs, fruit, mince and pork pies, sausages, horseshoe-nails, artificial teeth, revolvers, china ornaments, geranium-cuttings, tobacco and glaziers' diamonds.

Three tons of Christmas presents were handled between 3:45 Dec. 24 and noon Dec. 25. Of this mount, over 30,000 articles were registered. On one occasion inquiry was made respecting letter addressed to Paris, and intended to have been registered, the contents of which were stated to be worth \$625,000. The letter was found among the ordinary correspondence. Inquiry was also made for a packet containing a watch addressed to a celebrated watchmaker, who positively denied having received it. The sing watch was found in a drawer in his shop. Money, it seems, was sent in the most tareless fashion,—in many instances by meth-als that are illegal. A £20 Bank-os-England addressed to the initials of a lady at a receivinghouse in the city. A newspaper-wrapper was found to contain a letter, a bill-of-sale, and \$25 orth of bank-notes: while a brown-paper par sel, bound up with a string after the graceful fashion grocers have of tying up bundles, and quite unscaled, was found to inclose six sovereigns, ore half-crown, two sixpences, and three three-penny pieces, wrapped up in small sricles of ladies' dress. Coins were found, too,

IN PIECES OF CAKE AND SLICES OF TOAST that had gone into the letter-boxes without paying the registration-fee. In the more than 18,000 articles of different kinds which reached the Returned-Letter Office without covers or without addresses, about \$1,250 worth of coin and bank-notes was inclosed, and checks and bills-of-exchange in value mounting up to \$40,000. A present of more than 70,000 postage-stamps was made to the Postmaster-General, if we may thus interpret the fact that that number of stamps were found unattached in various letter-boxes of the country.

stamps were found unattached in various letter-boxes of the country.

Strangest of all the revelations which are made, is the striement that two packets addressed to Australia were returned to Esgland marked "Unclaimed." On opening them, it was found that they contained respectively 100 sovereigns (about \$500) and 50 sovereigns. No communication of any sort accompanied the gold. It is presumed that the sender directed these packets to himself, and followed them in another ship bound for the colony; but that, having died on the passage, or the ship having been lost, no application was made at the Post-Office for them. There is a hint for the romancist; he might weave it into a story and make his be might weave it into a story and make his reputation. Great novels have been builded on weaker superstructures.

I don't know whether the Postmaster-General

is a lover of the ludicrous or not; but, if he is, he must have been mightily amused when he was told that a depositor whose occupation had been given as a "vender of cats' meat," in applying for an acknowledgment to a denosit which had failed to reach him in due course, took occasion to add, in all seriousness, best time it occurs

I SHALL WRITE TO THE QUEEN." I SHALL WRITE TO THE QUEEN."

I now come to the serious facts of the report, which even those familiar with the vast and complicated machinery of the great postal system of the United States will perhaps read with curiosity and interest. Altogether the total number of offices open in the United Kingdom, Dec. 31 last, was 13.881. Of these, 905 were head-offices, and 12.976 sub-offices. The number of road and railway letter-boxes was increased during the year, by the erection of 580 new boxes, to 11,880. The accommodation provided throughout the United Kingdom for the deposit of correspondence in the post is represented by throughout the United Kingdom for the deposit of correspondence in the post is represented by 35,767 receptacles. Forty years ago, when the penny-post was established, there were only 4,000 places of deposit. To-day London alone has one-half that number. Thirty-nine milion six hundred and forty thousand more letters and 9,200,000 more postal-cards were delivered than during the preceding year. The increase in the number of bookpackets and circulars was 7,750,000, and in newspapers 2,300,000. Taking the correspondence of all kinds together, then, the year 1874-79 shows in increase of 4 per cent.

The weekly number of letters posted and the number delivered, in London, were almost the

sumber delivered, in London, were almost the same: 7,150,000 were received, and 7,145,000 were delivered. The concentration of commercial life in the metropoles is shown by the lact that the letters delivered in the London district. district form more than one-fourth of all the letters delivered in the United Kingdom. A single firm in London

RECEIVES 3,000 LETTERS DAILY. Times have, indeed, changed since the day, a century and a half ago, when the mail-bag from London to Edinburg contained only a single letter.

The total number of letters received in the

The total number of letters received in the Dead-Letter Office, or returned direct to the writers, during the year, exceeded 5,000,000. The total of postal cards, book-packets, and newspapers was over 4,000,000. The number of letters that could neitner be delivered nor returned surpassed 500,000.

While prowth seems to have been exctabited in other departments of the post-office, the money order business, though showing an increased profit, was decreased both in the number and in the amount of the orders issued. The mismal transactions show, as compared with those for the year 1877, a decrease of 978,000 in number, and of close on \$10,000,000 in amount. Nothing could speak more eloquently than this of the stagnation of trade in the British Isles. If trade were reviving and commerce were extending

managed by the administration of the posts, they come in for their due share of notice at the hands of the Postmaster General, who tells us that the total number of messages forwarded last year was 24,459,618; and that, of these, 11,240,609 bassed through the central office in Loudon. Nearly 286,000,000 of words of news were delivered in the course of the year to various newspapers, clubs, exchanges, and news-rooms in the United Kimudom. The quadrupler apparatus, by means of which one wire is made capable of simultaneously conveying four streams of cabie-messages, two in each direction, is narticularly mentioned as being of great use among the new fast-speed instruments in the service. The process of superseding over-house by underground wires, in Loudon and other large towns, continues,—England seeming to have followed close at the heels of several of the Continental nations. The private-wire business exhibits a satisfactory increase, especially when regard is had to the state of trade, on which it so greatly depends. The revenue from this source stood at £63,000 at the close of the financial year,—the number of renters being 1,859.

WITH WHAT STATE

is the work of the postal service accomplished? The total number of officers in the service of the post-office, bec. 31, was 45,947,—an increase of a little less than 500 on the year before. Of that number, 11,448 were employed exclusively in telegraph-work. The London staff numbers nearly 11,000, of whom 6,000 are attached to the chief offices in St.-Martin's-le-Grand. The number of deaths which occurred among the officers of the department during the year was fifty-six; and the average age of the officers who died was 31 years. Twenty-four deaths were due to affections of the lungs, seven to typhoid fever, and three to heart-disease. There was also one fatal case of small-box,—the only one WITH WHAT STAFF also one fatal case of small-pox,-the only on since the year 1854, when the operation vaccination previous to admission to the service was made one of the conditions of appointment. One more feature in the report is of special interest. It relates to

which form one of the best features of the really admirable British postal service. The Jauanese, in copying the British system, have wisely laid much stress upon these banks, which they have introduced into their own service. The number of depositors in Post-Office Savings-Banks in the United Kingdom, Dec. 31 last, was 1,892,755, of whom 1,773,010 were in England and Waies, 51,107 in Scotland, and 68,639 in Ireland; while at the end of 1877 the total number was 1,791, 240,—showing an increase during the past year of 101,516. The proportion of depositors to population was 1 in 17 in the United Kingdom, in 14 in England and Wales, 1 in 70 in Scotland, and 1 in 79 in Ireland. The balance standing to the credit of depositors, Dec. 31 last, together with interest accrued during the year, amounted to £30,411,563,—being an increase of £1,670,806 upon the amount of interest allowed to depositors from the establishment of Post-Office Savings-Banks to the end of 1878 is £5,987,032, of which £699,603 accrued during the year 1878,—being an increase of £38,144 above the smount which accrued during the previous year. The number of deposits made in 1878 was 3,320,633, or 92,785 more THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, previous year. The number of deposits made in 1878 was 3,300,636, or 92,785 more than in 1877; their total amount was 49,485,391, or £318,853 more than in 1877; and their average value was £2 16s 5d, which is the their average value was £2 16s 5d, which is the lighest average attained since 1871, except in 1876, when it was £2 16s 9d. The number of withdrawais during the year 1878 was 1.304,617, or 51.453 more than in 1877; their total amount was £8,514.188, or £430,197 more than in 1877; and their average value £6 10s 6d, which is the lighest average attained since 1875, when, by a gradual increase, it reached £6 11s 8d.

A question having been raised as to

WHAT CLASSES PRINCIPALLY USE the Post-Office Savings'-Bank, returns were prepared in January last on the subject. In the case of twenty-five small offices situated in agricultural districts it was found that three-fourths of the depositors were of the following classes, the order of which indicates their relative position in point of numbers: Minors over 7, female servants, laborers, no occupation, artisans, unmarried women. married women. In order, however, to obtain a fair basis for estimating the occupations of the whole number of depositors, eighteen different offices were selected, embracing all varieties of locality; and, as regards 11,260 accounts exammed, the following statement shows the most numerous classes of depositors: Female servants, 1,664; no occupation, 1,279; artisans, 1,236; minors over 7, 1,186; married women, 1,138; tradesmen, 857; cierks, 675; laborers, 570; unmarried women, 405; minors under 7, 397; male servants, 297; public officials, 227; soldiers and sailors, 225; professional men, 222; milliners, 187. In addition to the correspondence on the subject of depositors' tive position in point of numbers: Minors ove sonal mee, 222; milliners, 187. In addition to the correspondence on the subject of depositors' accounts, involving, besides numerous printed forms, upwards of 12,000 manuscript letters, more than 5,000 personal applications were made at this department in the course of the

Statistics is said to be a dry science at best, but it seems to me there are some things in the report which I have enumerated which are really eloquent in their numerical logic.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Cases at Cleveland, Gleveland Leader, Sept. 16.

But a short time ago, the Gadbaw boy and the Henderson boy died from the effects of hydrophobia, and the third case soon came, with the prospect of another one. The death this time came Sunday night, and the victim was little Johnny Bramer, 7 years old, who has lived at No. 7 Guy street, in the Fourteenth Ward. The circumstances of this distressing affair are as follows:

The Bramer family had last summer a dog The Bramer family had last summer a dog which was kept tied up most of the time, being let loose each evening for a short time, for exercise. Just fifty-five days before last Saturday the dog was let loose in the evening, as usual. This had not been much more than done when the canine flew at the boy, biting him severely in the back of the head. The father of the child came to his rescue while the dog was doing its deadly work, but as soon as Mr. Bramer approached the brute jumped at him, biting him badly in one of his arms. He then ran away, and was never after seen by the ran away, and was never after seen by the

family.

The wounds on the boy's head healed, and he was in his usual health till last Saturday foremoon, when he began to complain of headache.

Little attention, however, was paid to this at first moon, when he oegan to complain of headache. Little attention, however, was paid to this at first by the parents, and the boy went to his uncle's during the forencon. In the afternoon he returned home still troubled with the headache. He was then put to bed and remedies applied to drive away the pain. Soon after these applications, the lad seemed to be better, and got out of bed and went about the house feeling quite well. But Saturday evening he became worse and Dr. A. J. Cook was called. On seeing his patient the Doctor was fearful it was a case which would develop into hydrophobia. He therefore gave such medicine as fitted the case. The patient went through Saturday night showing but slight symptoms. Sunday morning these were still perceptible, the boy having a slight twitching of the muscles when was faned. There was little change during Sunday, but Sunday afternoon Dr. Cook thought best to call in Dr. I. N. Himes. The two physicians agreed as to what the slight symptoms pointed to, and left the patient for home, with the understanding that Dr. Cook would watch the case during Saturday night. This he did, but as the night advanced the boy grew worse rapidly, the symptoms of hydrophobia showing themselves plainly. By midnight the little fellow was in great misery, every now and then going into convulsions and frothing greatly from the mouth. He remained in this and then going into convulsions and frothing greatly from the mouth. He remained in this condition until Monday morning, when death came to his relief.

The boy is described as having been an especially bright lad, who was quite fond of dogs, and was especially so of the one that did the bitting.

and was especially so of the one that did the biting.

After the dog left the premises, he attacked a cow near the railroad track, biting her badly and scaring her so much that she jumped over a fence, ran on the track just as a train was passing, and was killed.

This done, the dog was seen no more for several hours, when he came across Patrolman Cowan, of the Eighth Precinct, and bit him very severely in the third finger of his left hand. After this attack the dog was killed. But now comes as sad a part of the affair as the death of the boy. The officer was bitten within a few hours after young Bramer was. He suffered considerably from the wound, but for some time of late has been in his usual health. Sunday, however, he was taken ill, and Sunday evening symptoms of hydrophobia appeared. All of Sunday night the policeman was very sick, and Monday morning increased symptoms of the dreadful disease were present.

At 1 o'clock this morning word was received from the Eighteenth Ward to the effect that Patrolman Cowan rested easy during the forepart of the night. The doctors will not allow any one to see him. He as given water through a glass tube, and is very weak from fever.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST L

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman's Finishing Stroke in His Resumption Policy.

All Sub-Treasurers to Be Ordered to Exchange Gold for Greenbacks.

Thus Nullifying Greenback and Democratic Preachings,

And Making Their Platforms but Meaningless, Plankless Skeletons.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.-Secretary Sherman feels strong in making the new order for the exchange of legal-tenders for silver and gold coin at all the Sub-Treasuries, for the reason that since Jan. 1, when resumption began the total amount of legal-tenders presented for redemption has been about \$1,000,000, while the gold accumulations in the Treasury have increased between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000, the amount now on hand being about \$150,000,000. But a small amount of gold will be placed at each of the Sub-Treasuries, as no great demand s expected. The Sub-Treasuries are now all prepared to receive the gold, and the new order will probably be issued to go into effect about Oct. 1. The speeches of Ewing and Thurman, to the effect that resumption is only partial, will be entirely pointless, and the final argument of

the Greenbackers will be destroyed. how to maintain resumption, but how to induce people to take gold for their greenbacks, and so relieve the pressure on the Treasury vaults.

WHY IS IT SO! The Quartermaster's office has protested several times of late at the general enforcement of an order by which Gen. Myers has introduced the circuit system among his observers. Some time since he directed that observers should not remain at the same post longer than two years. Accordingly many interchanges of stations are now being made. The Quarter master's office objects to it because it needlesly uses up a large portion of the limited appropria ion for army transportation.

SECRETARY EVARTS. returned to Washington from his Canadian trip this morning. He warmly compliments the Canadians of all ranks for their graceful hospitalities to him and Mrs. Evarts. He thinks the Marquis and Princess of Lorne are fast making friends in their new sphere, although they labor under the disadvantage of being the successor of one whom the Canadian people regard as the embodiment of all that is praise worthy in constitutional government, Lord Dufferin. Mr. Evarts stated that his visit had no official significance whatever, although many matters of interest to both countries were considered. This means a conference on the considered. This means a conference on th fisheries. Mr. Evarts, referring to the report that Gov. Fenton might be appointed to the English mission, said that he had heard nothing at all about the matter, but, addressing the inquirer, Mr. Everts said: "Mr. Fenton has been here, you know, and may have filed his application with the President." Nothing has been done about the English mission, Mr. Everts said, but the Russian mission will be filled at an early day.

SHUTTER CONTRACT. At the Treasury to-day the contract for the fre-proof sbutters for the Chicago Custom-House Building was awarded to the United States Fire-Proof Shutter Company, of Boston, George L. Damon, manager. The contract is given as the result of the recent fire-test here. The contract price is \$58,000, and the Boston Company is required to furnish the abutters as Company is required to furnish the shutters as rapidly as possible. The bids for the iron celling of the lower story will be opened to-morrow. APPOINTMENT.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—Isaac Moor head was to-day appointed Postmaster at Erie, Pa., vice Thomas M. Walker, removed. THE INGALLS INVESTIGATION.

To-day Senators Vance and Saulsbury, of the Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections, left for Topeka to investigate the charges made against Senator ingails in connection with his re-election to the Senate. The other member of the Sub-Com-mittee (Gen. Logan) will join the party on the

THE BULLION FUND at the New York Assay Office has been further increased by the transfer to that office of another \$10,000,000 in gold to facilitate its exchange on account of foreign payments for United States exports.

What Blackburn Is This?

What Blackburn is This?

Disputch to Cincinnati Graette.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Evidently there were several L. P. Blackburns in the Confederate service during the War, or if there was only one, he must have been a very busy officer. The following copies of telegrams show that one became active for secession at an early period. On the day that Gov. Magoffin issued his proclamation recommending that Kentucky should arm against the North, the following passed over the wires to Mr. Walker, the first Confederate Secretary of War:

wires to Mr. Walker, the first Confederate Secretary of War:

Jackson, Miss., April 24, 1861.—The Hon. L.

P. Walker: I have come here scoredited from the Governor of Kentucay for arms. Mississippi has none, to spare. We have plenty of men and money. We have no heavy ordnance, and only ten thousand muskets. Kentucky is all right, but powerless for the want of arms. Can you let us have, for friendship or money, ordnance and ten thousand stand of arms? Answer me at St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

L. P. BLACKBURN. On reaching New Orleans L. P. Blackburn.

On reaching New Orleans this L. P. Blackburn telegraphed the Rebel Secretary of War again, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1861.—To L. P. Walker: Can you let Kentucky have four unmounted guns from Baton Rouge?

LUKE P. BLACKBURN,

From Gov. Magogania.

Now if Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, the present Governor of Kentucky, or his friends, will say that he is this L. P. Blackburn, at that time "from Gov. Magoffin," it may said in proving that he is not Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, the yellow-fever disseminator, and it may afford a very different kind of proof. Kearnevism Doomed. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—On the sand-lots, where Kearney beiched for the braggart threat that he would burn Gen. Grant in efficy, Confederate and Federal will meet and salute

Conicderate and Federal will meet and salute the bonored citizen, and in that number will be many workingmen themselves who have listened to Kearney for the last time. Numerous rumors are abroad about the Workingmen's party demanding Kearney's abutation. To-day, wallock, the former Vice-President of the party, tried to pass resolutions pleaging the workingmen to unite with all loyal citizens in demonstrations to the honor of Gen. Grant, but Kearney opposed them in a violent speech, still evincing his cowardice over the effigy business, yet without manliness enough to avow his folly. It has, however, been demonstrated at the sand-lots tohowever, been demonstrated at the sand-lots to-da, that Kearney has given himself his death-wound. San Francisco has wiped out the re-proach of Kearneyism.

Gough in Paris.

Gough in Paris.

Paris American Register.

On his return to London Mr. Gough's route lay through Paris. He was desirous of seeing something of the mission work among the ouvriers, or French working-people, of which he had heard so much. It was a pleasure to conduct him to one of the principal stations, and once there, of course, the opportunity was not to be lost. An interpreter had been quietly notified beforehand, and was present to lend his services. It was the first time Mr. Gough ever attempted to address an audience through the lips of another. And just imagine those sentences of his, broken off in the middle, gestures arrested in mid-air, glowing thoughts interrupted before the climax, illustrations coming out on the canvas in fragments,—first an eye, then the nose, the mouth, the chin, the bow, the face entire,—but it was there at last, instinct with life, and the French audience saw, and felt, and laughed, and cried just as the English do.

Hunting a Bear That Was Famous to 1854.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Arrangements have been made by the Sierra
Vailey Shooting Club for a bear-hunt in the vicinity of Weber Lake, to commence Sept. 15
and continue six days. A circular issaed by the
Club states that bears are very numerous in that
section this year, and, furthermore, that deer,
quait, and grouse are abundant. Not far from
the lake is the home of "Old Brin," the largest

grizzly-bear in America, and "weighing about 2,000 pounds." He was caught by Grizzly Dave at his rauch on the Henness Pass road in 1854, but tore the trap to pieces and made his escape. In case the bear is captured, the Club propose having a grand barbecue, and if he isn't caught they will use some less eminent member of the bear family.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

A Paper from Frederick Douglass Before the Social Science Association Opposing the Movement. SARATOGA, Sept. 12 .- At the meeting of the ocial Science Association to-day a paper by Frederick Douglass on "The Negro Exodu from the Gulf States " was read by Prof. Fran-

cis Wayland, Mr. Douglass not being present

The paper was very long, and was substantially

" It is said that the exodus is all the work of the defeated and disappointed demagogs, white and black, who have been hurled from white and black, who have been hurled from place and power by the men of property and intelligence in the South. There may be some truth in this theory. It is further said that the exodus is the work of Senator Windom. His resolution and speech in the Senate last winter are said to have set this black ball in motion. It need not be denied that there is truth in this allegation. Political tricksters, land speculators, defeated office-seekers, Northern mahguants, speeches and resolutions in the Senate, unaided by other causes. seekers, Northern mainguants, speeches and resolutions in the Senate, unaided by other causes, could not of themselves set such a multitudinous exodus in motion. Negroes tell us that they are very badly treated at the South. They have to pay double the value of nearly everything they buy; landowners are in league to prevent landholding by negroes; the murder of a black man by a white man is followed by no conviction or punishment; and the old slavedriver's whip has reappeared, and the innuman and disgusting spectacle of the chain-gang is beginning to be seen. They despair of any change for the better, declaring that the negro's only means of safety is to leave the South. With power behind him at work for him the negro of the South may bide his time. The permanent powers of the Government are all permanent powers of the Government are all on his side. Of one thing we may be certain, the negro will either be counted at the polls or not be counted in the basis of representation. The South must let the negro vote or surrender its representation in Congress.

The chosen horn of this dilema will be to let the negro vote unmolested. Without abating one jot of our horror and indignation at the outrages committed in some parts of the Southern States against the

some parts of the Southern States against the negro, we cannot but regard the present agitation of an African exocus from the South as ill-timed. There is a growing recognition of the cuty and obligation of the American people to guard, protect, and defend the personal and political rights of all the people of the States. At a time so full of hope and courage it is unfortunate that a cry of despair should be raised in behalf of the colored people; unfortunate that men are going over the country begging in the name of the poor colored man of the South. the name of the poor colored man of the South. These men do the colored people a real damage. The country will be told of the hundreds who go to Kansas, but not of the thousands who stay in Mississippi and Louisiana. The business of this nation is to protect its citizens where they are, not to transport them where they will need no protection. It leaves the whole question of equal rights upon the soil of the South open and still to be settled, with the moral influence of exodus against us. If the people of this country cannot be protected in every State of this Union the Government of the United States is shorn of its dignity and power, and the the name of the poor colored man of the

are producal soons everywhere who are ready to demand the portion of goods that would fail to them and betake themselves to a strange coun-try. The habit of roaming from place to place in pursuit of better conditions of existence is by no means a good one.
"It may sarely be asserted that, whether advocated and commended to favor on the ground that it will increase the political power of the Republican party and thus help to make a solid North against a solid South, or upon the ground that it will increase the power and influence of

that it will increase the power and influence of the colored people as a political element and enable them the better to protect their rights and insure their moral and social elevation, the exodus will prove a disappointment, a mistake, and a failure, because as to strengthening the Republican party the emigrants will go only to those States where the Republican party is strong and solid enough aiready without their votes; and in respect to the other part of the argument, it will fai because it takes colored votefs from a section where they are sufficiently numerons to elect some of their own number to places of profit and honor, and places them in a country where their proportion to other classes will be so small as not to be recognized as a political element or as not to be recognized as a political element or entitled to be represented by one of themselves. "Another argument in favor of this emigra-tion is, that having a numerical superiority in Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina, and thereby possessing the ability to choose some of their own number to represent them in the State and Nation, they are necessarily brought into an-tagonism with the white rate and layite the very political persecution of which they com-plain. So they are told that the best remedy for this persecution is to surrender the right for this persecution is to surrender the right given them by the Constitution and the Gov-ernment of electing men of solor to office. They are not to overcome prejudice and persecution where it is, but to go where it is not. Exodus where it is, but to go where it is not. Exodus would take him from a country where the landowners and planters must have his labor, to a country where the landowners are able and proud to do their own work and do not need to hire hands except for limited periods at certain seasons of the year. They will be crowded into city lanes and alleys, poorly provided with the necessaries of life, and will gradually die out. Let him stay there if he can and save both the South and himself to civilization. The American people are bound to keep tion. The American people are bound to keep the north gate of the South open to black and white. If it is attempted by force or fraud to compel the colored people to stay there, they should by all means go, and die, if need be, in the attempt. It will not be wise for the Southern slaveholders and their successors to shape their policy upon the presumption that the ne-groes' cowardice or forbearance has no limit. To forcibly dam up the stream of emigration would be a measure of extreme madness as well as of oppression. The cry of 'Land and Lib-erty,' the watchword of the Nihilistic party in Russia, has a music sweet to the ear of all op-pressed peoples; and well shall is be for the land-holders of the South if they shall learn wisdom in time and adopt such a course of just

wisdom in time and adopt such a course of just treatment toward the landless laborers of the South as shall make this popular warchword unknown among their laborers."

At the close of the reading of Mr. Douglass' paper, R. T. Greener, President of the Law School of Boward University, Washington, replied to it. The immediate causes of the exocus, he said, were found in the altidayits of refragees.—privation from excessive rents, murders. ugees,—privation from excessive reuts, murders for political opinions, thrittless habits on the part of blacks and whites alike, too much credit and overcharges for the necessaries of life. The negro was devoted to the Republican party by the originating the production of cost, or the form retering the part of the doom. Overproduction of cotton, the low price of that staple, and the fact that the negro begins in debt, owning nothing, and no further reasons are necessary for the exodus.

Cannibals in Italy. Cannibals in Italy.

Literpool Daily Post.

The Assize Court at Ferugia has just condemned to death a man named Thomas Longari, who not only murdered his brother, but also ate him. The two brothers, Thomas and Sebastian Longari, had been on bad terms for a long time, and on Good-Friday last Thomas waited for his brother as he returned from mass, and, coming up behind him in a sequestered spot, knocked him down with a blow from an ax, and then chopped his head off. Haying done this, he belabored the body with his knife, took out the heart, lungs, and other organs, and placed them upon one side with the head, while he cut up the rest of the body in small pieces and conupon one side with the head, while he cut up the rest of the body in smail pieces and concealed it in a ravine. Taking the head and viscera nome with him, he pulled out the teeth and eyes from the head, while the intestines he fried and gave to his wife and children to cat. The other pieces of the body were found soon afterward, and the crime was traced home to him, but when confronted with the remains he was so cynical in his attitude that some one remarked: "I believe he would eat magazonu noned: "I believe he would eat macaroni upon them," little thinking what had really happened. When his house was scarched his wife at once guessed what a horrible meal she had eaten, and her husband frankly told the police that it was so, and declared that he would do the same thing over again if he had the chance.

The Virtuous Man.

New York World.

Let no man be counted virtuous till he is dead and until his several surviving wives and families have had a chance to step up to the Surrogate's Office and contest his will. Only three short weeks ago the French Academy voted a short weeks ago the French Academy voted a prize of 1,000 tranes to "a modest nero, a virtusus wrking man whose life has been a succession of meritorious deeds," and what did the modest hero in his clation on finding so much money in his possession do but go upon a tremendous sorce, commit an a sault upon a woman, and be arrested, before M. Jules Simon's cloquent words in culogy of his virtuous conduct had fairly done echoung!

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, or for dysentery or diarrhes. 25 cents. Avoid imitations.

RAILROADS.

The Reorganization of the Southwestern Pool.

A Petition of Some of the Suburban Passengers on the Northwestern.

The Grand Trunk and Great Western-Iowa Railroad News. THE SOUTHWESTERN POOL OR-

GANIZERS.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads leading from Chicago and St. Louis to Missouri River points were again in session all day yesterday, and did not ad-journ until 9 o'clock in the evening. They were trying to reorganize the old Southwester Railway Association. So far, however, but little headway has been made, and it may take several days more before a final conclusion is reached. Yet sufficient headway has been made to raise hopes among the railroad men that a favorable result will be had. As already stated, Monday evening the Committee of five to whom was intrusted the task of agreeing upon a plan for positing the Southwestern business, and deciding as to what territory and roads should be included in the pool, reported that they were unable to come to an understanding A majority and minority report were submitted The former was signed by seven of the roads, and the latter by one. The statement made in THE TRIBUNE that it was the Missouri Pacific which held out turns out to have been correct. This road wanted to be recognized as a Chicago line via the Vandalia and Illinois Central Railroads, which concession the Chicago roads refused to make. The report in a morning paper
that it was Gould that held out, and that he
wanted 83% per cent of the business, was purely
fictitious. Mr. Gould took no sctive part in the
proceedings whatever, and the question of divisions did not come up at all, as before that
could be done the territorial limits had to
be agreed upon. Besides Gould's Wabash
line from Chicago could not ask nearly as much
as stated, as there are three direct lines already
running from this city to Missouri River points,
each of which is entitled to a larger share than
the Wabash. line via the Vandalia and Illinois Central Rail-

each of which is entitled to a larger share than the Wabash.

On reassembling yesterday morning, the reports were discussed at some length, and efforts were made to come to an understanding. Falling in this, a sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. C. W. Smith, Traffic Manager Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; R. R. Cable, assistant to the President Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; and A. A. Talmadge, Missouri Pacific to further consider the matter, and come to an understanding if possible. After a long conference, the Committee succeeded in their work, the Missouri Pacific withdrawing its claim for a share Missouri Pacific withdrawing its claim for a share of the Cheago business. After the Committee had made their report to the general meeting, it was unanimously agreed to organize another pool to Missouri River points.

A resolution was then adopted that, in case

and these will have to appoint a third. Should these arbitrators fail to agree, or their decision be unsatisfactory, then the matter is to be submitted to the Trunk Line Arbitrators at New York, whose decision shall be final.

The question of territorial limits was then taken up, and they got as far as to agree upon the limits of the Chicago lines. They include the Chicago. Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Alton, together with the two conpections of Alton, together with the two connections of the Burlington,—the Hannibal & St. Joe and the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs. This

the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Binfs. This embraces substantially the same territorial limits and the same roads as the old Southwestern Railway Association. No notice was taken of the Wabash extension to this city, as the line is not yet completed. When it is ready for business at this point, it will doubtless be admitted, and be given a proportionate share of the business. mitted, and be given a proportionate share of the business.

The territorial limits of the St. Louis roads will be decided upon at the meeting to-day. The roads from St. Louis will be the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, the Missouri Pacific, and the Chicago & Aiton. The Wabash will also get a share of the business from the Hannibal & St. Joe at Quincy and Hannibal. When all this has been done, then comes the real tug of war,—the division of business or earnings between the various lines. It is not believed that the roads will be able to agree upon this matter, and the services of the arbitrators will undoubtedly have to be brought into requisition. It is the intention to include in the new pool not only the freight, but also the passenger business. The General Passenger Agents of sill the roads are now in the city, in order to be on hand when their services are needed.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia, Sept. 14.—The reported lease of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern by the Chicago & Rock Island has kicked up quite a bobbery. While the terms of the lease have been published, and Mr. Cable, assistant to President Riddle, is reported as saying they have the road sure and will run it for all it is worth, Attorney-General Drake, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, is reported as positively declaring the Chicago & Rock Island have not got the road. He says it will require the ratification of the stockholders at their meeting in June to complete the trans fer, and as opposing interests control the stock the vote will not be given, and the Rock Island will ultimately fail to get the road. So strong is the belief in this result that Manager Wins-low will go ahead with the road buildings at Iowa City, and the improvements on Ralston Creek.

Creek.

Per contra, those who know the managers of the Rock Island are well convinced that they have not been so unusually stupid as not to know who held the stock of that road before they invested in their purchase. President Riddle don't do business, in that way. It is very natural that Iowa City, who has just voted a large tax to aid the extension of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Normero, should feel decidedly petulaut at finding itself after all only a station on the Rock Island, when she supposed station on the Rock Island, when she suppo sale had purchased and paid for the benefits of a competing point on a rival road. Muscathe, West Liberty, and Columbus Junction also are placed in the same fix. It is evident there will be a contest for the possession of the road, but the Bock Island pow nave an immense advanthe Rock Island pow have an immense auvan-tage. It is thought by some the interests of the Chicago & Northwestern may be such in the stock as to result in a compromise by which the road will be givined at Cedar Rapids, ail north of that going to the Cedar Rabids, all hort of the School of the Chicago & Northwestern, but the St. Paul and Minneapolis interests are decidedly opposed to that. They much prefer a connection with the Chicago & Rock Island.

It has been said the Rock Island secured this

that. They much prefer a connection with the Chicago & Rock Island. Louis connection,—whereas the traffic of St. Louis doesn't amount to a hill of white beans. The traffic of the Chicago & Rock Island alone, when goes into Chicago, would gorge St. Louis in twenty-four hours. She couldn't handle it. All speculation as to making St. Louis connections with lowa roads are absurd. Even the new boasted St. Louis & Council Bluffs Road, which has been subsidized through lowa on the ground that it was to be a St. Louis road, now that the taxes are voted and lunds secured, turns out an Eastern consolidated road, with Chicago connections, and a Chicago man at the head of it. The only interest in lowa opposed to Chicago, which has any weight or power, is that of Milwaukee. Manager Merrili, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, is spreading his iron over a good deal of territory, and to good purpose. So loug as the Eastern s-aboard is the ultimate destination of the surplus product of lowa, this Milwaukee connection is vastly more important to this State than St. Louis.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern is of more value to the Chicago & Rock Island than the Chicago & Northwestern, as will be seen by its connections. It runs from Burlington northeasterly to Albert Lea, in Minnesota, a few miles from the State line, a distance of 242 miles. For aix:y-six and one-half miles its course is directly north. It crosses the Southwestern Division of the Chicago & Rock Island forty and one-half miles north of Burlington a branch extends southwest to Riverside, crossing the main line of the Rock Island at lows City. At Cedar Rapids it crosses the Chicago & Northwestern 219% miles west from Chicago at Cedar Falis, the Illinois Central; at Nora Springs the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; at Albert Lea, the Southern Minnesota, From Albert Lea, the Hillinois Central; at Nora Springs the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; at Albert Lea, the Bouthern Minnesota. From Albert Lea, the Bouthern Minnesota. From Albert Lea, the Southern Minnesot

& Rock Island. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern has four branches. The first is the Muscatine Division, thirty-one miles, which really is two, as half of it lies east and half west of the main line, which bisects it at Nichols, thirty-five miles north of Burlington. It has been the purpose of the Company to take up the west half of this branch when the lowa City branch reached Riverside, which was originally the objective point of this Muscatine branch. The second branch is the Iowa City Division, which leaves the main line at Morse, pinety-three miles from Burlington, running southward to Riverside. The third branch is the Milwaukee Division from Lvnn, four miles north west of Cedar Rapids, to Postville, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, ninety-five miles, and sixty-seven miles west of McGregor. This branch crosses the Himois Central at Cedar Falls. At Vinton, on this branch, twenty-three miles from Cedar Rapids, diverges another branch northwest, known as the Pacific Division, to Holland, in Grundy County, a distance of forty-eight miles.

From Manly Junction, on the Iowa Central.

nterested, and in due time would give the petitioners an answer. Owing to the general in-terest taken in the subject, and the large number of persons using the suburban trains of the Northwestern, the substance of the petition is

given.
The petitioners first make the following comparison between the Northwestern's suburbs rates and those of the Burlington & Quincy:

| Distance, | Dist

C.B.&Q.—Downer's Grve. 22.3 21.75 25 75

These figures show, they say, that the members of the families of commuters must pay for their frequent visits to Chicago lares from 40 to 60 per cent higher than those paid for traveling the same distance by the members of the families of commuters of the other road. Nor, it is alleged, are the Burlington's fares exceptionally low. The Illinois Central issues ten ride tickets, unhantied, at 10 cents per ride to Hyde Park. The of the Chicago business. After the Committee had made their report to the general meeting, it was unanimously agreed to organize another pool to Missouri River points.

A resolution was then adopted that, in case the roads represented at this meeting should disagree upon any points, such questions should be referred to arbitrators. The meeting is to appoint two men, neither of whom has any connection with the roads interested in this pool, and these will have to appoint a third. Should these arbitrators fail to agree, or their decision be unsatisfactory, then the matter is to be submitted to the Truk Line Arbitrators at Naw prices of all sorts have greatly declined. Railway supplies and service are cheaper than they were, and the cost of carrying passengers must have decreased correspondingly. In view of these facts, the petitioners request that the schedule of commutation and family tickets be reduced, so that they may be placed on an equality with other towns at equal distances on other railroads running out of Chicago.

GRAND TRUNK AND GREAT WEST-

ERN.
The proposed fusion of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads of Canada is still being opposed by a majority of the Canadian papers. The following from the London Free Press exhibits the feeling that is aroused over the subject:

the subject:

Sir Henry Tyler, of the Grand Trunk, has issued what has been called an ultimatum to the Great Western people, in which he says: "You may either continue the policy adopted by your Company for so many years, which has proved so disastrous, or you may join the Grand Trunk, which is now acquiring a perfectly independent position in Chicago and elsewhere, and which will be able in future to afford you facilities for protection against that loss of which, in breaking with your old allies, the American lines, you so much dread." Which may be aff very true. But why is the Grand Trunk so very anxious for the interests dread." Which may be aff very true. But why is
the Grand Trunk so very anxious for the interests
of the Great Western? Then, again, is it in any
sonse true that the decline in receiots during the
past three or four years is in any way attributable
to the want of an amaignmation with the Grand
Trunk? If they were to bool their purses to-day,
would the Great Western add anything to the traffic it obtains? Rather, would it not excite retaliation on the part of the Vanleroilt interest, and
bring about the very result which it is hoped to
avoid? The fact is that the Great Western is, so
far as ifs main business goes, an American road, bring about the very result which it is hoped to avoid? The fact is that the Great Western is, so far as its main ousiness goes, an American road, though lying within the canadian territory. Its through raies for freight and passengers are governed by those ruling on the American lines, and it will have to be governed by those raies whether acting for itself, as at present, or when associated with the other line. The remark of Sir Henry Tyler as to the continuance of a policy which "for so many years has proved disastrous" is altogether musicading. If disaster there has been, it has arisen from undue competition which the American lines forced upon it, not from any disadvantage arising from operating with a different management, staff, and exchequer from the Grand Trünk. But the amusing part of it is the air of fatherly protection which Sir Henry assumes to throw around the sister railway. He says be will be able "to affect fact ittes for protection." It may be taken as conclusive that if the Grand Trünk opens up independent connections with Chicage, and is able to maintain them, it will not give the benefit of those connections to the other lines. It would not be reasonable to expect it. The position which the Western would hold would then be that it would have quarreled with old friends without being able to enforce oeneficial conditions with the new. The Grand Trunk would be able to secure a share of the lucrative Canadian ousness which falls to the Great Western, while the latter would be cut off by virtue of retailation or the part of Mr. Vancerbilt from almost all of the through business it now obtains. In fact, the scheme won't work!

GALENA & WISCONSIN. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
GALENA, Sept. 14.—The Galena & Wisconsin

(formerly the Galena & Southern Wisconsin) Railroad was bid in by its bondholders in June last under a decree of foreclosure granted by his Honor, Judge William Brown. A new organization was formed, and F. Stahl was elected President and John H. Hellman, J. H. Burrichter, H. D. Howard, and William Dixon Directors. The road, which had laid idle for nearly a year, was put in thorough repair, and nearly a year, was put in thorough repair, and has been in operation for two mouths past, doing a business far beyond the highest expectations of the management. I have been informed that the net profits of last month exceeded \$1,000. The Galena & Wisconsin starts from tialena, and, running due north, strikes the Wisconsin line at the southwest corner of Latayetts County taking in Eurocomb and Benton in consin line at the southwest corner of Latay-ette County, taking in Buncomb and Benton in that county, and thence through Cuba City, in Grant, to Piatteville. A ten-mile extension runs from Philips' Corners, about three miles south of Piatteville, to McCormick's, distant ten miles, situated in the northern part of Grant County, and at present one of the termini of the road. The Directors had concluded to extend this season to Carpenter's Corner, in Iowa County, three and one-half miles from Phillips', but find it impracticable by reason of the scarcity of iron and other drawbacks. They the scarcity of iron and other drawbacks. They are now preparing to bond their road for \$2.000 per mile, and will in the spring push on to Highland, the contro of the great zinc-ore mines of Wisconsin. This will give them safty-two miles of Wisconsider the richest portion of the Badger State, a country teeming with an industrial population, the bone and sinew of the country. The road was built and is now owned exclusively by Gaianna.

BRISK BUSINESS AT CLEVELAND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—Railroad managers here report that almost never has there been a brisker season than that covered by the past few weeks. It has been difficult to get cars as few weeks. It has been difficult to get cars as fast as the freight demanded, and when the cars are once loaded it is a matter of some calculation to keep the road clear for their transportation. The excursion business, which is not yet entirely over, has been something immense and profitable. Never has o large a number of people from the West visited Chautauqua Lake as this sesson.

ITEMS.

Jay Gould and family left the city yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock in a special car on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He goes direct to Omaha, where he is to remain a few days, and then will go further West. Col. Tom Scott will at once resume his offi-

and its leased lines. Speaking of his pet road and its leased lines. Speaking of his pet road, the Texas Pacific, he says that it is needed, and it is for the best interests of the country that it should be completed as speedily as possible.

W. S. Spiers, General Freight Agent of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; John S. Cook, Traffic Manager of the Pekin, Peoria & Jacksonville; and J. V. Mahonev, General Freight Agent of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroada, were in the hity vesterday to hold a meeting and rearrange their tariffs in accordance with the new rates, established by the Southwesters roads. But as the Southwestern managers are not yet through with their labors the meeting was not held.

The announcement made in yesterday's Tame

west of Cedar Rapids, to Postville, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, ninety-five miles, and sixty-seven miles west of McGregor. This branch crosses the Illinois Central at Cedar Falls. At Vinton, on this branch, twenty-three miles from Cedar Rapids, diverges another branch northwest, known as the Pacific Division, to Holland, in Grundy County, a distance of forty-sight miles.

From Manly Junction, on the Iowa Central, to Northwood, eleven miles, the right of way is leased of that road. From Northwood to the State line, four miles, it has its own track. From the State line to Albert Lea, twelve and a half miles, the right of way is leased from the Minneapolis & St. Louis. So that, of the 455 miles of road operated, it owns but 432%. As competing points it has thirteen junctions with east-and-west roads, fourteen with other roads, four with the Chicago, & Rock Island, four with the Chicago, Ailwaukee & St. Paul, three with the Hillinois Central, one with the Chicago & Rock Island, four with the Hillinois Central, one with the Chicago & Northwestern.

NORTHWESTERN SUBURBAN RATES Yesterday morning a committee, headed by the Hoo. Charles B. Farwell, called upon Mr. Hughitt, General Manager of the Northwestern, and presented a petition signed by nearly everybody living along the line of the road between here and Racine, asking for a reduction in the suburban rates of fare. Mr. Hughitt said he would give the subject his careful consideration, and would bring the matter before the others interested, and in due time would give the petitioners an answer. Owing to the general invariant service of the Southern Rail-turn and Scholar Railed and that cannot be purchased has been condemned, and along in the Courts to obtain this end will be a suburban rates of fare. Mr. Hughitt said he would give the subject his careful consideration, and would bring the matter before the others interested, and in due time would give the petitioners an answer. Owing to the general in-turn for a grand Union Depot on Van Buren Rail-turn for

Buren street. The annual convention of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will be held Oct. I at Atlayta, Ga. Notice is given in the circular calling the meeting that the following amendment it Rule 22 of the agreement will be acted upon: If any member of the Association does not approve of the decision of the General Complissioner, made under authority of Articles 16 and 17, it may appeal from such decision and require an arbitration of the question by a district at a result of a

For the toilet and the bath use Glenn's Sulphus FELLOWS HYPOPHOSPHITES.



THE POWER OF ARRESTING DISEASES DIsplayed by this preparation is honorably acknowledged by the Medical Faculty in every section where is has been introduced; and the large sale is the best guarantee of the estimation in which it is held by the out lic. This syrup will cure Pulmonary Consumption in the first and second stages,—will give great redef an prolong life in the third. It will cure Aathma, Bron chitis, Laryngitis, and Coughs. It will cure all diseases originating from want of Muscular Action as Nervous Force. For the effect produced by

FELLOWS COMPOUND SYRUP OF RYPOPHOSPHITES ases of the Lungs, the inventor is permitted to the medical gentlemen of St. John. N. B. signatures are attached hereto:

WILLIAM BAYARD, M. D.
EDWIN BAYARD, M. D.
THOMAS WALKER, M. D.
JOHN BERGYMAN, M. D., Ed.
DE. JOHNSTONE, L. B. C. S., Ed.
GEORGE KEATOR, M. D.
W. J. HARDING, M. R. C. S.
J. D. WHIFE, M. D.
T. W. CARRITT, M. D.

I. Aaron Alward, Mayor of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, having gramined the signatures attached to the foregoing permit of refer-ence, hereby certify that I believe them all genuine.

Sold by all Druggists. \$1.50 per Bottle. J. N HARRIS & CO., Western Agents

AMUSEMENTS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING. THE INTER-STATE

EXPOSITION

OF CHICAGO is now open with every department complete softening the Grandest Display of the TRIUMPHS of SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, and ART ever yet attained, as usee all dayland evening.

Admission, 25c; children, Saturdays only, 10c.

A SEASON OF MIRTH AND MUSIC BY THE OLD FAVORITES, RICE'S **EVANGELINE COMBINATION!**

Commencing Monday, Sept. 15, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Prices. 25, 50, 75c, and \$1. Matinees, 25 and 50c. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. This and Every Evening at 8, and Wednesday and saturday Matinees at 2, for four weeks ending Sept. 27, DENMAN THOMPSON

JOSHUA WHITCOMB Box-Office open during this engagement from 9 a. m., till 10 p. m. Seats can be secured ten days in advance. Admission, 25c, 50c, 75c. Heserved, 75c and 61. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. J. H. HAVERLY

THIS WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT. Mr. J. H. HAVERLY'S justly-celebrated
OHIOAGO OHUROH OHOIR OOMPASY H. M. S. PINAFORE. Returning from the most successful tour of any mbination ever organized. Remember, only eight performances. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday—half night prices.

PARK-PLACE PAVILION, THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, GRAND CONCERT

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Under the ejection of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.
Admission, 35 cents. These Concerts will take place very Wedne day and Sunday evening. HERSITEY MUSIC HALL THUL SDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18. WORG CHING FOO.

THE DISCIL SE OF CONFUCIUS and MISSIONARY TO AM SICA, will deliver his great lecture.

PHILOS 'PHY VS. CHRISTIANITY'.

Comparing the philosophy of Buddas and Confucies with the trackings of the Bible. This MUSIC OF CHINA. as functioned by a trio of Native Musiciana all in National costumes.

Tickets, appents. Reserved seats the came. Lyon & Bealy's, 160 historics. and Hersbey Hall.

Every evening this week, and Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday afternoons at 2 o clock, the powerful drame. BLOW FOR BLOW. M'CORMICK HALL

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN Grand Family Matinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock This evening at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; (15 dren; 15 cents.

& Bull, of Radine, is at the Sherman. C. Waiford, London, is at the Pacific.

S. M. Irwin, of Decatur, Ill., is at the Gard-Gen. Sheridan will return from Ohio this

George C. Cooper, of Stargis, Mich., is at the

son, of Morrison, Ill., is at the L. S. Silver, Paris, France, is registered at the James B. Amsden, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is

J N. Keep, of Glasgow, Scotland, is register ed at the Palmer. Thomas H. Bond, of New Haven, Conn., is a

guest of the Paimer. W. H. Remington, of the Omeha Herald, is

H. K. Laughton, of Fond du Lac, Wis., is stopping at the Sherman.

Rev. D. J. McDonnell, of Toronto, is iciled at the Tremont. David Cavan, of Houghton, Mich., is one of the guests of the Sherman.

Stephen English, editor of the New York Inrice Times, is at the Pacific. H. L. Dodge, Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, is a guest of the

George T. Hope, President of the Continental trance Company of New York, is a guest of

Judge A. C. Blodgett, of Philadelphia, and udge A. W. Spaulding, of St. Louis, are sojourning at the Pacific.

J. D. Layng. General Manager, and F. Statafer, Chief Engineer, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, are at the Pacific. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a.m., 54 degrees; 10 a.m., 64; 12 m., 66; 3 p. m., 74; 8 p. m., 61. Baromster at 8 a. m., 29.40; 8. p. m., 29.31.

The careless driver of George Hankins' turn out ran down a lady at the Dearborn stree out ran down a lady at the Dearborn street crossing of Madison street. He did not stop to see how much damage he had done, but drove off. Fortunately the lady was not seriously in-

day announcing that Mrs. Haves, Brichard Hayes, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Comity, the Minister to the Sandwich Islands, would accom-pany the President on his progress to the Kansas State Fair. Mr. Drake received further telegrams yester-

Edward Cunningham, expressman, while intercepted yesterday morning fell from the seat of his wagon at the corner of Laballe and South Water streets, and was injured about the head and chest. He was taken to his home on

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a horse owned by Phillips & Liebenstein, of No. 7 Superior street, and driven by James Lynch, ran away at the corner of Thirty-first and Haisted streets. The driver escaped with a few bruises, but the wagon and harness were badly dam-

John Murphy, of No. 148 Larrabee street, and Tim Whelan, of No. 234 Franklin street, had their hands badly crushed yesterday forenoon by the falling of a heavy show-case, which was being lowered from the second-story windo w of T. B. Bowen's jewelry store at No. 150 State

the city yesterday by the Illinois Central Rail-road, along the line of which road the party live, and invaded the Tremont House, wher they are now domiciled. They will remain in the city for several days, the Exposition being

At 6:30 yesterday morning the keystone of At 5:30 yesteriay morning the keystone of one of the windows in the fifth story of the building No. 77 State street fell out, and was dashed upon the sidewalk below. Fortunately there was no one about at the time, and no damage was done. The building is said to be owned by a Mr. Osborn.

A committee from the alumni of the State Industrial University at Champaign met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening and perfected the arrangements for a reunion of the former students of the University, to be held in this

An adjourned meeting of the West Town Board was held last evening. The only business done was the approving of the minutes for sevand was the approving of the induces for several months past. The special object of the meeting was to audit bills and fix salaries, but the Finance Committee, to whom the matter had been referred, asked for further time, which was granted. Another meeting will be held Tuesday evening.

The annual reunion of the Eighth Illinois Veteran Cavalry will take place to-morrow at the Gand Pacific Hotel, at 12 o'clock noon, sharp. This old regiment was organized and commanded by Gen. Farnsworth, and has a war record unsur passed by any. Among the many distinguished members will be found Gen. G. A. Forsythe, ex-Gov. Beveridge, Gen. William tramble, and

Eugene Demar, a German, 55 years of are, living at the corner of Gardner and Halsted streets, accidentally fell into the lake at the toot of Stone street while fishing out his hat, which had been blown away. He was rescued by Emil Chorovon, who lives at the corner of Stone and Scott streets. The old man was so badly used up by his sudden immersion that it was found necessary to send him to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

At 4:30 yesterday afternoon the horses attached to street-car No. 261, on the Randolph-street line, ran away on Bryan place at Union-Park, and one of them ran against and broke a lamp-post at the corner of Randolph street and Orden avenue, and thence both ran for some distance down the street. The animals shied at a piece of paper which was being blown along the track, and they started so suddenly as to break the whiflietrees. The car and inmates were not damaged. were not damaged.

The twentieth annual session of the Illinois Conference of the Free Methodist Church begins at the church corner of May and Fulton streets Oct. 1, and will continue, several days, there being a business session in the forenoon and preaching services in the afternoon and evening. The Illinois Conference includes this State, St. Louis, and a part of East Missouri. It comorised last year 1,107 members in full connection and 132 probationers, with twenty-six ministers in charge, twenty-five local preachers, and seven missionaries and supply.

Items from the wind-storm of yeaterday were

Items from the wind-storm of yesterday were scarce. In Washington square, in the North Division, a large and fine shade tree, beneath which several children were at play, was blown over, and directly across the street by E. B. McCagg's premises another fine tree was uprooted. In an alley running out to Madison street from Arcade court, a heavy iron shutter was blown from the third story of the adjoining buildings, and a street gamin who was at play beneath it had a narrow escape from instant death.

Mai. M. P. Small. Commissary of Subsistence

had a narrow escape from instant death.

Maj. M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, opened Saturday a number of bids for a large quantity of army supplies required in this Department, and resterday made the awards. Some of the items were as follows: Armour & Co., 606 barrels of mess pork, \$8.37½ per barrel; 84,000 pounds of bacon, clear sides, 5½ cents per pound; 62,000 pounds of bacon, clear sides, 5 8-10 cents per pound; and 23,000 pounds of bacon, sewed up in cotton, washed and dried, packed in crates, etc., 5.92½ ceuts per pound. Peck & Bausber got the award for 21,000 pounds of best quality leaf lard, at 77-10 cents per pound.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at the Morgue upon the remains of an unknown man, who was run over and frightfully mangled last Friday night on the Northwestern Railroad at the Fullerton avenue crossing. But little could be ascertained concerning the affair. The deceased was a German, and, owing to drunkenness and unwillingness to pay his fare, was put off an outgoing train over the same road. He had then walked some distance, and had lain down proof the payt track had lain down upon the next track, where he was run over by an incoming train later in the evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A correspondent wants an explanation of the delay in mailing matter from the Central Post-Office to the West Side Station, and says he got a letter from the carrier at 2 o'clock on the 15th which was marked received at the Central Office Sept. 14, 6 a. m. It was, he says, properly addressed as to street and number, and was delayed after arriving in the city thirty-two hours. From the correspondent's statement it appears that the letter was received at the Central Office at 6 a. m. of Sunday, consequently it could not, of course, have been delivered until say-7 o'clock Monday morning. Here are twenty-live of the thirty-two hours accounted for. The other seven hours of delay the Post-Office people are muchle to account for, and further than that

deny that this delay is at all a common thing There are six deliveries from the Central Office to the West Side Station, which is all the pres ent force can accomplish.

Last evening Prof. Swing delivered his lecture on "The Old Romans" in the lecture-room of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, corner of Sophia and Mohawk streets, for the benefit of the Young People's Union of the church. Quite a large audience was in attendance, and the lecture was very well received.

the lecture was very well received.

The tenth annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest will be held at the Pacific, beginning this morning. The meeting will last for two days, and conclude with a banquet. A large attendance is expected. The first business which will come up this morning will be the reports of the Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, and the address of the President. During today and to-morrow a number of papers on special subjects will be read and discussed. While all are of value to the membership, but few of them appear to possess much of general few of them appear to possess much of genera

Interest.

Joseph Hecht, 22 years of are, employed in a cigar store on Wells street, near the corner of tranger, is occasionally seized with fits, which impel him to rush madly about assaulting his fellow-men. Yesterday, while at work, being attacked with one of these fits, be seized a fellow-workman and rolled him upon his working-table and tried to hammer him out into the shape of, a cigar. Then rushing out of the place, he knocked successively all the men connected with a neighboring fire-engine company, and several citizens. He was finally overpowered and borne to the Chicago Avenue Station, where he is awaitthe Chicago Avenue Station, where he is awai ing an examination by the County Physician.

Gov. Arny, one of the old editors of the Prairie Farmer, and a friend of education in Illinois, who contributed largely towards the establishment of the Normal University at establishment of the Normal University at Bloomington, is in the city staying for a couple of days at the Brevoort House. He is en route to England, after attending the meeting of "the Hyde heirs" at the Cosmopolitian Hotel, in New York, on the 25th of this month. He has with him a large collection of minerals, natural history specimens, and Indian Aztec pottery, etc., which he proposes to take to London and Manchester museums. Old citizens will remember the Governor as an active agent in

member the Governor as an active agent i 1856 and 1861 for the Free-State cause in Kansas The Rev. W. F. Crafts, of Trinity M. E. Church, Chicago, who closes his three years term at the coming session of the Conference Oct. 8, and who is to take a year's absence for special study at Berlin or Leipsic, will, before sailing, spend five or six weeks in Sunday-school work and lyceum lecturing in this country, beginning with a four-days' institute at Coraing, Ia., and following that with the Kansas State Convention at Feabody, Kas., with lyceum lectures interspersed, and later on hi way East will take part in an institute in Central Ohio. While in Europe he will give a shor time to the work of the Foreign Sunday-School

The police are looking for several missing people. John Barry, 70 years of age, five feet six inches tall, dark gray hair, and clad in gray coat and black silk hat, has been missing for several days. C. Goldsmith left his nome a day or two ago with \$300 in his possession which he intended to invest at the Stock-Yards. He was last seen at the corner of Paulina street and Milwankee avenue. He is described as slightly above medium statue, stoutly built, sandy above medium statue, stoutly built, sandy chin whiskers, with brown hair, and clad in a mixed suit. Charles Johnson, a small boy, has been missing for several days from his home at No. 181 Milwankee avenue. Mary Stewart, 13 years of age, ran away from her home at Oshkosh, Wis., and, coming to this streaming one week age, sandly radically the stream of the same and the same and the same are city about one week ago, sought refuge in the West Chicago Avenue Station. She was then turned over to her uncle, who lives close by the station, but she yesterday ran away once again

HISTORICAL SOCIETY. A regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held last evening at the hall of the Society, corner of Ontario street and Dearborn avenue, the Hon. I. N. Arnold pre-

siding. There was but a small attendance, a fact which is the more to be regretted as the evening's proceedings were of the most interesting character.

Mr. D. H. Fletcher spoke at considerable length of the character and life of the late Willlength of the character and life of the late William Cullen Bryant. He spoke of Bryant as a poet, a journalist, and a public man, and said that Bryant was one of the greatest literary men produced by the United States. The speaker held that Bryant ranked among the highest of America's sons, and, in a long and diversified speech, Mr. Fletcher showed that Bryant had been of far more use to the world than Nap-leon, Charles the Tweltth, or many other coquerors or Kings.

Mr. A. D. Hager, Secretary of the Society.

presented his report, by which it appeared that since last May there had been added to the library 611 bound volumes, 1,703 pamphlets, 38 cals, 21 mans, 266 manuscripts, and many other estrable acquisitions.

A resolution was unanimously adopted calling upon the members of the Society to contribute in accessible shape an account of the

great Chicago fire as witnessed by them. The meeting then adjourned. THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Harbers and Bridges is called for Monday.

The Treasurer paid out \$6,000 yesterday or miscellaneous warrants. Several of the new sewers recently contracted

for have been completed. Assistant Fire Marshal Petrie is quite sick. suffering from congestion of the kidneys.

The City Treasurer received over \$9,000 yeserday from the Water Department, which had been collected the day before. Commissioner Watler continues on the sick

list. He expects to be at his office this morning, but if he comes it will be against the advice of his physician.

The demand for rebates on special assessments continues unabated. The callers were umerous yesterday, and the amount paid out correspondingly large. Treasurer Seipp was at his office yesterday,

the first time for over two months. His trouble has been inflammatory rheumatism, and he is not yet entirely recovered.

Complaint again comes that the contractors for putting in the Fullerton avenue conduit machinery are making haste slowly. An effort is to be made to hurry them up. City Clerk Howard is putting in his spare tim

earning to read. He would resign, but does not see how the Mayor could preside in the Council and act as Clerk at the same time. The Committee on Streets and Alleys, South, as before it a petition of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for permission to erect tele graph poles along certain streets. It will mee Saturday to consider the question.

Among the building permits granted yester-pay, was one to W. Rozen to erect a two-story, iwelling on Eighteenth street, near Paulina, cost \$1,400; and to Valenthe Blatz, to erect a two-story stable and ice-house, corne Meagher and Canal streets, to cost \$3,000.

The Jockey Club made a demand on the Police Department some days ago for a detail for the races, but were refused. The cause of the refusal is that the Club, for some reason or another, failed to pay for the men they had for the June races, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$462. The reason the Club has not paid up, it is said, is that the rule adopted requiring persons or associations to pay for reuiring persons or associations to pay for pe-cemen they call for has been observed only at he pleasure of the Mayor, and that expenditure the pleasure of the Mayor, and that exception have been made in many cases.

Hiram Amick, late Secretary of the Fire Department, is wanted at headquarters. About two weeks ago, and a few days after being reduced in rank to make room for Hans Haerting, he asked for leave of absence for three days, which was granted him. Since that time he has not been seen at headquarters, nor has he been heard from. Some days ago he was seen on the street by an attache of the Department, but no one now appears to know his whereabouts. The anxiety about him is increased, from the fact that he forgot to settle numerous claims against him for borrowed money, and the further fact that he sold the pay coming to him at the time he left. He is said to owe various Captains and others, some of them as much as \$100, and to have sold his pay to two different persons, but Marshal Swenie discredits the latter story. He regards his conduct, however, as very singular, and is anxious for an explanation. MISTERIOUS GOING OFF.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and ublic Service will hold a meeting to-day. The Committee on Public Charities met resterday, audited a few bills, and granted a

few passes. Chief-of-Police Weber, of St. Paul, Mi in town, and yesterday visited the Sheriff's office and the County Building.

The Merchants' Grain & Stock Exchange yes-terday filed an assignment in the County Court in favor of E. F. Slocum. The assets of the

company were stated at \$750, but no return of inbilities was forthcoming. The Grand Jury yesterday considered ten ases and found seven true bills, none of the ndictments being of any public interest.

The County Collector sold yesterday in South Chicago on account of the seventh installment of South Park taxes, and will repeat the same A petition was presented to Judge Loomis yesterdiff by the West Park Commissioners praying that the County Court should appoint appraisers to value certain property. The land belongs to Andrew Beveridge and others, and its technical description is as follows: The west 250 feet of the W. ½ of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of the S. E. ½ of Sec. 14. T. 39, N. R. 39, east of the third principal meridian.

Monday was the birthday of Mrs. Stephen and resterday was the birthday of "Jack" Stevens, sometime Coroner and now Clerk of the Criminal Court. A number of the boys de-

it was Tuesday morning. From that time unti-midnight they celebrated in honor of Mrs. Stephens, and after that "Jack's" turn came. UMCLE SAM.

The United States Sub-Treasury redeeme \$1,000 of subsidiary silver vesterday, and paid out \$10,000. The balance for several days

has been in favor of payments. The Hon. J. C. Sherwin, of Geneva, Ill., mem-ber of Congress from the Fourth District, called upon Marshal Hildrup and District-Attorney Leake vesterday at the Government Building. The total amount of internal-revenue taxes paid in at Collector Harvey's office yesterday was \$31,399. Tax-paid spirits contribute \$25,020; tobacco and cigars, \$4,269; and bee \$1,924.

The workmen and employes generally at the new Custom-House should have been paid yesterday, but as Collector Smith is in Ohio they will have to wait until Monday, whereat there a much grumbling.

Frank Kerrigan, an old employe at the per Custom-House, was resterday appointed watch-man in the place lately occupied by O'Shea, the man discharged the day before for leaving his firearms and insignia of office in a Clark street

For the last month there seems to have been an epidemic of fraud in the patrons of the Post-Office relative to transient newspapers. Many Office relative to transient newsoners. Many people seem to forget that it is criminal offense to conceal any writing in a newspaper mailed at transient rates. There is a penalty fixed of \$10 for each paper so mailed. Numerous cases are coming to light day after day, and there promises to be a rich harvest of petty fines covered into the Treasury of Uncle Sam. One case of an Omaha hotel-keeper is neculiarly instructive. He sent out about 100 papers containing a notice of his hotel, inclosing in each aining a notice of his hotel, inclosing in each his card with a note to his patrons calling atten-tion to the advantages of his hostelry. About sixty of these violations of the law fell into the hands of Special-Agent John B. Fury, and the unfortunate host is stuck for some \$600. The provisions of this law seem to be very generally misunderstood or forgotten, or else people believe that the postal-clerks do not open each paper and package. This, however, is the case, and the public generally should understand

District-Attorney Leake is busily engaged in preparing his docket and getting ready for fall business. A lot of time-worn cases, including hose against the second-batch whisky me will once more come to the surface, and, by pare possibility, may be finally worked off the pooks. It is expected that the new Grand Jury will be summoned some time next month, though under the new law, an additional Jury Commissioner, or the opposite side of the fenci-politically from the Clerk of the Court, must be selected before the exalted inquisitors can be chosen. As the Clerk, Mr. Drummond, is Republican, the new man must necessarily be Democrat. There has been no grea amount of pressing forward as yet of the part of candidates, presumable for the reason that the position doesn't par ore undesirable. The Grand Jury, when i loes get together, ought to finish up its bus ness in a couple of weeks, since it will ha nothing but little cases to attend to outside the match-bond iniquities, and they are such palpable frauds that it ought not to take very long to bring in a batch of indictments covering the offenders connected with them.

GRANITE COLUMNS. THE NEXT MOVE IN THE GAME. The action of the Council on the City-Hall omewhat of a stir vesterday in certain circle The Mayor expressed himself as entirely satis fied at having been left out of the arbitration which it is supposed will follow, and, while it might have been intended as an afront to him, he would take no exceptions, from the fact that there was an understinding between him and Mr. Waller on the subject, and the latter would on othing without his advice and consent.

Mr. Waller was sick, but the Council resolution loading him with so much additional responsibility seemed to have a rejuvenating effect upon him, and early in the day he sat down at his home and wrote a lengthy letter to the contractors on the subject. The reporter could not get hold of the letter, nor could he learn much about it, but he managed to get at some part of tta contents. It appears to have been a straightforward document, inclosing a copy of the Council resolutions, and offering as the only condition of settlement with the contractors that they deduct from the amount of their original contract on account of substituting crossite for ract on account of substituting granite for Bedford stone for the columns and pilasters a sam equal to the amount figured upon by them as the cost of the columns and pilasters in the stone in question. Further than this the Comnissioner went on to say that, in no event, would be be inclined to allow the contractors a

bonus for yielding their rights, etc. The letter was not responded to, but will be this morning. THE BEDFORD STONE COMPANY. But it appears that the contractors are not the only ones who propose to figure in the dispute, and, as the wraugle proceeds, the surroundings are growing more inexplicable. The Chicago & Bedford Stone Company claim to have some rights, and they seem inclined to look to them, for no sooner had the Mayor's veto of the original order of the Council been ward wherein it. read, wherein it was intimated that the c read, wherein it was intimated that the con-tractors could not get the stone from the Bed-ford quarries for the columns and pilasters, than they indited a letter to Mr. Wailer and the Mayor, intended to disabuse their minds of any such impressions. It informed them that they suck impressions. It informed them that they had given the city a lease of the quarries in question to guarantee the filling of the contract, and that they had not only entered into a contract with Messrs. Thomilinson & Reed to furnish the stone in question, but were actually quarrying the material for the columns and plasters. The letter went further, and gave notices to the city that if any change was made plasters. The letter went further, and gave notice to the city that if any change was made in the original contract at this time they would hold the city responsible with Messrs. Thomlin-son & Reed for any damages that might accrue

to them on account of the change.

This is about the shape in which matters stood last night, and the situation may be said to be anything else than plain, simple, or easy of solution. Yesterday the settlement of the trouble hinged upon the city and the con trouble hinged upon the city and the contractors being able to reach an agreement as to the
amount to be deducted by the contractors in
the event of the change to granite being made, but now the Chicago & Bedford
Stone Company demand damages in the
event of the change being made, which
does not make the outlook very hopeful
for either the city or the contractors, for, if the
latter are to be sued for damages, provided
they consent to a change, the inducement for
them to compromise with the city on them to compromise with the city on the question of reductions cannot be said to be very great. Something may be done in the premises to-day, but, with these additional com-plications, it is impossible to foretell what it will be. The contractors do not know what to do, and the city is in about the same fix; but, since the Bedford stone is being gotten out, it would not be surprising to see the granite idea arouped entirely, unless the Council interferes again. And here comes another difficulty,—for it is generally conceded that granite should be used. In any event—let Mr. Waller and the ors agree to what they will-there i

COOK COUNTY CONVENTION. A Temperance Convention of the First, Se nd, and Third Illinois Congressional Districts was held in Lower Farwell Hall yesterday, beginning at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and clos-ing at 5 p. m. Maj. D. W. Whittle called the meeting to order and conducted the opening exercises, introduced by singing and prayer. There were several hundred people present, and the nterest in the meeting was good.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS LOCAL UNIONS were submitted by the officers thereof. Mrs. Conwell reported favorably on the work in the Third District. The ladies of the Union throughout the district were commended for the zeal manifested.

Mrs. Cummings reported for the Chicago

Union, and urged the need of more street pumps. She thought they would prevent the thirsty wayfarers from visiting saloons, for the friendly pump was a silent advocate of tem-

peranee.

The Evanston Union was said by Miss J. A. Pingree, of that village, to be in a flourishing condition.

condition.

Mrs. M. W. Jones read the report of Miss Mc-Allister, Secretary of the South Side Union. which stated that the interest had been well sustained, and it was Joing the Lord's work.

The Unions at Washington Heights, the Stock-Yards, Hyde Park, Twenty-second street, and the North Side were all said to be flourishing, and reported to be satisfactorily engaged in temperance work.

temperance work.

The temperance missionary, Mrs. M. P. Wilson, related a few interesting incidents connected with her work of visitation. THE FOLLOWING REQUESTS FOR PRAYER

were presented to the meeting:

"For the Gospel temperance meeting to be held in this room to-night"; "for a young man who came into our strangers' meeting last night intoricated, and who before he left, was earnestly seeking the Lord"; "for a young man addicted to strong drink, that he may be saved"; "for a Christian lady who has gone as a missionary to China"; "for the Young Men's Christian Association of Milwaukee"; "for one in trouble at Galesburg. Ill. "; "by a Christian lady for her son that he may seek God"; "especially pray for those under the influence of intemperance"; "for a young man who attempted suicids on the West Side who will probably die"; "for one who seems certainly and surely going down to a drunkard's tainly and surely going down to a drunkard's grave, who is not willing to come to Christ."

Maj. Whittle then addressed the Convention on the necessity of prayer, and gave numerous instances to show its efficacy. He said ous instances to show its efficacy. He said prayer in all ages was, the means of winning souls to Christ, but it must be real, heartfelt supplication, and not the mere act of vocal utterance. Maj. Whittle instanced the glorious work now going on in England by the Salvation Army, who go from place to place saving souls by prayer,—carnest, whole-hearted prayer.

John V. Farwell was called to the chair by Maj. Whittle, and invited those present to

daj. Whittle, and invited those present to GIVE THEIR EXPERIENCE on the subject of intemperance. Two or three gentlemen gave testimony the saving power of prayer. One was rescue from a drunkard's grave by a powerful suppli-cation to Jesus, though at the time of his ap-peal he had not drawn a sober breath for eight-een months. Now he had lost all desire for trong drink.

Another testified to the effect of prayer in his

case. He was a confirmed infidel, and one eving stepped into one of Brother Moody's moings. When asked to kneel down, he laugh ed infidel, and one even at such a thing, and utterly refused. Brother Moody, however, prayed for him, and the prayer was undoubtedly answered, for in a short time he became converted, and was now a firm beiever in Christ. Mrs. M. M. Conwell spoke on "Woman's Work," especially in relation to the work o saving souls from the crime of intemperance. The lady thought that it was woman's mission in this age to snatch the cuo from the intem-perate, for woman was specially fitted for such

perate, for woman was specially fitted for such work.

Mrs. C. B. Alton read a short paper on "Woman's Work in the Home."

A paper on "Young Ladies' Work" was read by Miss Frank C. Jones, in relation to the good work accomplished by the Young Women's Christian Temperance Unions all over this country.

Mrs. L. S. Rounds gave a report of Gospel temperance work as conducted by the W. C. T. U. of Chicago.

AN EXPERIENCE MEETING was held, lasting for some time. One man tes tified that for twenty years, as man and boy, he was in the bonds of King Alcohol. He said that was in the bonds of king Alcohol. He said that for six years he was never sober one minute. He often tried to "taper off," but as often "tapered on" again. Now, thanks to a visit to a Murphy meeting in Columbus, O., about two years ago, he had become a saber, steady man, and entirely free from the shackles of intemperance. A lady from Rockford gave a brief account of

A lady from Rockford gave a brief account of the work being accomplished in that city in temperance, great progress being made in closing saloons and hampering the saloon-keepers.

A voung man returned thanks to the women for his reformation, as he was once hardened in sin, but had lately become a Christian. He said the women of Chicago were doing a royal work, and God would bless them for it. and God would bless them for it.

A committee of three was appointed to select
three delegates to the National Convention of
the Women's Christian Temperance Union, to be held at Indianapolis Oct. 29 The following ladies were selected by the Committee, and they were subsequently elected by the Couvention: First District—Mrs. Homeroy; alternate, Mrs. Cummings. Second District—Mrs. Carse; alternate, Mrs. Case. Third District—Mrs. Hagans; alternate, Mrs. A. J. Brown.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Convention then adjourned.

SLAUGHTERING ROW. HEALTH-COMMISSIONER D'WOLF had a heavy case before him vesterday, and it came so suddenly as to almost upset him. At an early hour in the forenoon his office was invaded by a few property-holders and residents of the vicinity of Twenty-ninth street and South Park avenue. Some of them came to protest against allowing P. Meahan to do a slaughtering-house business under their noses, and others to insist that if the slaughtering business was done away with the public health would suffer in that locality. The forces were about equally divided as to numbers, and their stories were just as opposit as could be.

A.Mr. Howes testified that he owned No. 317 South Park avenue, which was next door to the slaughter-house, and that he had not been able o rent it because of its proximity to a publi

A Mr. Paul, who paid a rental of \$5 a month, and whose parlor window looked out upon the blood and offal, said he regarded the situation as perfectly delightful, and that there had been such a dem and for the premises he occupied that his heartless landlord nad raised his rent on him. lord had raised his rent on him.

A saloon-keeper across the way could not find language to properly express his gratitude to the slaughter-house man, for his beer tasted sweeter, his whisky gained are more rapidly, and if the establishment was removed or deand if the establishment was removed or clared to be a naisance he would at once sell his property and locate where such public boons were tolerated and flourished.

The owner of the—to Mr. Howes and others—objectionable premises, however, was perhaps the most interesting witness. He

haps the most interesting witness. He kept a clean place, he said, and his slaughter-house was a sort of a summer garden,—everybody visited it,—and its removal would result in disease and death to the entire community. Those who had lived in Mr. Howe's house had been perfectly delighted with the colors and saved anywal trips to the water. the odors, and saved annual trips to the water-ing-places and the sea-side in quest of pure air. The trouble really had been, of late, that the people believed the house to be haunted, and this was why they had foregone the pleasure of living by the side of his place. He had never seen any ghosts there, but people talked about it, and something had been printed in the papers on the subject, and this was the trouble. Dr. De Wolf listened very patiently to the various stories, and, patterning after the latter-day Justice of the Peace, took the whole matter under advisement. That the neighbors, who have been fattening on the odors of the slaughter-house, and have been delighted to have it under their windows, will be ropood of ats presence at an early day, however, is ap-parent, for there is not only violent kicking against his establishment by many, but the owner of the lots where he feeds his cattle has ordered him to vacate. The Doctor regards the slaughter-house as a nuisance in the location where it is, though it may not give out any of-fensive odors, but will make no order in the matter until he consults the Mayor.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE FIRST WARD DEMOCRATIC PRECINCT COMheld a meeting last evening at the Palmer House. Moses Wentworth was elected to represent the Second Precinct in the County Central Committee. After much talk as to the proper men for the position of Alderman it was decided to call a general meeting of the unterrified for Saturday evening at 7 o'clock at the Palmer House. This gathering will be prepared to either indorse the name presented by the City Central Committee or to act on its own responsibility. The Committee accordingly adjourned until that date. THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

beld a meeting last evening in the parlors of the Tremont House. Thomas E. Courtney presided. Twenty-two members present. The minutes of the last regular meeting, when the resolution indorsing Carter Harrison was defeated, was approved without a murmur, although several of the Committee had previously claimed that this resolution had not been lost, and that the minutes were false.

A resolution was passed making fifteen mem-

A resolution was passed making inteen members present a quorum.

The subject of noninating an Alderman for the vacancy to be filled in the First Ward was then brought up. The Committee seemed to be at sea regarding the proper method of procedure, several of those present freely conceding that it did not make much difference who was nominated, as the Democratic candidate would be defeated in any case.

The names of James T. Moran. John W. Haw-

ley, S. R. Keogh, and numerous smaller fry were brought up and their qualifications freely

were brought up and their qualifications freely discussed, the sentiment seeming to lean toward, the nomination of the first named.

It was finally decided to refer the whole matter to Dave Thornton and Anton Berr, the members from the First Ward. It was made discretionary with them either to hold primaries, allow the Precinct Committee to make the nomination, or themselves recommend a name to the rank and file.

to the rank and file.

The President then announced the following to the rank and file.

The President then announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year: Finance—A. F. West, George Hibben, D. Thornton, James Crow, J. W. Connett, T. McNamara, T. O'Malley, F. Agnew, and W. F. Hartney. Rules—Michael Keeley, James Walsh, Florence Donovan, L. T. Barclay, L. Bartels, T. Kearney, A. Berg, P. S. unders, and T. McKenna. Halls and Speakers—C. Reichel, J. Riordan, J. Gubbins, W. J. Clingen, A. F. West, A. Berg, L. T. Barclay, W. F. Hartney, and T. O'Malley. Printing—J. O'Callahan, John M. Dunphey, T. O'Connell, John Mattocks, A. D. Jones, D. Thornton, F. A. Hoffman, Jr., J. K. Miller, and T. O'Malley, Discipline—F. A. Hoffman, Jr., T. Kearney, L. Bartels, J. Ryan, W. J. Frawley, J. Duffy, D. Thornton, George Hibben, Ald. Sanders. Arbitration—John Mattocks, A. D. Jones, W. J. Clingen, J. C. Cullen, J. O'Donnell, T. McNamara, F. Agnew, T. Kearney, and J. K. Miller. Organization—J. Walsh, James Gubbins, J. O'Callahan, D. Thornton, P. Sanders, L. Bartels, T. O'Malley, and L. T. Barclay.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE EXILED PLATISTS. The City Central Committee of the Feich Fiatists were to have held one of their interest-ing sessions last evening at the Tremont House, but the place that once knew them shall know but the place that once knew them shall know them no more, for the proprietors of that cara-vansary have at last realized that the "Com-mittee" used up gas, but brought in no corre-sponding returns. With their accustomed colos-sal cheek these representatives of the Onle idee put in their appearance and proceeded to their accustomed room, which they found locked and barred against them. On seeking an explana-tion, they were informed in a quiet but unmistion, they were informed in a quiet but unmis takably impressive manner that, while the protakably impressive manner that, while the pro-prietors were conscious of the honor conferred, still, after all, it had been thought best to re-fuse them free quarters. In short, they must go down into their pockets or skip. They skipped. For the present at least the united wis dom of the party will be concentrated in the bedroom of one of its members. With the air of martry they take away not making much of martyrs they stole away, not making much complaint, for great thinkers in all ages have had their crosses to bear, and why shouldn't

GERMAN DEMOCRATS. A meeting of German Democrats was held yesterday evening in Adolph Moses' office to talk about starting a German Democratic paper. The Voks Freund was offered to them for \$10. 000. Gen. Lieb made a speech against the purchase. Nobody seemed to know where the money was to come from to buy anything, and so an "Agitation Committee" was appointed

to collect coppers for the cause. EIGHTH WARD. There was a meeting of the Eighth Ward lrish Republican Club Monday evening, at 91 Blue Island avenue, Capt. McAsey in the chair. The meeting was well attended, several well-known Irish Republicans of the ward being present, and the thoroment promises a grand success. The Club adjourned until Monday the 23d inst., when a full report of the several committees will be made and a copy of the constitution and by-laws will be submitted for

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met Monday. A petition was presented by Mr. Thomas Stagg, asking that the action taken by the Board on June 2 be reconsidered, and that he be allowed to hold shooting matches on the Audubon Club grounds. It having been proved that the privilege hereto fore given Mr. Stagg was taken from him through misrepresentation, the prayer of his petition was granted, and hereafter all parties found shooting outside the inclosure will be promptly arrested.

The Supervisor was authorized to make such arrangement with parties as would be beneficial to the town in allowing such parties the use of the town's poles on which to erect private telephone wires.

EVANSTON. The fall term in the University begins to-day. For the past week the students have been constantly coming in, and this year bids fair to be a very prosperous one. In the Woman's College especially an unusually large number of rooms have already been engaged. The rumor that was circulated to the effect that all young ladies would be obliged to college building is untrue. They are all to take rooms there except where the parents recommend other arrangements. In the University a very few changes have been made in the matter of Professors, and all for the better. The Garrett Biblical Institute will shortly begin the new year under the Presidency of the Rev. W. X. Ninde, of Detroit, who was elected to that position at the last meeting of the Trustees. Dr. Ninde was allowed to leave the Institute about three years ago on account of its straitened financial circumstances.

Mr. Alfred L. Sewell, who has for many years been prominent in the publishing business of Cnicago, leaves Evanston this week. He will make his future home in Topeka, Kas. where he has purchased the Evening Blade, which he will continue to edit and publish as the Kansas State Journal. the better. The Garrett Biblical Institute wil

GEN. SHERMAN.

A Sharp Letter to North Carolina Ex-Con-CINCINNATI, Sept. 16 .- An Enquirer special from Salisbury, N. C., says: "A grand reunion of the Survivors of the Confederate and Federal rmies has been arranged to take place here on the 3d of October. Invitations were sent to ooth armies. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan politely re fused on account of pressing basiness engagements. He expressed his hope of the success of the movement. Gen. W. T. Sherman wrote a letter which has created no little excitement. The letter is as follows:

The letter is as follows:

The time is too remote for me to make a promise, but I assure you that it would be most agreeable to me, personally and socially, to meet you or any suitable occasion, "there is no use in my mincing terms, —whenever and wherever the honest men of North Carolina seek to allay sectional and party animostites, and to cultivate feelings of fraternal respect for their fellow-citizens of the United States. It will be to me most tempting to come to Salisbury. I would far prefer to come alone than as before, with a vast army, leaving desolation behind, but I must not be construed as assenting to the proposition that the Confederates and Union men were alike worthy of celebration for the terrias before, with a vast army, leaving desolation behind, but I must not be construed as assenting to the proposition that the Confederates and Union men were alike worthy of celebration for the terrible history of 1861-195. I would much prefer to come on some civic occasion, when all are absolutely equal,—all alike interested in the present and future glory of our common country. There were a few Union soldiers from North Carolina during the War, though we befieve the people generally were opposed to secession, and I will say that your meeting, if confined to the surviving soldiers of North Carolina, will be, in fact, a Confederate remion, where I would certainly be out of place. All soldiers, in their social reunions, glorify their deeds of heroism, and this reunion will hardly be an exception, and it would be a strange sight for Gen. Sherman to cheer the victories of his enemies, and respond to the claim that, because the soldiers of North Carolina were brave and true to thoir State and section, their cause was as sacred as ours, which finally trumphed and made our Union more glorious and more resplendent than before. Were I present, and you snould supporses this natural feeling, I would feel mysell an intruder, marring the natural happiness of the festive occasion. I know that the soldier element was the first to lay aside the angry partisan feelings of the War, and are now leaders in the new evoch which is soon to add wealth and prosperly to our whole country, and when some occasion arises when we may all meet on common ground in North Carolina to celebratelome Revolutionary event, or to encour; age some modern enterprise. It will give me great pleasure to come to Salisbury, to Raleigh, to Guilford Court-House, or to any other place in the old North State.

LAKE GENEVA FISH-CULTURE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Sept. 16.—The Hon. N

K. Fairbank, Illinois State Fish Commis succeeding finely in establishing his Trout Parl at the head of the lake. On a tract of 157 acres he has erected a two-story house, with five rooms for the keeper, about eighty rods from the lake, and has already finished two ponds, which are fed with living springs. The first pond is fourteen by eighty feet, and will be used for California salmon. After the young fish are hatched in the hatchery at the village they will be placed in this pond and fed for a year, at the end of which time they will be about six inches in length, and can then be turned loose into the lake to care for them

is intended for brook-trout. The spawn will be hatched in the house at the park, and then turned into this pond to be retained. This will be a breeding and fishing pond, and the Commissioner and his friends will have rare sport.

here as soon as the trout are large enough to take the fiv.

A third pond will also be constructed this

A third pond will also be constructed this season, fourteen by eighty feet, for brook-trout, to be finished by Oct. 15. W. A. Welsher, son of Prof. Weisher, of the Wisconsin State Fish Commission, will have charge of Trout Park.

Daring the season there have been some fine California salmon and many brook-trout caught in the lake, but this sport is now closed, as the law imposes a penalty for their capture since yesterday, the 15th inst. The fishermen have consequently returned home.

SPRINGFIELD.

New Organization - Equalization

Canceled.

special Dispatch to The Tribuna

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16.—License issued to-day from the Secretary of State's office to the Bangs Gas Saving Company, of Chicago; capital, \$60,000. J. E. Smith, John R. Wilson, and B. A. G. Fuller are the incorporators. Also to the Chicago Zinc Ornament Company; capital, \$100,000. John B. Girard, J. W. Atkinson, and

John B. Gribbler are the incorporators.

In the State Board of Equalization this morning Mr. Whiteside presented a communication from R. A. McClellan, of Chicago, relative to the assessment of the capital stock of the Union Stock-Yards, of the same tenor as those hereto-fore presented. It was referred to the Commit-tee on Capital Stock.

Mr. Warner, from the Committee on Railroad Property, submitted the following, which was concurred in:

oncurred in: concurred in:

"Your Committee on Assessment of Railroad Property beg leave to state that the County of Henderson denies the right to assess as railroad track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quinoy Railroad Company the bridge across the Mississippi River at Burlington, Ia. We, therefore, recommend the summission of the question, with the papers filed, to the Attorney-General."

Adjourned.
The Auditor of State to-day canceled \$27,000 bonds of the City of Danville, and registered \$10,000 refunding bonds of the same city.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 16 .- Supreme Court pro eedings to-day:

MOTIONS DECIDED. 92. Kellogg et al. vs. Turple; motion allowed to set aside the order of the affirmants, and case taken.

140. The People ex rel. The National Cigar Company vs. The Penitentiary Commissioners; writ awarded returnable at the next term, and cause

8. Logg et al. vs. The People; taken on call.

8. Logg et al. vs. The People; taken on call.

NEW MOTIONS.

72. Pratt vs. Pratt; motion by the appellees for an extension of time to file briefs.

38. Walker, impleaded, etc., vs. Greenebaum et al.; motion by the plantiff in error for a rule on the defendant in error to oring certain exhibits into court; that a remittitur be formally entered of record, and that said exhibits be ordered to Jenkins, the Assignee, and that he have judgment for costs to the time of returning the same. The following named were admitted to practice on certificates from the Appellate Court: Claude Flansburg, Benjamin O. Jones, Joseph L. McKittrick, Harry M. Jønney, Charles M. Johnson, Walter M. Jøy, J. P. Jones, F. A. McMillan, T. J. Scofield, J. N. Schlund, William A. Schwartz, J. W. Shephard, W. C. Shackle, Edgar Terhune, J. C. Turner, T. A. Treat, D. F. Trainer, D. W. Telford, W. P. Ward, Charles A. Walmire, and J. L. Williams.

Up to this time the Court has taken eighty The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow

REOPENED. Owing to certain unavoidable delays, and in order that nothing be lacking which could in any way add to the comfort of his patrons, the reopening of Mr. Henry Piper's fancy bakery and restaurant, at 91 East Washington street, was deferred until to-day. The many changes which the place has undergene, together with the vastly improved bill of fare, makes it one of the finest establishments of the kind in the city.

CHICAGO'S DIAMOND MERCHANTS. THE TRIBUNE believes it speaks within bounds when it says: "Without question the firm of Giles, Bro. & Co., State and Washington streets, have, during the twenty-five years in the jewelry business, sold more and finer diamonds than any other house in the trade."

Two Mice in a Glass Ball. Mr. F. B. Spencer, of this city, of the firm of Irwin & Spencer, has now in his possession two brown mice securely entrapped in a class ball, such as is used by marksmen. He found them a few days ago in a barrel of glass balls at Brinton Range. The balls had been stored there nearly all summer for occasional practice, and last week Mr. Spencer emptied the barrel to clean it out. In picking out the balls he noticed that one near the bottom of the barrel felt a li tle heavy, and, examining it, found the two bright-eyed little creatures securely imprisoned in their crystal home, unable to get out, and with none too much room to turn about. He brought the little captives home, and has fed hem and taken good care of them eve The question how they got in the ball is some-what of a conundrum, but it is supposed they creot in through the small opening when they were young, and, being fed there, grew till they could not get out.

A Powerful Antiseptic. Prof. Klebs, of Prague, announces that the penzoate of soda is the best antiseptic in all in-ectious diseases. It acts, as the experiments fectious diseases. It acts, as the experiments of the author show, very powerfully. It is claimed that a daily dose of from thirty to fifty grams to a full-grown man will render the poison of diphtheria inoperative. The benzoate is prepared by dissolving crystallized benzoic acid in water, neutralizing at a slight heat with a solution of caustic sods, drying, and then allowing the solution to crystallize over sulphuric acid under a bell glass. Large doses do not appear absolutely necessary. Good results may be obtained by the daily administration of about twelve grams.

twelve grams. Nothing makes summer pass pleasanter the Dawson's delicious candy, 211 State street.

"Clear the kitchen" of roaches and flies wi Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder." Very choice novelties in finger-rings are exhibited by Hamilton & Shourds.

PONSONBY-Sept. 16, at 361 Hubbard-st., Hattle F Ponsoaby. Funeral from Ada Street Church, Sept. 18 (services tilp. m.), by carriages to Rosehill. FRISBIE—At her residence, 402 Dayton-st., Sept. fc. 1870, Haanah, wife of Augustus Fribble, in her 64th

rest. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN—Sept. 15, at 235 Goethe-st., George B.

Brown, aged 41 years, of heart-disease.

Funeral by carriages to Calvary on Wednesday, Sept.

17, at 10 o'clock.

EF London papers please copy.

HITCHCOCK—Caroline A. Storer, wife of Charles

Hitchcock, after a long illness, at Wheaton, Ill., Sept.

18, 1879. Funeral from the church Friday at 11 a. m.

Lansingburg (N. Y.) and New York City pap

GROW—At Maywood, Sept. 16, 1879, D. R. Grow aged 50 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. MEMBERS OF COMPANY C. FIRST REGIMENT Cavalry, are requested to meet at the armory promptly at 8 p. m. Thursday evening for company business.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY WILL MEET at College Hall, 511 and 513 State-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. WATCHES. Shourds

& Co.

list, Goods sent C. O. D. anywhe Sole agent for the "MULTIPOM" Wigs made to order and warrant 292 w F. BURNHALL 292 w F. BURNHALL

HUNT'S REMEDY.

From a retired minister of the M. E. G. TAYLOS.

From a retired minister of the M. E. G. TAYLOS.

8499 North Seventeenth-st., Philadelphis, Pa., April
16. ISPA. - WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir. - HUNTS RNM.
EDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form.
All hope had left us for months. All say that it is a
miracle. Water had dropped from her right limb for
months. Forty-eight hours had taken all the extra
water from the system. All other means had been
tried. None succeeded but HUNTS REMEDY.

HUNT'S REMEDY
ASTHOMY, ATWOOD.

HUNT'S REMEDY
has gured hundreds who
have been given up by
Physicians. It cleanes,
purifies, and strengthers
the whole system. All
who use it enjoy good
health. Ome trial will
convince you. Send
for Pampillet to
WM. E. CLARKE,
Providence, R. L.

Providence, R. L.

Providence, R. L.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.



Pain is a blessing. It locates disease, the bowels become irregular, use

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. It will save much pain and danger. Nature sometimes is so outraged by the burden she is made to carry, through the heedlesaness of her children, that she openly rebels, and punishes fearfully. Dun't neglect the proper treatment when the symptoms first appear, Resort to the aperient, and get well speedily.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, Wednesday, Sept. 17, at 9:30 promp

80 cases Chicago Shoe Co.'s Kid. Gat. Grain, and Calf Wom.'s. Miss', and Chil. 's Button, Polish, and Side-Lace.

350 cases of the unequaled M. F. Priuty & Co.'s Sucker Boots—Men's, Boys', and Youths'.

100 cases M. L. Keith's Bff. and Calf Alex. and Cong. warranted goods. Cong. warranted goods.

80 cases M. F. Prouty Boot Co.'s Chicago-made Calf and Grain Boots, every fair hand-made and warranted, and 1,600 Cases Medium and Fine Grades

WELL ASSORTED Boots, Shoes & Slippers

25 cases " Park" Calf Boots.

No Retailer should fail to see what the shore really are, and for what they can be bought. Casalogues and goods can be seen Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. Thursday, Sept. 18, at 9:30 a.m.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware

IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE. 50 crates English and American Ware, 25 casks Rock. and Yellow Ware, 700 brls. Glassware, "assorted,"

Also a line of Brackets. Lamps, Burners, Shades, Chimneys, &c. Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GOILE & CO.. Auctioneers. BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER THE ONLY REGULAR AUCTION SALE FURNITURE.

CARPETS, STOVES, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, And General Household Goods, Chromos, Plated Ware, &c., &c., is at POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE,

84 & 86 Randolph-st. This (Wednesday) Morning, at 9:30 o'clock.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. CATALOGUE SALE AT AUCTION.

Valuable Private 2.000 VOLUMES, 84 & 86 Randolph-st., Thursday Morning, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clk.

The Collection—Works by standard English and American authors, many of rare and exceptional value, now out of print and almost inaccessible, such as Monetti's History of the Valley of the Mississippi, Dryden's Complete Dramatic Works. a fine coop of the Universal History (65 volumes, 1745), Early Americana, &c., &c.

Books now on exhibition, with catalogues.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

BROWN STONE FRONT RESIDENCE, 634 Michigan-av., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, THE ENTIRE FURNITURE Consisting of Parior, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kischen Furniture, English Body Brussels and Wool Carpeta, Marble-Top Tables, Elegant Book-case, Mar-ble-Top Chamber Sets, Marble-Top Side Board, Ex-tension Dining Table, Dining-Room Chaira, China and Glassware, Laundry, etc., etc. The above Furniture first-class goods only used a few months.

ory, owner leaving the city,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and & Kandolph-si BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON, Auctioneers, 199, 201 and 203 Randolph-s

TRADE SALE Crockery, and G'assware Onew Ednesday, Sept. 17, Areso Sharp.

Another Mammoth Sale of Fine Goods:
6 casks of China.
20 crates White Granite Ware.
20 cases Candy Glass Ware.
20 cases Candy Glass Ware.
20 cases Candy Cases Chimeeys.
20 Table Castera.
75 Elegant Decorated Tollet Sets.
An invoice of imported Fancy Goods.
Country Merchants, attend this fine sale for Bargains.
GEO. W. BECKFORD, Salesman.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., DRY GOODS, AUCTION SALE

THIS DAY. BOOTS & SHOES TO-MORROW.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

THE LAND'O

Scenes and Cir ims Kemper County

Brought Against A Negro Confesses the

A Trumped-Up charge

He Was Accused on Signs of Prosperity in th

turning Vi From Our Own Cor DE KALB, Miss., Sept. 14.seat of Kemper County. from Scooba, the nearest re Mobile & Obio Railroad. It about 300 people, who live of the country. The situa isolated and lonesome. It pine being the prevailing tin ling of beech, maple, oak, a surface of the country is di valleys, - now rising in gen then descending into swamp posed of sand, and red clay productive. Cottan is the corn and sweet potatoes quantities. The very best l market about \$5 per acr cents an acre. The average

runs about one bale of 500 acres. There is little growt Kemper County. There is the focrease of the populat ural causes. It is ONE OF THE WILDEST AND of Mississippi, and the peo take of the characteristics ante-bellum times this was a district. The black populat white. Many of the old sla their former masters on t colored people here now usually the white planter borer to work for him. Th was not visited by either

North or South during the were held in servitude until render of Lee at Appomatte churches, and no newspape young ladies and gentleme young ladies and gentlement are sent abroad to be taught well educated. The masses narrow minded and ignorate by no higher law than their desires. As a rule, the ading about their daily occupant get into a difficulty with an shoot or get shot. The only hung in this county for me was a colored man named

who killed a man named D and who confessed on the g murderer of John W. Gui in servitude, it is said, Gu negro Riley a severe flor cherished a feeling of resen for years, and afterwards to was an old man, wealthy a was waylaid and shot in a g near this town by Riley, whe threat and killed him. Gu viously wounded by an assa to this, and at the time of suffering from the hurt. He disbolical piece of villamy, a fered a just punishment for was banged for the klising of suspected of the killing of fessed the crime on the great was made to induce Riley to the state of it. In his contess that no white mar intentions or counseled his der. He was only prompleart. He stated that he which he did the shooting colored man who had on was an old man, wealthy plored man who had c Chisolm, but who was no This is the extent of the

Chisolm's connection with W. Gulley. This was the last for the arrest of Chisolm murder of John W. Gulley but it answered the purpose who had resolved on Chiso a bold and successful riva (Gulley family in politics, they could not expect to chey had formerly done, allies the best men of the Rosenbaums, the Hopoers, of the representative cit was too strong an advers have his own way. A matthe county who knew no who did not even know was dead, was procured against Chisolm containing der. This was obtained fraud and perjury. A rme they went among their ne acquainted with the fact sympathy and support, to engage in the massacry the grave of John W. Grumors and aroused suspin which caused a feeling created against him. The flame. They called a me at hight, where hen with A FLINSY I

SHOTGUNS IN

rode out of the silent we met to consult togethe. Chisoim and his friends. De Kalb the following the house of a Justice of and procured a warrant olm, the two Hoppers, Gilmer and Rosenbaum teen miles distant. The Chisolm at his house safter daylight, and infogwarrant for his arrest, as for the arrest of Rosen Chisolm, conscious of Chisolm, conscious of formed the officer of the to give himself up to that could be charged patched a colored mess Gilmer and Rosenbaum afrest, and desiring the and give themselves up. summons Glimer and De Kaib immediately al While in the custody shot in the back by Vir tille in the custody positively that it was or kill his brother. He and mob and mtormed then stand together and fign leys, anciepating dang gan negotiations for the the alies. It was finally

THE

should not be injured to Chisolin and Gilmer to to do this, provided the

to do this, provided the the jail and a guard in dence should be left to mob. It conforms to Hoppers were placed in they had an opportunity place there. The thicks prevented them from stolm, as the cage in who was filled with shot whe The surviving relative somewhat numerous, at the two petitical faction by the result of the relatives and friends a them, think that He have been hanged, ally very bitter in should any exciting causing a fresh outbrisoked for. Indeed, it that other murders mathe law is alike powerless. It is a knowledge a weak and powerless, sh. It is a knowledge sweak and powerless, these killings here so these with himself, ar ance killings here so a law unto himself, an in his own time and in pinions here as well has to defend them with One should not judge County, and in a by Posey County, a miserable, ignorant, be found in almost any west, in certain local

THE CIVILIZA

LL DRUGGISTS

ELTZER APERIENT RRANGO



and danger. Nature sometimes burden she is made to carry, ness of her children, that she mishes fearfully Don't neglect when the symptoms first appear, and get well speedily. ION SALES. GORE & CO.,

LL AT AUCTION. pt. 17, at 9:30 prompt Shoe Co.'s Kid. Goat, Grain, 's Miss', and Child.'s Button, ide-Lace. nequaled M. F. Prouty & Co.'s
-Men's, Boys', and Youths'.
ith's Bff. and Calf Alex. and ted goods.
Calf Boots.

outy Boot Co.'s Chicago-made in Boots, every pair hand-ranted, and edium and Fine Grades L ASSORTED

oes & Slippers P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ept. 18, at 9:30 a.m., R TRADE SALE & Glassware

TO SUIT THE TRADE. clish and American Ware, and Yellow Ware, ware, "assorted."

ountry merchants, D. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. SHEIM, BARKER &

ckets, Lamps, Burners, Shades

EGULAR AUCTION SALE NÎTURE, STOVES,

KETS, COMFORTERS. cold Goods. Chromos, Plated Ware, R AUCTION HOUSE. 6 Randolph-st., y) Morning, at 9:30 o'clock. FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. LOGUE SALE

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6 Randolph-st., ning, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clk. Works by standard English and hany of rare and exceptional value, d almost inaccessible, such as Mothe Valley of the Mississippi, Dryamatic Works, a fine copy of the (65 volumes, 1745), Early American

POMEROY & CO., NE FRONT RESIDENCE,

Iichigan-av.,
y morning, sept. 17, 10 O'CLOCK, TRE FURNITURE

HEDMAN & SON. ADE SALE kery, and G'assware

DAY, SEPT. 17, AT 9:30 SHARP.
a Sale of Fine Goods:
hins.
hite Granite Ware.
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e Glass Ware.
dy Jars Ware. necysters.

lecorated Toilet Sets.

lecorated Fancy Goods.

ats. attend this fine sale for Bargains

GEO. W. BECKFOED. Salesman.

. E. RADDIN & CO.,

GOODS. TION SALE HIS DAY.

IS & SHOES -MORROW.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILLT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bassec. It will pay. THE LAND OF BLOOD. Scenes and Circumstances of the Kemper County Killing.

A Trumped-Up Charge of Murder Brought Against Chisolm.

A Negro Confesses the Crime of Which He Was Accused on the Gallows.

Signs of Prosperity in the South and Returning Vigor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DE KALB, Miss., Sept. 14 .- This is the countysent of Kemper County. It is thirteen miles from Scooba, the nearest railroad station on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. It has a population of about 300 people, who live upon the patronage of the country. The situation of the place is solated and lonesome. It is a woody country, pine being the prevailing timber, with a sprink-ling of beech, maple, oak, and gum trees. The surface of the country is diversified by hills and ralleys,-now rising in gentle undulations and then descending into swamps. The soil is composed of sand and red clay, and not specially productive. Cottain is the staple crop, though corn and sweet potatoes are raised in small quantities. The very best land is worth in the market about \$5. per acre, the poorest 50 cents an acre. The average crop of cotton runs about one bale of 500 pounds to three acres. There is little growth or prosperity in Kemper County. There is no immigration, and the increase of the population is owing to natgral causes. It is

ONE OF THE WILDEST AND POOREST COUNTIES of Mississippi, and the people in a measure partake of the characteristics of the country. In ante-bellum times this was a great slave-holding district. The black population now exceed the white. Many of the old slaves still work for their former masters on the old plantations where they were born and bred. Some of the colored people here now own small farms, but usually the white planter hires the colored laborer to work for him. This section of country was not visited by either the armies of the North or South during the War, and the blacks were held in servitude until 1865, after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

There are few schools in Kemper County, few churches, and no newspapers to speak of. The young ladies and gentlemen of the better class are sent abroad to be taught. Such are usually well educated. The masses of the people are parrow-minded and ignorant, and are governed by no higher law than their own passions and lesires. As a rule, the adult male population go about their daily occupations armed. If they get into a difficuly with any one, they expect to shoot or get shot. The only man who has been hung in this county for murder since the War was a colored man named

WILLIAM RILEY, who killed a man named Dabs some years ago, and who confessed on the gallows to being the murderer of John W. Guiley in 1877. While in servitude, it is said, Gulley once gave the negro Riley a severe flogging, and that he cherished a feeling of resentment against him for years, and afterwards took his life. Gulley was an old man, wealthy and influential. He was waylaid and shot in a ghost-haunted place near tais town by Riley, who fired at him from a theoret and killed him. Gulley had been previously wounded by an assasin some time prior to this, and at the time of his murder was still suffering from the hurt. His assasination was a diabolical piece of villainy, and the murderer suffered a just punishment for his crimes. Riley was hanged for the killing of Dabs, and was not suspected of the killing of Gulley until he confessed the crime on the gallows. Every effort was made to induce Riley to implicate Chisolim in this murder, but to the last he denied that he was a party to it, or had any knowledge of it. In his contession, Riley stated that no white man knew of his intentions, or counseled him to commit the murder. He stated that he stole the gun with which he did the shooting from the house of a colored man who had once worked for Judge was waylaid and shot in a ghost-haunted place colored man who had once worked for Juage Chisolm, but who was not then in his employ. for the arrest of Chisolm on the charge of the murder of John W. Gulley. It was

A FLIMSY PRETEXT, but it answered the purposes of the conspirators who had resolved on Chisolm's death. He was a bold and successful rival, and opposed to the Gulley family in politics. With Chisolm alive they could not expect to control the county as they had formerly done. Causolm had for his allies the best men of the county, such as the Rosenbaums, the Hoppers, the Dukes, and others of the representative class of citizens. He was too strong an adversary to be allowed to have his own way. A man in a distant part of the county who knew nothing of Chisolm, and who did not even know that John W. Gulley was dead, was procured to make the affidavit against Chisolm containing allegations of murder. This was obtained by the Gulleys by fraud and perjury. Armed with this document, they went among their neighbors, who were not inted with the facts, and obtained their sympathy and support. They persuaded them sympathy and support. They persuaded them to engage in the massacre of April 29, 1877. At the grave of John W. Gulley they circulated rumors and aroused suspicions against Chisoim which caused a feeling of resentment to be created against him. They nursed and fed the flame. They called a meeting at the gin-house at night, where men with broad hats and

SHOTGUNS IN THEIR HANDS rode out of the silent woods and shadows and met to consult together about the killing of Chisom and his friends. When they arrived at De Katb the following morning they visited the house of a Justice of the Peace at daylight, and procured a warrant for the arrest of Chis-olm, the two Hoppers, Gilmer, and Rosenbaum. Gilmer and Rosenbaum resided at Scoobs, thir-teen miles distant. The Sheriff watted upon Chisolm at his house Sunday morning shortly Chisolm at his house Sunday morning shortly after daylight, and informed him that he had a warrant for his arrest, and that he had a warrant for the arrest of Rosenbaum and Gilmer also. Chisolm, conscious of his own innocence, informed the officer of the law that he was willing to give himself up to be tried for any offense that could be charged against him. He dispatched a colored messenger with a note to filmer and Rosenbaum informing them of their arrest, and desiring them to come to De Kaib and give themselves up. In obedience to this sammons Glimer and Rosenbaum rode over to De Kaib immediately and gave themselves up. summons Gilmer and Rosenbaum rode over to be kaib immediately and gave themselves up. While in the custody of the Sheriff Gilmer was shot in the back by Virgil Gulley and killed, as was proven on the recent trial. N. W. Hopper, who was one of the arrested parties, states positively that it was originally the intention to kill his brother. He appeared armed among the mob and informed them that they would all stand together and fight to the last. The Gulleys, anticipating danger from this source, by gan negotiations for the purpose of disuniting the alines. It was finally agreed that gan negotiations for the purpose of the alies. It was finally agreed that

should not be injured if they would abandon Chisolm and Gimer to their fate. They agreed to do this, provided they should be placed in the jail and a guard in whom they had confidence should be left to protect them from the mob. In conformity to tails arrangement, the Hoppers were placed in a cell in the jail, where they had an opportunity of seeing what took place there. The thickness of the walls only prevented them from sharing the fate of Chisolm, as the cage in which they were confined was filled with shot which penetrated the wood. The surviving relatives of Judge Chisolm are somewhat numerous, and the feeling between THE HOPPERS The surviving relatives of Judge Chisolm are somewhat numerous, and the feeling between the two political factions has not been allayed by the result of the recent trial. Chisolm's relatives and friends and followers, many of them, think that Henry J. Gulley should have been hanged. They are naturally very bitter in their feelings, and should any exciting cause arise like a political simpaign a fresh outbreak of hostilities may be looked for. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that other murders may take place here which he law is alike powerless to prevent or to bunch. It is a knowledge of the fact that the law s weak and powerless, perhaps, which renders has with a history of the fact that the law s weak and powerless, perhaps, which renders here killings here so frequent. Every man is a law unto himself, and punishes his enemies in his own time and manner. One may have opinions here as well as elsewhere, but one has to defend them with the pistol or the knife. One should not judge Mississippi by Kemper-County any more than one should judge Inditina by Posey County, or Illinois by Williamson. A miserable, ignoraut, wretched population may be found in aimost any of the new states of the West, in certain localities, who can scarce be ald to belong to

they have acquired some of the instincts, ferocity, and characteristics of the wild animals, who are their chief associates. Generally the eastern part of Mississippi, along the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, appears fairly and reasonably prosperous. The yield of cotton to the acre has not been as large as in former years perhaps, but the crop generally throughout the State is said to be better than for many years, and the agreeate will make a handsome years and the agreeate will make a handsome years, and the aggregate will make a handsome reture. The white planters say that the negroes are working yery well, and that they are becom-ing more and more habituated to their state of freedom, and know better how to take care of freedom, and know better how to take care of themselves. A few white planters with large families are scattered over the country who work their own plantations. Such are apparently doing well. Financially there is no doubt that this State is improving, and probably all the other Southern States with it. Another decade will show the country a greater improvement in the prosperity of the Southern country than is dreamed of in the North or realized by the Southern people themselves. At the close of the War universal poverty hung like a black pall over the land. Gaunt famine stalked through the South and the people had to begin life anew. Smart villages are now growing up, plantations are beginning to show evidences of thrift, and the appearance of extreme poverty is giving place to moderate prosperity. If local and State Governments are administered economically and wisely for the next ten years, there is reason to hope that the Southern States may, in a great measure, recover the position of intertree that formerly experiences that may, in a great measure, recover the position of importance they formerly occupied in the com-mercial world.

THE CLIMATE OF MISSISSIPPI is delightful, the soil is productive, and the landscape is picturesque. It is reasonably healthy, and the necessaries of life can be readily obtained. With increased wealth it may readily obtained. With increased wealth it may be readily supposed that there will be a corresponding improvement in the state of society. This is turn will attract imigration and capital, and give a fresh impetus to the progress already begun. Jackson, Columbus, Vicksburg, Meridian. Corintn, and Okolona are already important cities, with fair prospects for the future. If the people of the State have firmness, vigor, justice, and patriotism enough to suppress crime and to enforce the laws, there will soon be an improvement in affairs here which will surprise even themselves. It may be many years before the millennium arrives in Kemper County, and the white dove of Peace takes the place of the carrion buzzard, but free schools, churches, and railroads may in time accomplish churches, and railroads may in time accomplish a change even in this benighted land of violence and blood.

The lessons taught by the experiences of the

last two years have not been without their effect, and it is the hope of the more thoughtful pro-

will make an impression on the public mind which will tend to produce greater-sobriety of conduct and prudence of action. That is what some of the citizens themselves say, and hope for, and pray for. They see no hope of prosperity and growth under the present system of lawlesness and terrorism. Their plantations, when offered for sale, find no purchasers, and their villages become deserted. They try to impress this upon the minds of the people by conversations and arguments. One gentleman, strongly impressed with the significance of the sit-THE SLAUGHTER AT THE JAIL conversations and arguments. One gentleman, strongly impressed with the significance of the situation caused by the butcheries of 1877, expressed deep regret that Kemper County had neglected to redeem itself from the stain cast upon it by the verdict of acquittal in this case. Had Henry J. Guiley been found guilty of the murder of Cornelia Chisolm, as he clearly was under the law and the evidence, said he, it would have shown the world that the citizens of the county did not uphold acts of bloody violence. It would have shown the world that

would have shown the world that CRIMES ARE PUNISHED SOUTH the same as North, and that a murderer's neck was just as much in danger in Kemper County, Mississippi, as in Cook County, Illinois. The opportunity passed away simply because the public sentiment of the county was not strong enough to uphold the law. The result is, that the Nation stands appalled at the atrocity of the crime committed by the Gulleys, and shocked at the state of society which will allow the redhanded murderers of a brave and innocent girl to go unpunished.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Macon County Bonds.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DECATOR, Ill., Sept. 15.—The statement of your Decatur correspondent in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last, that the Board of Supervisors of Macon County have decided to fund \$200,000 of the county debt into new bonds bearing 10 per cent interest, is incorrect. The facts are these: The debt of the county is now \$203,000, bearing 8 per cent, \$10,000 having been paid in July; \$187,000 will be lunded into new bonds bearing 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and the balance of the debt, \$16,000, will be baid in cash. The new bonds will fall due in annual This is the extent of the evidence of Judge distallments after four years, so that the whole debt will be paid within twenty years. Re-W. Gulley. This was the basis of the affidavit spectfully.

New York Politics.

To the Editor of The Tribune. NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 13.-I observe that you predict the easy election of Cornell on account of the split in the Democratic party. Let me give you a word of caution: I wouldn't. were I you, go into the predicting business in favor of Cornell too strongly. Robinson will draw largely from the Independents, and Lewis divert Republican votes. Cornell is a bad egg, and his bargains with Tammany al-ways cost more than they come to among the rural folks. Republican orators always preach against Tweed and Tammany. This year if Coakling takes Kelly's aid while simultaneous ly Kelly has been forever excommunicated it will disgust the back-country. It is very early yet, but Robinson is the strongest man to my REPUBLICAN.

Gossip Reports.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 16.-Can it be possible that Mayor Harrison has a "wicked partner" or "dear friend" who is trading upon his Honor's municipal position and power? There is said to be a gentleman who has been upon the closest terms of social and business intimacy with Mr. H., and this friend is also said to be sharing in the emoluments of one of the most lucrative city offices and in the profits of a business de-pendent upon a city contract. Are these rumors true? If so, does this "friend" of Mr. Harrison's exert any special influence upon the latter's Administration, or does be merely pretend to do so? Finally, was be consulted in any way concerning the ordinance admitting the Trank Railroad futo Chicago, which has just passed over the Mayor's veto by 30 to 5 votes?

Opposed to Third Term.

To the Editor of The Tribune. LEIGHTON, Ia., Sept. 14.-Your article, "Gen. Grant Not a Third Termer," I indorse to the full, and I firmly believe so will ninety-nine and one half out of every hundred true Republicans of the United States, Although a foreigner, and an irishman at that, I have always voted the Republican ticket from Fremont to this time. But for the country first and all the time, and second, for Grant's own sake, I would never consent to a third term for any man, no, nor (excuse blaspiemy) not even for God Almighty if He should look for a third term. Not that I would vote the Democratic ticket on any terms; I would simply, along with thousands of others, not vote at all if Grant were so silly as to accept the nomination, but I, for one, believe he has more

I will here say, what I have always said, that Grant has been a rascally and most ungrarefully badly treated man by the Nation that he has done far more for than even Washington! The Nation ought, even now, at the tweifth hour, purchase for him an estate, worth \$40,030 or \$50,000 a year, if they had a particle of gratitude, or even common sense. Look to the different way Wellington was treated, and, mark you, with the consent of the House of Commons,—the people's representatives,—and the best of the joke is that Wellington's victories went towards easlaving Europe, Grant's to free not only a Nation, but all the world, including Europe,—if not at present, most assuredly in the future. Very truly yours,

E. R. McCabe, M. D. I will here say, what I have always said, that

A Card from Stephen English. To the Editor of The Tribune.
GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO, Sept. 16.-I regret exceedingly to learn from the readers of your paper that an impression has been conveyed to their minds, likely to excite a feeling of resentment against Eastern insurance journais, on the ground that they underrate the stable value of bonds and mortgages in the West. An injustice has in this respect been done to these papers, which I trust you will correct. I think I can venture to speak for them, county any more than one should judge inditions by Williamson.

The civilization of the woods so long that

The can venture to speak for them, as well as for myself, when I assert that Westers are esteemed by us as about the safest and most eligible in the world. Some of our insurance companies have been indicated the will. These motors are so arranged that they may be stopped or started by simply turning a cock, which may be operated from either story of the building. The motor when there is a full. These motors are so arranged that they may be stopped or started by designing, corrupt, or incompetent agents, Directors, and managers to make bad investments in the West. Such mismanagement which will draw the air through the duct in the previous started by simply turning a cock, which may be operated that they may be stopped or started by simply turning a cock, which may be operated that they may be stopped or started by simply turning a cock, which may be operated that they may be operated that they may be stopped or started by simply turning a cock, which may be operated that they may be stopped or started by simply turning a cock, which may be operated that they may be stopped or started by simply turning a cock, which may be operated that they may be stopped or started by simply turning a cock, when there is a full. These motors are so arranged that they may be stopped or started by simply turning a cock, which may be operated that they may be operat

the locality of the investments, but on account of the mercenary and unconscionable motives which actuated the men who foisted these dangerous securities upon the corporations. Some of our life companies have made still worse investments in New York, New Jersey, and in the Middle and Eastern States,—so bad, indeed, that they were among the principal causes of their ruin.

The truth is that many companies have been bankrupted, and others find themselves weakened, by the practice in which certain persons, the tempering-chamber in the cellar, and thence distribute it to the apartments.

When air is forced into the building by the direct action of the wind, or by the water-motor, no air can gain an entrance to it except from the ligitimate source of supply, the carth duct; hence the temperature and purity of the air supplied is under positive control, while under the old supply system it was liable to be at too low or too high a temperature, and charged with dust and insects.

bankrupted, and others find themselves weak-ened, by the practice in which certain persons, forming a ring in connection with managements, have indulged of conspiring to make fortunes out of the plundered policy-holders by loading the companies up with precarious bonds and mortgages. In this work the colluding parties divide the spoil, and leave unproductive and sinking burdens to be borne by the policy-hold-ers. We must break up these rings, for there is no safety for life companies so long as these A DIP INTO FIGURES. s no safety for life companies so long as thes avaricious speculators are allowed to prey on them. Life insurance depends for its vitality on the safe and lucrative character of its invest-ments. I hope, therefore, that the sinning parties will not be suffered to divert public attention

They are making a false appeal for sympathy to local pride and feeling.

No Eastern insurance journal has ever decried or undervalued the real-estate investments of the West. Nine years ago, on page 801, Insurance Trans, November, 1870, in an article on this tubject, I said, "There is now no region in the world where capital can be placed more securely and profitably than in the West," and I have preached this doctrine ever since. The people of the West, who have been such liberal supporters of our life-insurance companies, are as much interested in having their Western investments of the best quality as are their policyholders in the East. They should, therefore, join with their fellow-policyholders in the East join with their fellow-oolicyholders in the East in condemning any officers, agents, or Directors who bazard their funds for venal outposes in insecure investments in any part of the Union, North, South, East, or West. Yours, respectively. STEPHEN ENGLISH.

from the iniquity and the real points at issue. They are making a false appeal for sympathy to

Editor Insurance Tunes, New York, Air-Supply to Dwellings-The Plenum vs.

the Draught System. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 16 .- At no former period of the world's history has there been an equal degree of interest evinced in the subject of houseventilation by intelligent people of this country than there is at present. The shocking unsanitary condition of dwellings of both a pretentious and unpretentious character found of late in all parts of the country in which intelligent ventilating engineers are called to inspect them, has awakened a lively and encouraging interest in this much needed but long

neglected branch of high civilization. No one in this country has equal facilities with the writer for knowing the extent of the interest being taken by citizens far and near in the subject of house-tempering and ventilation. Nearly every mail brings me letters of inquiry from all parts of the country as to the practicability of ventilating dwellings, stables, milk-houses, cheese-curing rooms, bee-houses, milk-houses, cheese-caring rooms, bee-houses, etc., etc., by the use of sub-earth ventilation. Having devoted my time entirely to the ventilation of buildings of great variety and under almost all conceivable conditions and circumstances for many years, I have been obliged to greatly modify the appliances to meet all the varied requirements, in providing for which the trite and truthful adage has been fully verified, viz.: "Necessity is the parent of invention." My agents in various parts of the country. My agents in various parts of the country, who are also devoting their time and energies to modifying ventilation to the legion of conditions encountered, have had the same experience, and the combined experience so acquired has developed marked and valuable facts in the ventilations of the combined experience and the combined experience are according to the control of the contr

ing art hitherto unknown. I have recently had granted to me letters patent by the Commissioner of Patents in the United States for new and valuable devices pertaining to ventilation, consisting in ten claims. The most formidable difficulty that we have hitherto encountered has been in the ventilation of buildings already erected, in which the construction is open and defective. Such defects being found to be the rule, and with scarcely an exception. I concentrated my with scarcely an exception, to devise a means by which to overcome this for a time apparently insurmountable barrier to perfect ventilation.

I finally so effectually overcame the difficulty that we can now temper the air of and ventilate the class of defective buildings described as

well as any.

The draught system of supplying air to buildings, i. e., by removing the air from ithin the building by means of a heated chimney, and depending on the vacuum so created to draw in a supply of fresh air, and thus produce ventilation, was everywhere very unsatisfactory. By this system every cranny in the walls bing a place of air supply, and when a high wind prevails from any direction the contraction action of the wind from without and ective action of the wind from without and the draught exhaust of air from within make it impossible, in cold weather, to warm the rooms to a comfortable temperature on the windward side of the house. And when the wind blows from the direction to directly enter the air-supbly opening, by which the house is to be sup-plied with air and ventilated, it is often found that the cold air is forced through the heating chambers with such rapidity that, under the influence of a high wind, it enters the apartments at fluence of a high wind, it enters the apartments at so low a temperature as to be unbearable. The only remedy under such circumstances, in the use of the draught system, is to nearly close the air-supply, which means, of course, stopping the main source of air for ventilation; hence the air is overheated and heated over and over, and a so breathed over and over, and the unsanitary condition of such a state of things is so intolerable that no comment is required for the class of readers for whom this paper is contributed.

paper is contributed. THE ONLY REMEDY, AND AN ENTIRELY EFFECT-UAL ONE.

Under the influence of the draught air supply system, of course, as already stated, air is taken into the building at every opening, and the volume of it is just in proportion to the aggregate area of all the openings, which may be too much or too little to meet the requirements of the occupants; and, as also previously stated, the apply will provide by the many told greater. supply will unavoidably be many told greater when the air is cold and dense, and a high wind is forcing it in, than it will be when the external temperature is high and there is no wind; hence it is obvious that such a means of air-supply to a building is eminently defective and entirely

unadapted to use in dwellings.

This has long been conceded by all intelligent heating and ventilating engineers of both continents; but no substitute that was free from the very objectionable characteristics described was invented until sub-earth ventilation was conceived, and the plenum system was adopted, by which I find that I can supply any volume of air required of that which has been subjected to the marvelous tempering and purifying influ-

ences of the sub-earth duct.

Five years' experience with the use of S. E. N. and the plenum air-supply has demonstrated the fact that these appliances fully supply the ong and earnestly-sought desideratum mass of THE TRIBUNE readers understand what constitutes sub-earth ventilation, but there are many who do not understand what is meant by the plenum system of air-subjy; hence I shall define it, and shall describe the motors in common use by which to ill a building with air, and to keep it full continually, giving it plenty, which is what is understood by the plenum sys-

i have been using an injecting cowl on the ingress and of sub-earth air-ducts, by which wind from any direction will act as a motor and force a current of air through the duct into the building and out again. This, in conjunction building and out again. This, in conjunction with an exhaust cowl with which I surmount the exhaust shaft, or heated flue of a chimney, operates admirably for both supplying and exhausting air so long as there is wind; but in a calm, of course, these wind appliances are in-efficient. When this occurs I have supple-mented, for the brief period that it is semimented, for the brief period that it is semi-occasionally required, the draught system, by applying a little extra heat in the exhaust shaft, either by additional heat in the cooking ap-paratus, or frequently by a little fire in a small stove in the base of the exhaust flue.

low or too high a temperature, and charged with dust and insects.

In the use of the appliances described, and others which I am using for ventilating the soil and waste-pipes and beneath the basement floor, which are now in use in this city. I assert that we now have a perfect system of house ventication, but want of space bars a description of it in this connection.

No. 655 West Washington street.

The National Revenue-What It Costs to Collect It-Value of the Paper Dollar-Where Our Immigrants Come From-Decrease in Western Tonnage, From Our Own Correspon

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.-The popular theory is, that the bulk of our revenue, for the maintenance of the Government and the payment of the public debt, is collected through customs sources. An examination, however, of the amounts of revenue collected through customs and internal revenue sources from 1863 to 1878, according to the returns in the office of the Register of the Treasury, shows that the excess of customs revenue over internal revenue is less than is often supposed. Indeed, during five years of the period named the collections from aternal revenue considerably exceeded those from customs. These were the War-years and the year immediately succeeding the cessation of hostilities. Since 1877, however, the internal-rev enue collections have been less than those from customs. The expenses of collecting these two classes of revenue, however, are very disproportionate to the amounts collected. The Register of the Treasury makes for the years named the following exhibit:

INTERNAL R	EVENUE.
Year end-	Expenses of collect- of collect- ing, per
ed June 30. Revenue.	ing. cent.
1863 \$ 37,640,787	\$ 108,685 0.29
1864 100, 741, 134	253, 372 0.23
1865 209, 464, 215	385, 239 0.18
1866 399, 226, 813	5, 783, 128 1.87
1867 266, 027, 537	7, 335, 029 2.77
1868 191, 087, 589	8, 705, 368 4.55
1869 158, 356, 460	7, 257, 178 4.59
1870 184, 899, 756	7,253,439 3.92
1871 143, 098, 153	7, 593, 714 5.30
1872 130, 642, 177	5, 694, 116 4.36
1873 113, 729, 314	5, 340, 230 4.69
1874 102, 409, 784	4,509,976 4.40
1875 110,007,493	4, 289, 442 3, 89
1876 116, 700, 732	3,942,613 3.38
1877 118, 630, 407	3, 558, 943 2.99
1878 110, 581, 624	3, 280, 162 2.96
CUSTOMS RI	VENUE.
	Expenses of collect-

CUSTOMS RI	EVENUE.	
	Expenses of	Expenses of collect-
Year end-	of collect-	ing, per
ed June 30. Revenue.	ing.	cent.
1863 \$ 69,059,642	\$3, 181, 026	4.60
1864 102.316,152	4, 192, 582	4,09
1865 84, 928, 260	5, 415, 449	6, 39
1866 179, 046, 651	5, 342, 469	2,98
1867 176, 417, 810	5, 763, 979	3. 20
1868 164, 464, 509	7,641,116	4.65
1869 180, 048, 426	5, 388, 082	2.99
1870 194,538,374	6, 233, 747	3.20
1871 203, 270, 408		3. 18
	6, 568, 350	
1872 216, 370, 286	6,950,173	3.21
1873 188, 089, 523	7,077,864	3.76
1874 163, 103, 833	7, 321, 469	4. 49
1875 157, 167, 722	7,028,521	4.47
1876 148, 071, 984	6,704,858	4.53
1877 130, 956, 493	6, 501, 037	4,98
1878 130, 170, 680	5, 826, 974	4.47
PAPER COMPARET	WITH COIN.	MA CONT
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The following table will be found of use to show the amount of currency outstanding, in cluding State, National-bank, and United States notes; the total com value of circulation; and the value of the paper dollar as compared with coin. July 1 of each year from 1860 to 1878:

	Value of the	
	paper dol-	
	laras com-	
	· pared with	
	coin July	Total coin
	1 of each	
June 30. Total.	year.	culation.
	Carlotte A.	e caration.
1830 \$207, 102, 477	*** **	\$
1861 202, 005, 763	0000	288, 769, 500
1862 333, 452, 079	086.6	288, 769, 500
1863 649, 867, 282	076.6	497, 798, 33:
1864 833, 718, 984	038.7	322,649,24
1865 983, 318, 685	070.4	692, 256, 35
1866 891, 904, 685	0.38.0	588, 657, 09,
1867 826, 927, 153	071.7	502, 906, 769
1868 720, 412, 602	070.1	505, 009, 23
1869 693, 946, 056	073.5	510, 050, 35
1870 700, 375, 899	085.6	599, 521, 76
1871 717, 875, 751	089.0	638, 909, 418
1872 738, 570, 903	087.5	646, 219, 54
1873 750, 062, 368	086.4	648, 053, 88
1874 781, 490, 916	091.0	711, 156, 73
1875 773, 646, 728	087.2	674, 619, 94
1876 738, 374, 535	083.5	660, 810, 996
1877 698, 194, 269	094.7	661, 189, 97
	099.4	684, 465, 69
1878 688, 597, 275	000. 1	001, 400, 09.

OUR IMMIGRANTS. Our total immigration for the eight calendar years from 1871 to 1878, inclusive, amounted to 2,100,451 souls. Where they come from, and how they are classified, is shown by this transcript from the records of the Bureau of Sta-

	Countries.	Total.	Countries.	Total.
	England	335, 776	Italy	38, 375
	Ireland	332 139	Sicily	619
	Scotland	65 733	Sardinia	13
		4 705	Corner	3
1	Wales	4, 100	Corsica	
	Jersey Island	23	Maita	38
ı	Guernsey Is-		Greece	167
	land	2	Spain	4,333
1	Channel Islands	9	Portugal	3,743
	Isle of Man	51	Gioraltar	41
I	Great Britain,		Russia in Eu-	1
I	not specified.	7 815	rope	31,995
I	not speciaeu.	1,010	Poland	10, 185
١	maral Datata		Poland	
ı	Total British		Finland	283
١	Isles	746, 303	Lapland	1
ì	The second second		Hetigoland	6
ł	Germany	580, 129	Turkey in Eu-	
١	Austria	45, 047	rope	284
i	Hungary	5, 239	_	
1	Sweden	64, 173		
1	Norway	66, 388		
1	Donmanis	22, 267		024 995
ł	Denmark	19 202	Dittien isies	974, 365

12,307 5,041 19,390 64,241 Total Eu-rope 1,720,668 Belgium.... Switzerland... SUMMARY From Europe. 1, 720, 668 From America. 254, 072
From Asia. . . . 106, 743 From all other,
From Africa . . . 306 not specified 9, 194 From Pacitic

9,468 Aggregate. .. 2, 100, 451 Islands DECREASE IN WESTERN TONNAGE. The decrease in the amount of tonnage of vessels built on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and on the Great Lakes, from 1855

to 1878	s, inclusi	ve, is s	hown b	y the fo	llowin
10000	On the	0 100		On the	
114.1	Mississip-	a distant		Mississip	
	pi River	On the		pi River	
	and its	Great		and its	Gres
	tributa-	Lakes.		tributa-	Lakes
	ries.			ries.	
Years.	Tons.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Tons
	.32,971			.35, 103	37, 61
	36, 785	63,928	1868	.43,965	56, 79
1857	.41,854	51, 495	1869	.34,576	49, 48
1858	. 33, 292	31,642	1870	.56, 859	37, 25
1859	.17, 128	6,180	1871	.73,080	43, 89
1860	31,034	11,992	1872	.33, 344	44,61
1861	29, 960	23, 467	1873	.48,659	92,44
1862	. 8,785	53,804	1874	.63,646	91,98
1863	.27, 407	67.972	1875	23, 294	29,87
1864	56, 169	49, 151	1876	.23,636	16, 12
1865	.65,576	36, 334	1877	34, 693	8,90
1866	.70,554	33, 204	1878	.68,928	11, 43

A Chinese Politician.

A Chinese Politician.

The typical Chinese politician has no prototype in this country, where a man's greatness is largely measured by his selfishness and his actility to knock down rivals in 16, hering his selfish aims. When the imbeelle voluntuary, Hsien Feng, Emperor of Caina, died in 1861, he was succeeded by on infact son, Tungchili, the two wives of Hsien Feng, as regents, controlling the affairs of the Empire. In 1873 Tungchili reached his majority, married, retired his two mothers to a distant antiquated summer palace, and assumed the reins of government himself. Two years later he died, childiess. According to custom and the Chinese patriarchal form of government, his wife should have adopted a Prince of the next generation Emperor and reigned as regent paratus, or, frequently by a little fire in a small stove in the base of the exhaust flue. It will be 'obvious, flowever, that the supplementary use of the draught arrangement, the defectiveness of which I have so definitly portrayed, detracts from the merit of the plenum system, which alone is simply perfection. I have finally succeeded in inventing an arrangement by which I am able to maintain a perpetual and ample plenum air-supply, from a subterranean duct, by an arrangement that is inexpensive, thoroughly reliable, and requires no labor, time, or fuel. The use of wind applied directly to the injection cowl on the ingress end of the subcarth air-supply duct having proved in practical use very satisfactory, even when there is but a gentle gale, I have decided to continue to avail of it. It costs nothing, requires no care or attention, and while there is any current in the air, which is a very large portion of the time, it is all unat can be desired. A very edicient and inexpensive hydraulic motor was tatented last summer, which is now on exhibition at the American Institute in New York, which I find is in every respect adapted to be placed in the cellar of a sub-earth ventilated dwelling, where it can be supplementarily used with wind, when there is a lull. These motors are so arranged that they may be stopped or started by simply turning a cock, which may be operated from either story of the building. The motor will propel a fan or a "force blast afr-pump," which will draw the air through the duct in the process volume required, and force it through the duct in the process volume required, and force it through the duct in the process volume required, and force it through the duct in the process volume required, and force it through the duct in the process volume required, and force it through the duct in the process volume required, and force it through the duct in the process volume required, and force it through the duct in the process volume required, and force it through the duct in the process of the t est rank. He had brooded over his guilty knowledge of this crime against the legitimate

succession of the throne, and the tragedy which accompanied it, until he could stand it no longer; so in May last he took a dose of opium and hung himself, leaving a "beath-bed letter" making public the true history of the case, and stating that he had committed suicide, as he believed that was the only method by which to secure the attention of the Government to what he believed to be a State error so grave as to endanger the integrity of the Flowery Kingdom. Such devotion to public duty will never be displayed by an American politician.

IRELAND.

The Anti-Rent Agitation Assuming Threatening Proportions—Parnell Sides with the Tenants—A Military Reign of Terror Established in Connaught.

Correspondence New York Herald.

DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—The land agitation is the

bsorbing question in Ireland just now, and Home-Rule seems for the moment to be temporarily laid sside. It is not, however, wholly orgotten in the new agitation which has sprung so suddenly and with such flerce energy into existence. The change in the aspect of the political situation is more apparent than real, for every one acquainted with the real views of the Irish people knows that underlying all forms of agitation was this question of the restoration of the ownership of the land to the people who have pever really acquiesced the "settlement" imposed on them by force of arms by the English Government Under the old clan system the land belonged to the people, and the chiefs had no right to appropriate or alienate any part of it, and to this ancient right of ownership the peasants clung with that desperate tenacity which has distinguished the Western Celte in their struggle against foreign customs, foreign laws, and foreign rule. Beaten on the field of battle, the individual Celt refused to accept the result, and singlehanded defended what he never ceased to onsider his property against English adventurer or Irish traitor who sought to reduce him to the level of a feudal serf. In this fact, so generally overlooked by foreign writers, is found the explanation of that social war which has deluged Ireland with blood since the struggle against William of Orange, when the final land conquest was effected which handed the people over to the power of a set of adventurers, for the most the power of a set of adventurers, and religion? part "aliens in blood, language, and religion," from whom a majority of the Irish landlords of

The sweeping confiscations which followed the triumph of William of Orange were not, however, carried out so completely as the English Government desired. The new landlords dared not take possession of the lands granted by the King, for the Irish rapparees had an unpleasant method of dealing with the intruders. In time a compromise was effected, which gave the for-eign adventurers the right to a reni-charge on the estates, and as time rolled on, by the opera-tion of English law they gradually came to ex-ercise a practically irresponsible power over the aucient owners, who had sunk to the position of tenants at will. In the eyes of the law the peasants had no rights, and evil-disposed landlords were only restrained from a tyrannical ex-ercise of the privileges given them by English law by the fear of assasination. This conflict of interests brought about that social war which has not yet ceased. From time to time the civlized world is shocked by the news that a landlord has been shot to death, and, while the outside world is filled with indignation at what seems a sawage crime, the Irish peasant devoutly raises his hat and plously ejaculates, "Glory be to God!" He knows the landlord as an oppressor, and hears of his death with much the same kind of satisfaction that the inhabitants of an Italian district learn that a noted brigand has been shot down. This, of course, does not apply to ail landlords, but it is mostly true of the landlords who are shot,—the "felonious landlords," as Giadstone very antly called them. An agitation with the avowed intention of abolishing this hated class was sure to enlist in its support the strongest sentiments of the Irish masses, but hitherto no man of commanding influence has been found bold enough to face the social outlawry sure to be visited on the leader in a revolt against the vested interests of landlordism. Until Mr. Michael Davitt, returning from his American trip and with his head filled with New-World ideas of land ownership, called on the people of Mayo to retuse payment of rack rents, and proclaimed the right of the people to the soil, no public man had had the courage to grapple its support the strongest sentiments of the Irish ideas of land ownership, cailed on the people of Mayo to refuse payment of rack rents, and proclaimed the right of the people to the soil, no public man had had the courage to grapple with this question. The Home Rulers gave it a wide berth, and many of them, like the millionaire Mitchell Henry, did their best to strong into the political field popular forces that he is a incenjary and a disturber. He is then expected to pack up his traps and git. Possibly he may be a bold, reckles man, and won't git. Then his fate is outo his own head. They don't like to do it, but a stern sense uv dooty imp'ls em.

The best with a shotgun among 'em wipes out his gun, lookin admirinly at the mothes on the stock that mark the number uv incenjaries and disturbers that it hez removed, and loads both carrels carefully with buckshot, it wise to ventilate their opinion too openly, and it required the popular agitation which has been it required the popular agitation which has been a find the courage to grapple with this question. The Central Committee merely meets and restource merely meets and restraps and git. Possibly he may be a bold, reckles man, and won't git. Then his fate is outo his own head. They don't like to do it, but a stern sense uv dooty imp'ls em.

The best was the is a incenjary and a disturber. He is then expected to pack up his traps and git. Possibly he may be a bold, reckles man, and won't git. Then his fate is outo his own head. They don't like to do it, but a stern sense uv dooty imp'ls em.

The best was the is a incenjary and a disturber. He is then expected to pack up his traps and git.

Mr. Landon, the representative of the A. L.

Barber Company, further unfolded his plans, and with the would ass traps and git.

Mr. Landon, the representative of the A. L.

Barber Company, further unfolded his plans, and reckles man, and reckles man, and won't git. Then his fate is outo his own head.

The best so to the his fate is outo his own head.

The best out a stern sense uv fine further the would neve forment.

Mr. L it required the popular agitation which has been going on for some time in the Connaught counties, and which has finally spread to the con-servative North, to induce them finally to throw in their fortunes with their humbler country-

movement would die out, owing to the refusal of the well-known public leaders to commit themselves to a program which is sure to be denounced as Communistic, but this danger is now removed. That stormy petrel of contemporary Irish politics, Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell, has at last yielded to the solicitations of some of the most earnest and influential of the local leaders, and has agreed to issue a call for a convention of representatives from all Ireland to meet in Dubin to discuss the interests of the tenants and organize a national land league. This agreement has not yet been made public, but I am informed on the best authority that the arrangements for the assembling of the convention are even now in progress. The immediate result of this coalition will be to place tenfold power in the hands of the obstructionist minority. It will practically deprive the conservative members of the Home-Rule party of the little popular influence they now possess unless they change their tactics and promise a more vigorous support to the extreme party in the House of Commons. The pill will be a bitter one, but many of these gentiemen will swallow it rather than endanger their seats. The prospect before the House of Commons is not a pleasant one, and, unless some satisfactory measure is passed next ses-sion which will protect the Irish tenant farmer from capricious eviction, the scenes which during the last session rather dimmed the lustre of that most ancient and respectable assembly are likely to be repeated, only Mr. Parnell will have a larger following from fear if not from love. It is impossible not to be struck with the intense carnestness of the land agitation as compared to the support given to the Home Rule movement. The local papers are full of it, and are sharply divided by their Liberal and Tory proclivities. It is the chief and absorbing topic of conversation with all classes. Only a faint

There seemed some danger that the anti-rent

idea of the way it is affecting the public mind can be gathered from the public press, as many of the most suggestive facts connected with the agitation are suppressed from motives of pruagitation are suppressed from motives of pro-dence. Although up to the present no active violence has been committed, in many instances the peasants have gone to the very verge of the law in impressing on the landfords and their agents the necessity and desirableness of a reduction of the rents in view of the unfavorable crops and the market. On nearly all the large estates the tenants assembled in a body and marched to the landlord's or agent's house, hav-ing selected one of their number to act as spokesman. In every case they complained that the rents were too high, and demanded a reduc-tion of from 25 to 30 per cent, at the same time informing the landfords that if they would not accept the smount offered they would get none at all. In reply to threats of eviction the ten-

at all. In recent of the cases defiantly answered that they did not mean to be evicted, and that they would hold their farms by force.

These threats, combined with the intimidation practiced by small groups of armed men, who recalled unpleasantly memories of the Wettersey days had in most cases a salutary inwho recalled unpleasantly memories of the Whiteboy days, had in most cases a salutary influence on the land-owners, and the tenants' terms were accepted. In a few estates situated in Mayo, and belonging to absentees, who feel themselves out of danger, the old reats were insisted on, but the tenants have persistently refused to pay. Notices to quit have been threatened, but few Bailiffs are found willing to run the risk of serving them. Evidences of a defiant temper among the farming classes are encountered in every direction, and there can be

ened, but few Bailins are found willing to run
the risk of serving them. Evidences oft a defiant temper among the farming classes are eucountered in every direction, and there can be
little doubt that, should the land-owners in the
coming winter attempt to enforce claims which
the pessants consider unjust, there will be an
outburst of the social war which will recall the
days when the Ribbon lodges scattered death
through the landlords of Tipperary.

The Government is by no means ignorant of
the aguated state of the public mind, and is
taking extraordinary measures of military precaution. For some time past a geouine military
reign of terror has been established in the Province of Connaught. Soldiers and police
are constantly moving from one place to another as a warning to the people that the Government is prepared to adoot vigorous measures
of repression. Strategic points have been occupied by the troops, and in the more disturbed
districts iron huts are in process of erection for
the military police. Since the rebellion of 1733
there has never been such a strong military occapation of Connaught.

At the great meeting held at Castlebar one of

authority on questions connected with the land, said: "We have the extraordinary spectacle of a people living in profound peace and a Government panting for war. Of people assembling in their thousands, at we are assembled here today, to ask that they be left in the peaceful possession of their nomes. To ask for that security and repose without which no neople can be contented or prosperous, and a Government whose voice is still for war, with a bayonet at every man's throat, a spy at every keyhole, and an informer, when they can get him, at every man's elbow. We may well ask ourselves. What is the cause of all this? The odly answer I can give is that the present movement is essentially

man's clow. We may well ask ourselves, What is the cause of all this? The odly answer I can give is that the present movement is essentially a people's movement, and, being a people's movement, it is hated and feared by the enemies of the people all along the line."

Another speaker at the same meeting—Mr. Daly, the proprietor of the Connawaht Telegraph—spoke, and still more boldly. He said: "It would be better for the landlords and police not to drive the 'half-starved people to desperation. We teil them that no amount of coercion or rent-office tyranny will make the people submit to be driven out of their homes, as was done in 1847. In 1847 and 1849 there was a wholesale clearance, but in 1879 the people will not stand it. My friends, my advice is—pay the landlords the surplus you can make out of the land after feeding and clothing yourselves and families, and pay them no more. If you allow yourselves to be evicted, you must choose the work-house, the emigrant ship, or the grave. So you will find it a more laudable death to die fighting for your God-given rights—your homesteads—than to die within the white Government sepulchres, there to fill pauper graves." ment sepulchres, there to fill pauper graves."

The effect of teaching like this needs no co

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Gives His Opinion of the Difference Between Democratic Methods North and South.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (Wich is in the State of Kentucky), Sept. 8, 1879 .- I never wuz so impressed with the sopperiority uv the Southern mind over the Northern ez I hev bin sence readin the account uv the killin uv Dixon by Barksdale. There is several ways uv doin the same thing, and the wise man alluz takes the hortest and most direct.

I wuz in Noo York doorin the rane uv the great Tweed, and am not too proud to say that wuz a recipient uv his bounty. In fact the only sense uv hoomiliashen I hev is thet I didn't git more uv it, and that doorin that golden era I didn't git enuff to smooth my pathway to the toom. I shood hev pervided enuff, the incum uv wich wood hev furnished me with my likker for life, trustin to a confidin public and the onsartin resources uv chance for my board and cloze. But I didn't, and am sufferm in my old

age in consekence uv my thotlisnis.

Tweed hed his own way uv controllin his party. It wux simple and direct, but very expensive and bothersome. When a dimmekrat kicked out uv the traces, and sot up for hisself, the great Tweed storyly because it. the great Tweed simply bought him up. It waz a question uv how much money he wantid, and that sum, big or little, he got, and got it to wunst. The words that waz oftenest in Iweed's month waz, "How much?" and ef the man waz wath it he got it and no questions askt. I made a very nice thing uv it in the latter days uv that great statesman, by bustin out in rebellion at ward meetings and bein paid for

quietin down.

In the South the statesmen uv the Dime-In the South the statesmen uv the Dime-kratic party has other methods, wich are still more simple and direct. They don't buy rebell-ious Dimekrats, for the suffishent reason that ontil the Suthern War claims are paid by the Fedrel Goverment, and Southern soljers are penshund, they aint got no money to buy with. Perhaps when that Pactolian streem shel flow over the kentry, they will lose the Spartan sim-plicity that caracterizes uv em now, and be-come ez corrupt ez Tweed, but they are willin to risk it. to risk it.

However poor is Suthern statesman may be he is never too poor to own a double-barreled shotgun, and to buy a charge uv powder and buckshot. With this their outfit is complete, and they hev all the persuaders they want. Now let a Dimocrat kick, or let a man run ez an Independent, ez Dixon wuz a goin to do. They don't go to nim with money, or offers of place, or preferment, ez Tweed did. They don't send Committees to reason with him, nor do they hold jint discussions with him. No, indeed, The Central Committee, parely meets and re-

stiddy his nerves, and walks camly out, and gits behind the corner uv the grocery to which he knows the disturber will come for his regier sustainer. Cockin the gun he camly awaits his

serued.

Loadid with lead and fa'rly under ground, a man aint wuth very much ez a orginizer uv op-

I do approve uv Tweed's yoose uv likker ez a I do approve uv Tweed's yoose uv likker ez a politikie forse in politytik, but that wood be impossible in Mississippi. In Noo York, likker is looked upon ez a luxury—in Mississippi ez a necessity. Besides, ez we don't pay tax on any that we manufakter, it is too cheep to be really a meens uv inflooensin votes. In Noo York, wher it wuz 10 cents a drink, it wuz suthin to hev a candidate to pay for it. Down here, wher it is only about that much a railon, and a jug it is only about that much a gallon, and a jug uv it can be found in the humblist cabin, it is

uvit can be found in the humblist cabin, it is not so much of a objik.

There is no question that the South hez a politikle system eggsackly adapted to it. The shotzun is the reel power in the land, and, ez long ez we kin hold the kentry free from the contaminashen uv skools and sich, it alluz will be.

Petroleum V. Vassy, (Reel Dimekrat).

Abraham Lincoln's Ancestry-Tracing His Descent from an English Family.

Not far from the boundary line between Berks and Lancaster Counties lies the ancestral home of the Lincoln family. Situated in the midst of the old Welsh colony of Caernaron, and intermediate with control of the families. the old Weish colony of Caernarvon, and intermarried with some of its families, they were looked upon as belonging to the original Weish coionists. A letter from Daniel Lincoln, Birdsboro, Berks County, appears in the Lancaster Inteligencer, giving some account of the Lincoln family. From it we learn that Mordecai Lincoln, great-great-grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln, came from England and settled in Massachusetts. About the year 1735, having lost his wife, he moved to Exeter Township, Berks County, taking up 1,000 acres of land. He brought with him one son, the great-grandfather of the President. Mordecal married again in Berks and had several sons. The calidren by his second wife are the founders of the Lincolns of Massachusetts. One of Mordecai's sons, Abraham by name, married Anna Boone, a first cousin of Daniel Boone, the Anna Boone, a first cousin of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky hunter, who was born in Berks, and not in Bucks County, as stated in history. John Lincoln, the President's great-grandfather, moved to Virginia about 1720. He had a son, have been considered to the President who moved to Virginia about 1720. He had a son, Abraham, grandiather to the President, who removed to Kentucky about 1780, and was killed by Indians when his son Thomas, father of President Lincoln, was but a boy. Current history states that nothing is known of the mother of the martyr President, except that her name was Hanks, and that she was from Virginia; while this letter asserts that the Hanks family were originally from Berks County, and near neighbors of Mordecai Lincoln, moved to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and thence Hanks moved to Virginia.

Mrs. Samuel Crooks, of Pottsgrove Township, Montgomery County, Pa., has entered suit against Robert Jack for the loss of her hubbind, laying the damages at \$70,000, and has employed Frank Hughes and F. P. Dewees, of repression. Strategic points have been occupied by the troops, and in the more disturbed districts from huts are in process of erection for the military police. Since the rebellion of 1793 there has never been such a strong military occupation of Connaught.

At the great meeting held at Castlebar one of the speakers, Mr. Matthew Harris, a well known

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

The Paving Question---Conference Between Commissioners and Contractors.

No Definit Conclusion Yet Arrived At-The Competing Systems.

The South Park Board held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, at the office on Washington street, at 3 o'clock, President Morgan in the

The latter stated that the order of business was the hearing of REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVERAL PAVING COM-

PANIES, who were present, in regard to the merits of

their respective systems.

Mr. A. Langdon, the representative of A. L

Barber & Co., of Washington, importers of Tripidad asphal., was the first one of the men heard. He exhibited a sample of his pavement. which he said was composed of pure asphalt, fine sand, and fine powder. His proposition was to put down the pavement, take care of it for five years, and turn it over to the Commission at the end of that time as good as ever, for \$2.75 per square yard, for a couple of blocks, as an experiment, the Com-mission to lay out the curbstones and give the company the line to go by as regards distance, and reserve a portion of the payment until the expiration of that time, to be invested in Gov-

ernment bonds. Mr. Swift, a representative of Mr. Abbott, also a layer in asphalt pavement, offered to lay a sample pavement, to have a trial of five years, at \$1.75 per square yard, the Commission not being obliged to pay for the same until the end of the time specified; and if at the end of that time the officers were convinced that it was not the thing, the company would not demand any payment for the same. The repre-sentative also agreed to take care of the pave-

sentative also agreed to take care of the pavement for an indefinit number of years at the rate of 10 cents per yard.

A representative of N. H. Stevenson offered to put down a sample pavement for \$3 a square yard, the Board to pay down one-quarter of the price when the work was done, and the company to wait for the balance until the end of the five years.

MR. ENOS AVEVS

was called upon to tell what he knew about gravel as a pavement, the asphalt men baving been heard. Mr. Ayres stated that he did not own a gravel-bed; neither was he a contractor, but he had been examining gravel-roads in Joliet and elsewhere. He was not in favor of a gravel composed of bowiders and earthy substance. If a coating of fine gravel could be put over the bowiders, he thought, perhaps, the whole would cement together.

Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Ayres if he thought lake-shore gravel would cement together.

Mr. Ayres thought it might, but Mr. Morgan was of the opinion that it would if the round pebbles were broken so as to present a disintegrated surface, but not if the smooth, round surface was presented. MR. ENOS AYRES

tegrated surface, but not if the smooth, round surface was presented.

Mr. Avres produced a sample of gravel which he had placed wet under his letter-press, with the intention of finding out whether there were any cementing qualities about it. It came out just as free as when he put it under the press. He was satisfied, however, that there was cement in that gravel, but moisture did not appear to bring it out. This was the Joliet gravel.

gravel.

Mr. Ayres' idea was that a good road could be made, using the old bed, on Michigan avenue, FILLING IT IN WITH LAKE SUPERIOR STONE,

or the stone which the Commissioners called Stony Island stone, as a top dressing. What he desired to get rid of was the lime which was in the gravel on Michigan avenue, which created such a terrible dust when it was dry, so fice that it entered the lungs of a person and filled the people's houses with dirt, by which was a perfect mortar bed when it was wet. He did not cere much want it was.

perfect mortar bed when it was wet. He did not care much want it was.

Mr. Landon, the representative of the A. L. Barber Company, turther unfolded his plans, saying that he would make a bottom of soild stone of cement.

Mr. King represented a granite paving com-pany at Montelo, Wis. This sample was com-posed of

was the only pavement that should be put upon Michigan avenue.

Mr. Rowell, of Joliet, who owned the gravel-

knows the disturber will come for his regier sustainer. Cockin the gun he camly awaits his approach.

The wretched man comes santerin along. Uv course he knows that he is to be gone for, ef he hez lived in the kentry any time at all, but he never knows from wat quarter the shiveirus shot is to be fired. He is about to enter the door, when the fatal report is heard, and he falls to the earth a corpse.

The shivelry, after seeing that the incenjary is dead, goes calmly to the nearest Justis uv the Peece, the other nominees on the regler tikkit go his bale, the court and bondsmen go and take suthin, and it is done. The kentry is saved wunst more, and there is no further opposison to the Dimocrisy of that county.

There is many pints in favor uv the Southern method. Ef yoo buy a man, ez Tweed did, he is perpetuoally expectin to be bot over and over. A man with a charge of buckshot thro his liver aint a gittin up to nev more charges of buckshot put thro him, but he is finished and the job is completed to wunst. The harmony in the party perdoosed by this heroic treetment is final and lastin, so fur ez this world is conserved.

Loadid with lead and fairly under ground. a Loadid with lead and fairly under ground. a brief for it, and calling it Joilet mound gravel. The Secretary read a letter from that some basaltic stone or other kind of macadam be used

The Secretary read a letter from Gen. P. H. Sheridan, giving it as his opinion that some basaltic stone or other kind of macadam be used in paving Michigan avenue, and that all kinds of limestone gravel should be avoided.

Mr. R. B. Mason sent in a communication requesting that the Joliet comented gravel be used in the construction of me pavement of Michigan avenue, and Dr. S. J. Jones sent in a communication that crushed limestone be not considered in choosing material for the pavement, for sanitary reasons.

The contractors and outsiders generally with drew, and the Commissioners were left alone to consider the matter of pavements and the various propositions. Other matters claiming their attention, however, the consideration of the paving propositions was postponed temporarily.

porarily. MISCELLANEOUS.

porarily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A proposition was read from George C. Morgan to build steam water-works at Fifty-ninth street, to supply the park with lake water, for \$38,000. The proposition was for a fifteeninch pipe running 1,500 feet under the lake at a depth of thirty feet, or \$40,500 for a twenty-inch pipe, incinding cost of engines and stand-pipes. The subject was exhaustively and learnedly discussed in connection with a project to filter the water, thus introduced, for drinking purposes. No action was taken on the proposition, however, except to refer it to the special Committee having the Water-works subject in charge.

The Commissioners then entered upon a minute inspection of the various paving samples before them. They felt of them, pounded them with their knuckles, attacked them with their penknives, and otherwise endeavored to form an idea of their resisting and springing powers.

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT

was apparently in favor of experimenting during the coming winter and spring with subjut and gravel and giving each material a chance to show by actual use the merits or demerits which it possessed. There were differences of oninon, however, as to just where one should be laid and not the other, and vice versa, and as to other matters of detail, and the Board finally adjourned without taking any action. It will meet again at the call of the Chairman, and by the time of meeting it is believed that the Commissioners will be prepared to do something of a specific character.

A Frugal Foreign Minister.

Washington Republic.

In the matter of living foreign Ministers in Washington are sometimes very frugal. Not long ago a foreign Minister of a first-class Power asked a prominent gentleman of this city to breakfast with him, saying the meal would be a quiet one. The gentleman felt honored, and took a good appetite with him to the Minister's residence, not a thousand miles from Welcker's, the next morning. The Minister was very affable, but made some excuses, ending by inquiring if his guest could breakfast on rye bread and Rhine wine. Expecting some surprise, the gentleman said he was very fond of rye bread and Rhine wine, and so the way was led to the diuling-room. Sure enough, there was nothing on the table but rye bread and a little butter. The gentleman concealed his surprise, expecting, at least, a glass of apperior Rhine wine, and got along the best he could with the bread and butter. But he did not get the wine!

No one can witness the anderings of the without feelings of extreme pity; for these an ings, however, Dr. Buil's Baby Syrap is a second remedy.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Governments Firm---Foreign Exchange Higher.

Chicago Financial News---The Stock Market.

The Produce Markets Active and Unsettled --- Provisions Stronger--- Meats in Good Demand.

Grain Opened Firmer, but Closed Quite Weak_Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAL.

Governments were firm, and in Chicago mor active. The 4s opened in New York at 102 bid and 102% asked, and closed at the same figure. In Chicago business was done at 101% bid and 1021/4 asked. The 6s were 1041/4 bid and 105 asked, the 5s 1021/4 and 1021/4, and the 41/4s 1041/4 and 105. Dealers report a better demand and

Foreign exchange was higher. The posted rates for sterling were 4821/4 and 4841/4. Actual transactions in Chicago were at 481% and 483%, and in New York at 4811/@4811/4 and 4831/4 Sterling grain bills were 479% and 481%. French grain bills were 528% and 526%. bankers' bills were 524% and 512%, and German bankers' bills 94 and The firmer tone of the exchange market is due to a scarcity of commercial bills, that may be temporarily followed by a marked diminuion in the English shipments of gold to this country. Any such break could not be more than temporary, and would be of importance only to Stock-Exchange speculators. The export trade is certain to reach enormous dimensions this year. On Saturday last, no fewer than even steamships sailed for Europe from New York, all heavily loaded with domestic produce. The foreign trade returns for lugust are very favorable. The importations show a gain on account of the receipts of gold, while the exports are within 238 of the enormous exportations of August 1878, and are larger than those of 1877. The total shipments from New York, exclusive of specie, for the eight months ending with Aust, are about thirteen millions less than the neavy shipments for the first eight months of last year, but show a gain of thirty-nine millons over the same period of 1877, forty-five millions over 1876, and sixty-two millions over

Receipts of gold were \$842,000 at New York This makes over one million received the first two days of this week. The imports last week were \$8,800,000, of which \$6,600,000 was deposted in the Assay Office for recoinage. There were \$6,000,000 received in August; the reelpts this month have been more than \$13,000,-000, and about \$8,000,000 more are on the way. Consols were lower at 97 9-16, but advanced

to 97 11-16. The Bank of England gained \$190,-100 in bullion. In speaking of the prospects of the English money market, which, because of heir effect on gold shipments are of vital inerest to American business men, the London Times says, Sept. 3:

The commencement of harvest operations, which are now general, may be expected to absorb as saual in the form of wages some of the idle currency now lying at the centres, but neither this inhuence nor the export demand for gold for any quarter will at present materially affect the value of money either here or abroad. We are accuspmed to look for dearer money in the autumn, and aany persons expect we shall witness the usual ise in value. Whatever may be in store for us as egards the most market, there is no evidence at present of our being on the eve of dearer money. In the contrary, what indications there are point a the opposite direction. The Bank of England ever before held so much gold, and aardly ever previously remained so long in an all-aost complictely stagmant condition as regards its discount and advance business. Gold now is continuously flowing here from France, the French ate of exchange being 25f 35c, a rate not touched or some time. As regards ourselves there is no peculation on foot in any department of business hat is likely to take enpital away from us at all orth mentioning. pot they be of home or colonial origin. With rade everywhere quiet, it is unlikely that there an be so rapid a development in any branch of uniness as to cause money to be materially dearer his automa. We shall have, it is true, to import large quantity of wheat, but it should be remembered that our manufactures are now at their minmum of cheapness, and we may therefore reasonally anticiouse that our debt for grain to the United lates will be discharced to a large extent, if not untirely, in goods. Money on short loan is charged h to h per cent, and 13 for three months' paper.

Chicago shupments of currency were, as usual Chicago shipments of currency were, as usual n Tuesday, not so heavy as on Monday. Bank clearings were \$4.400,000. The demand for money remains quiet. Bank rates are quoted at 5@6 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent on

Cook County 7s of 1893 were sold at 11284. Stocks were irregular. The different divislons of the market seem to have no common sympathy, and move up and down with entire independence of each other. This irregularity is more marked now than it has been previously for years. It is something of a conundrum to operators, who find themselves at a loss in the absence of a plain clew to the movement of prices. There are some who think they see signs of a coming break and a bear campaign more savage than anything since 1873. They argue that two years is long enough for one bull campaign to last, and that a severe reaction is the natural and wholesome thing to follow such a rise in prices as we have had since the spring of 1877. There are tew persons who stop to think how great this advance has been. The following shows the difference between yesterday's closing prices and the lowest prices of 1877 for the active

	Lowest in 1877.	day's
Jersey Central	6	51%
Allon	74	95
DL PRUI	11	66%
Northwestern	15	8146
Lackawanna	30%	59%
Estite	5	26%
St. Joe		241/2
St. Joe preferred	17	53
Impois Central	4014	. 9114
Kansas Pacine	136	72
Lake Shore.	45	9114
Michigan Central.	354	82%
Aron Mountain	4%	3914
Union Pacine	50%	834
Western Union	5.0	093

St. Paul was weak, selling down from 66½ to to 64¾, and closing at 66¼. The Directors in New York were reported to be violently divided in opinion about declaring a dividend on the common, and there seemed an undercurrent of belief that the common will get no dividend at all in October. Another cause affecting 8t. Paul is the disappointment, which grows more serious, about the yield of wheat in Minnesota. It has certainly been greatly oversatimated It has certainly been greatly overestimated. Northwest sympathized at one time with St. Paul, and went down to 79%, but recovered to 81%. The Southwestern stocks were unfavorably effected by the reports of the inharmony of the meeting in this city to restore the South-western pool. Wabash declined from 42% to 40%, closing at 41%; St. Joe from 25% to 23%, closing at 24%; the preferred from 24% to 53%. closing at 53; Kansas City & Northern from closing at 58; Kansas City & Northern from 24½ to 23½; the preferred from 50½ to 57½, closing at 58½. Alton was the steadlest of all, advancing from 95 to 95½, and closing at 95; Kansas & Texas was depressed on reports of large sales by Boston holders, with more to come. Iron Mountain was strong, opening at 37½, making 39½, and closing at 39½. Northern Pacific advanced from 19 to 20½, closing at 20. The coal stocks were dull. One prominent New York operator soid 10,000 shares of 20. The coal stocks were dull. One prominent New York operator soid 10,000 shares of Lackawanna without much effect on the price, which fluctuated between 60% and 59%, closing at 59%, where it opened. Michigan Central lost ½, to 82%; Louisville & Nashville ½, to 58%; a Delaware & Hudson ½, to 47%; Minneapolis ¼, to 44%; Western Union ½, to 93%; San Francisco preferred ½, to 18%. The gains not already noted were Northen Pacific preferred ½, to 48; Morris & Essex ¼, to 91; Jersey Central ¼, to 51%; Obio & Mississippi ½, to 17%; Eric preferred ½, to 50%; Union Pacific ¾, to 17%; Eric preferred ½, to 50%; Union Pacific ¾.

Erie second 6s opened at 74%, dropped to 73%, advanced to 74%, and closed at 74 In railroad bonds, in New York last week, the lings were well distributed, considerable strength being imparted to some issues by the sharp rise in the share list. The greatest improvement was in the St. Louis & Iron Mountain issues, Toledo & Wabash, and Kansas Pacific incomes No. 16, which advanced 2 to 5 per cent. The coal roads issues were firm, especially New Jersey Centrals. The Eric issues were actively traded in, more particularly the new consol. Seconds, which advanced at the opening, later fell off, and finally recorded a partial recovery The estimated earnings of the Hannibal d St. Joseph Railroad Company were:

For the first week in September, 1879 . .\$34, 893 For the corresponding week of 1878...... 53, 630 Decrease.....\$18,737 The New York Sun says: The opening of the Eric connection with Boston. by way of the Hoosac Tunnei, which was expected to take place in June last, has been so delayed by hitigation that it may possibly not be accomplished at all this year. If the legal obstacles could be removed the line might be put in operation in a month.

Late bullion shipments have been: Hillside, Sept. 8, \$4,300; Ophir, Sept. 6, \$25,767; Northern Belle, Sept. 3,\$2,870; Consolidated Virginia. Sept. 2, \$52,669; California, Sept. 6, \$54,029; Grand Prize, Sept. 8, \$13,000; Belle Isle, Sept 8, \$25,000; and Martin White, Sept. 3, \$3,462 The shipments of bullion from Bodie during th month of August aggregated as follows:

 Standard
 \$138,039,6

 Bodie
 69,567,4

 Noonday
 5,911.6
 5,911.0 .\$213 518.15 The following shows the fluctuations of th active stocks:

Stocks. Opening. Michigan Central. 83%
Lake Shore. 90%
C.& Northwestern 81
Do preferred. 904
M. & St. Paul. 68%
Do preferred. 98
Illinois Central. 91%
Chicago & Alton. 95
Louisville & Nash 58%
Union Pacific. 83 37

Chl., St. F 1 can so
W. U. Tel. ... 944/4
Iron Mountain ... 875/4
Atlantic & Pacific ... 855/4
San Francisco ... 143/4
Do preferred ... 183/4
Northern Pacific ... 19
Do preferred ... 47% GOVERNMENT BONDS. S. new 5s of '81, ex int S. new 41/4s, ex int S. 4 per cent coupons... POREIGN EXCHANGE. Norway ... Sixty days. LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bid. •1124 Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892... Chicago Municipal 7s, 1894... Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895... Chicago Municipal 7s, 1899... Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892... Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895... Chicago Mater Loan 7s, 1809... Chicago Manicipal 6a ..*113 *106% Water Loan 6s
Lincoln Park 7s
South Park 7s
South Park 6s
West Park 7s
Trensury Warrants (sci 2914 City Railway (West Side) cx-div. 1685 City Railway (West Side) cx-div. 165 City Railway (North Side). 120 City Railway (North Side) pp. c. bnds*1063 Chamber of Commerce 107 Traders' Insurance 107

*And interest. Following are Chicago quotations for coins: 97¼ 85 wenty marks Twenty marks.
Five francs.
Prussian thalers.
Holland guelders.
Kroners (Swedish).
Mexican and S. American doubloons
Spanish doubloons.
Russian roubles, paper.
Austrian florins, paper.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st. NOTE BROKER. GOVERNMENT. CITY, COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE. LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

· CHARLES HENROTIN, 106 East Washington-st. City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of In

GEO. O. MARCY & CO., 152 Lasalle-st., OFFER 100,000 Kansas City Municipal Sevens, due 1894-100,000 Kansas City Water-Works Sevens, due 1894-50,000 Washington County, Illinois, Sevens, due 1890. Wanted—200,000 Illinois, Iowa, or Kansas Bonds that will pay 7 or 8 per cent interest.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK, N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sia., RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4% per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank. No notice required to draw money.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago. Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warranta Member of New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. LOCAL SECURITIES. COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
OOK COUNTY 7a,
CITY BONDS,
BOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 127 LaSalle-st., WANTS CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY STOCK. CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. S STOCK. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS' INSURANCE.

WILLIAM O. COLE, 105 Washington-st., BUYS AND SELLS CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS OF THE WESTERN STATES. offers and inquiries solicited.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randelph. Pays the highest price for CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS. GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., 100 East Washington-st., TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Buy, sell, and exchange all the issues of U. S. BONDS. Buy and sell Bills of EXCHANGE On London, Paris, Berlin, Christiania, and other points OFFER FOR SALE

Fulton County, Illinois, 8 per cent Bonds. lows 7 per cent County and School Bonds. Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds. BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Governments quiet.

The gold bullion received from Europe to-day mounts to \$4,988,000. Bar silver is 112. Subsidiary silver coin is 6@1 per cent discount. Railroad bonds generally firm. C., C. & I. C. firsts, 77%.

State securities dull. Stocks opened weak, and declined 1/@1% per ent, St. Paul, Wabssh, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and Northwest leading the downward move ment. Toward noon a firmer feeling prevailed, and there was some improvement, Wabash leading with a recovery of 1 per cent. During the afternoon speculation again ecame depressed, Michigan Central breaking from 831/4 to 81%. The general market also declined a fraction. In the late dealings speculation again became strong, Michigan Central recovering 1 per cent, and the rest of the list 1/4@ 14. Iron Mountain and Union Pacific were very strong throughout the entire day, the former advancing 214, the latter 21/4. Quicksilver common declined 34, and preferred advanced 234. Transactions were 276,000 shares, vanced 234. Transactions were 276,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Erie, 38,000 Lake Shore, 26,000 Northwestern, 45,080 St. Paul, 10,000 Wabash. 21,000 Lackswanns, 4,000 Michigan Ceutral, 9,000 Union Pacific, 4,000 Ohios, 8,000 St. Joes, 6,000 Western Union, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Kansas & Texas, 17,000 fron Mountain, 7,500 Kansas City & Northern, 10,000 Northern Pacific, 3,000 Missouri Pacific, 6,000 Internal Contract 6,000 Indiana, Cincinnati & Lafavette, 3.000 St Money was active at 5@7 per cent, closing at 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6% per

Sterling exchange, sixty days, 482; sight, 48334.
Produce exports for the week, \$7,628,000.
The Percirc, from Havre, brought \$232,440 in

The Scythia, from Liverpool, brought £82,000 GOVERNMENTS. United States 81s. 104% New 4 per cents... 102 New 5s...... 102% Currency 6s..... 121 New 4%s....... 104% STOCKS. STATE BONDS. Tennessee 6s, old... 31½ Virginia 6s, new... Tennessee 6s, new... 27½ Missouri 6s....... Virginia 6s, old... 28

MINING STOCKS. San Francisco, Sept. 16.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board: Alpha 21 Mexican 364
Alita 654 Northern Belle 35
Belcher 455 Opphr 405
Best & Belcher 185 Overman 9
Bullion 75 Raymond & Ely 21-32 California.

Eureka Consolidated declares a dividend of \$2. FOREIGN. London, Sept. 16—5 D. m.—Consols, 97 9-16.
American securities—Illinois Central, 94%;
Pennsylvania Central, 44; Reading, 108%; Erie,
27%; Erie preferred, 51½; second consols, 76%.
United States bonds—New 5s, 105%; 4½s,
1084%; 44, 1044% 108%; 4s. 104%.
The bullion gone into the Bank of England on

balance to-day is £38,000. PARIS, Sept. 16.—Rentes, 83f; 671/c ex.-int.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for year ago:

record Tuesday, Sept. 16:

Sept. 10 (F. B. Feacody to John 1. Davis).
Sedgwick st, 86 ft s of Oak, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 11 (Clans Hansen to Albert Ness).

West Washington st, 175 ft e of Robey, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 6 (Melinda Hamlin to William P. Pye).

West Fourteenth st, sw cor of Throop, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Sept. 15 (William Staatz to Edward Quensel) west Fourteenth st. same as above, dated Sept. 15 (Edward Quensel to William Staatz).

Campbell av. 48 ft n of Harrison st. e f. 28x106 ft, with 24x101 ft on Rockwell st. in same subdivision, dated Sept 1. 8,000 3,000 SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, with comparisons:

	REC	EIPTS.	BHIPM	ENTS.
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
lour, bris	9,899		10,973	6, 19
Wheat, bu	301,465		190, 158	147, 600
orn, bu	268, 169		194.822	375, 15
)ata, bu	54,827		58, 531	15, 76
tye, bu	21,064	14,623	3, 685	*01100
Sariey, bu	42,840	75,000	22, 925	21, 61
rass seed, lbs.	264, 280	286, 016	663, 244	259, 50
lax seed, lbs	2,412,802	1,594,500	2.267,720	280, 845
room corn, lbe	10,000	67,050	3,308	14,080
. meats, lbs	328, 450	498,000	2,809,425	1. 208, 08
eef, bris	******		416	77
ork, bris	**** *****		338	884
ard, lbs	23,600		1, 105, 573	433, 525
allow, lbs			81,600	208, 53
utter, lbs	192, 359	138,005	392,942	204, 89
ive hogs, No.	15, 815		5, 263	2,80
attle, No	5,393	5,023	1.500	43
heep, No	202	319	4.000	20
ides, 1bs	89, 198	190, 254	313,560	313, 84
ighwines, bris	100		50	010,041
ool, lbs	68,973	109, 495	45,081	162, 450
otatoes, bu	36	585	21	26
oal, tons	13,092	5,699	2,013	1,552
av. tons	70	50	40	1,004
umber, mft	23, 475		3,390	2,95
hingles, m	6,845	1.415	1,200	826
alt, bris	14.987	1,032	4,170	4.90
oultry, lbs	******	43		4.80
ggs. pkgs	678	377	214	3
heese, bxs	4,095	2,727	3, 228	4.846
. apples, bris.	7, 104	1,586	310	
eans, bu		12	364	166

city consumption: 4,366 bu wheat, 2,043 bu city consumption: 4,300 bu wheat, 2,043 bu corn, 1,666 bu cats, 473 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 7 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 66 cars No. 2 do, 57 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (135 winter), 6 cars mixed, 278 cars No. 2 spring, 165 cars and 1,000 bu No. 3 do, 23 cars rejected, 10 cars no

1,000 bu No. 3 do, 23 cars rejected, 10 cars no

grade (617 all kinds wheat); 254 cars and 16,900 bu No. 2 corn, 128 cars and 38,500 bu

high-mixed, 15 cars rejected (397 corn); 10 cars

ed, 8 cars no grade (54 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 41 cars and 1,800 bu No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected (48 rye); 8 cars No. 2 barley, 21 cars No. 3 do, 42 cars extra, 4 cars feed (75 barley). Total (1,191 cars), 550,000 bu. Inspected out: 160,386 bu wheat, 180,587 bu corn, 14,517 bu oats, 18,500 bu rye, 1,416 bu barley. The leading produce markets were very much

unsettled yesterday, and most of them fairly active at a higher range of prices. There was, however, little advance beyond that of Monday afternoon, when great excitement prevailed be cause of rumors that war is pending between Eugland and Russia. British quotations on breadstuffs were again bigher, and New York was stronger in sympathy, while our receipts of wheat were again large, with a material increase in stocks during last week. There was a very good shipping demand for meats. Mess pork closed 71/2c higher, at \$8.50 for September and \$8.50@8.521/4 for October. Lard closed 21/4c higher, at \$5.85 for October and \$5.55 for November. Short ribs closed firmer, at \$4.85 cash and \$4.55 for October. Spring wheat closed 11/c lower, at 93%c cash and 94@94%c for October (sold early at 96c). Winter wheat closed at 99c for No. 2 red. Corn closed 1/20 lower, at 33% spot and 34% for October Oats closed 1/0%c lower, at 241/c for October and 25%c for November. Rye was 1/4c higher, closing at 53c cash. Barley closed at 76c cash No. 2 and 51%c for extra 3. Hogs were active and steady at \$3.50@3.70 for bacon grades, and at \$3.25@3.65 for heavy. Cattle were quiet and steady, with sales at \$1.62%@ .. 05.

Lake freights were quiet and firm at Monday's rates, few vessels being ready to load. Corn to Buffalo was taken at 41/c by sail, and wheat to do at 5c. Corn to Oswego and Kingston was quoted at 73/@8c. The through rate to New England was quoted at 161/017c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 12%@13c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 30c per 100 ibs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 54c on flour and 631/4c on ard and meats. Trade in dry-goods circles was brisk. The

wholesale houses fairly swarm with buyers, and a large mail-order business also is in progress. Prices are firm, and collections exceptionally good. In the boot and shoe market there were no changes. Trade continues active at full prices. Groceries were again reported in large demand, and the market was strong for all of the staple lines, and for most of the minor articles. Dried fruits continue active and firm The fish market was steady. Trade is improve ing. The cheese market was firm at a further advance, full creams being quoted up to 81/4@ 9c, and part skims to 716(0816c. Butter also was active and firm. Prices of oils were steady and unchanged. Bagging, leather, coal, and wood

were unchanged. Lumber was active at the late advance. The cargo offerings were in fair request, and the yard dealers reported no diminution in the volume of business. Iron and pails advanced again under an extraordinary demand, with a scarcity of stock and raw material, and hardware was quoted firm in sympathy with iron, and under an active demand from all parts of the West. Hides, wool, and hay were in request, and steady. The receipts of new broom-corn continue light, and the fall trade has not yet begun, the orders now being largely for small lots. Seeds were in fair demand, timothy being easier, and flax and clover were not materi ally changed. Poultry was in fair demand. Green fruits were again plenty and in fair local

request. Private telegrams from England concurred with the public cables yesterday in noting an advance of 2@5d per cental on wheat; but some of them intimated that buyers could scarcely be expected to follow the market much further upwards. Apparently the British grain dealers are not so much excited as the people here by rumors of war impending between England and Russia. Some of them were yesterday reselling consignments, and accepting therefor prices which prevented orders from this side at current quotations. For this reason spot No. 2 spring was relatively slow here, while other grades continued to be picked up freely. A good many operators here thought that wheat had advanced fully as high as was warranted by the news to date, and will not go higher without an additional stimulus. Hence the calls for

the shorts had feared a further bulge. The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 8,550 bris flour, 90,189 bu wheat, 97,358 bu corn, 9,850 bu cats, 427 pkgs pork, 6,237 boxes meats, 6,081 cases canned do, 430 pkgs lard, 50 pkgs beef, 6.413 pkgs butter and cheese, 571 brls tallow, 45,120 lbs seeds, 4,572 bris oat-meal, 200 brls corn-meal.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a

	183	1879.		1878.		
Wheat	761,830 2,278,482 395,850	All grds. 1, 344, 102 3, 057, 832 499, 658 165, 554	518,917 1,894,728 457,018	All grds 1,444,78 3,384,78 716,08 276,40		
Barley	15.468	136,817	318, 491	533, 300		
Totals		5 , 203, 863		6, 355, 371		

bu corn. Total increase, 110,958. The following are the total receipts of the articles named from Jan. 1 to Sept. 13: 2,070,817 bris flour, 18,916,804 bu wheat, 43,691,265 bu corn, 12,036,020 bu oats, 1,530,207 bu rye, 1,365,-963 bu barley, 39,729,928 lbs butter, 3,933,171 hogs, 836,296 cattle, 32,726,467 lbs wool, 1,528,-

214 tons coal, 947,733 m ft lumber. The following shows the receipts and ship-

ments of wheat at points named yesterday: 190, 158 39, 698 20, 000 159, 000 107, 000 435, 000 239,000 126,000

Total 1, 309, 175 1, 315, 856 The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts-Flour, 21,606 brls: wheat, 238,450 bu; corn, 100,900 bu; oats, 15,800 bu; corn-meal, 523 pkgs; rye, 26,460 bu barley, 7,782 bu; malt, 8,700 bu; pork, 250 brls; beef, 7,887 brls; cut meats, 2,971 pkgs; lard, 1,115 tcs; whisky, 432 brls.

Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 26, 000 brls; wheat, 435,000 bu; corn, 323,000 bu; rye, 47,000 bu. Goods received at the Custom-House Sept. 16:

Jansen, McClurg & Co., 3 cases books; J. M. Gear & Co., 3 cases dry goods; Henry Sears & Co., 4 cases guns; Wilson Bros., 1 case linens; O. P. Keith & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 1 case dry goods; Jansen, McClurz & Co., 2 cases books; A. H. Anderson & Co., 1 case maps; C. M. Koedt, 1 case dry goods; A. J. Lane, 1 bri whisky; Keith Bros., 3 cases hosiery; Wilson Ero .. , 1 case hosiery; Mandel Bros., 1 case dry goods; W. B. Clapp, Young & Co., 1 case optical goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2 cases taces; L. H. & E. Y. Moore, 1 case manufacturing iron; Root & Sons Music Company, 1 case musical instruments; Steele & Price, 1 case filtering paper; Reed, Murdick & Fisher, 5 casks gelatine. Collections, \$4,589.67.

PROVISIONS.
HOG PRODUCTS-Were in fair demand and stronger all round, though early reports from the Stock-Yards called hogs 5c lower. Liverpool was 3d higher on meats, and the recent advance in corn was assigned as a reason for higher prices on pork. The better demand for meats for shipment. in response to outside orders, was, however, the leading cause of the firmer feeling.

The following are the footings of the incomplete reports of packers and warehousemen of leading articles of hog product in store here:

closed firm 5c above the latest prices of Monday, at \$8.45@8.50 spot, \$8.47%@8.50 for October, \$7.87%@8.00 for November, and \$8.20@8.22% for January. Sales were reported of 125 bris spot at \$8.47%; 17.000 bris seller October at \$8.45@ 8.50; 750 bris seller November at \$7.95@8.00; and 7.250 bris seller January at \$8.17%@8.25. Total, 25.125 bris.

Lard—Advanced 5@7%c, and closed 2%c above the latest prices of Monday. at \$5.85 spot, \$5.85@5.87% seller October. \$5.57% for November. \$5.47%@8.25. Total, 25.25 bris.

Lard—Advanced 5@7%c, and closed 2%c above the latest prices of Monday. at \$5.85 spot, \$5.85@5.87% seller October. \$5.57% for November. \$5.47%@8.50 seller the year, and \$5.57%@5.60. to seller November at \$5.55; 759 tos seller the year at \$5.47%@5.50; and 7.750 tos seller January at \$5.55@5.60. Total, 20,000 tcs.

MBATS—Were in rather active demand for export, and those cuts advanced 5@10c per 100 bas, while local futures were less active, but firmer in symbathy. Sales were reported 650 boxes shoulders at \$3.25@3.45, the inside the preceding evening: 20.000 bs long clears at \$4.70; 300 boxes do at \$4.75@4.85; 1.200 boxes iong and short clears at \$4.87% \$1.00; 100 boxes short clears at \$4.87% \$1.00; 100 boxes short clears at \$4.87% \$1.00; 100 boxes short ribs at \$4.00 cash and seller September, and \$4.55@4.57% for October; 50 boxes bellies at \$5.00; and 20.000 bs short rib bacon at \$5.20 loose. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows:

Loose ... \$3.27½ \$4.90 \$4.85 \$4.90 Do, September. .. \$2.7½ 4.90 4.85 4.90 Do, October. ... \$2.25½ 4.55 4.80 4.85 September, boxed 3.42½ 5.05 5.00 5.05 Long clears quoted at \$4.67% loose, and \$4.82%

Long clears quoted at \$4.67% loose, and \$4.82% boxed; Cumberlands, 5½65% boxed; long cut hams, 7½68c; sweet-pickled hams, 6¾67¼ c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 5½66; do seller December, 4½c; green shoulders, 2½63c.

Bacon quoted at 3¾64c for shoulders, 5½65% for short ribs, 5½65% c for short clears, 860 for forms, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4¾65c for white, 4604% c for good yellow, and 3¾64c for brown, with sale of 200 pkgs on private terms.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$8.5069.00 for mess, BEEF—Was quiet at \$8.5069.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 5%65% c for city and 54%. for name.

Tallow—Was quiet at 5%@5%c for city and 5%
@5%c for country, with sale of 200 bris city at

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was in good demand and stronger. Some dealers asked 20@25c per bri advance, and some lots were sold at higher prices. Exporters would have operated much more freely had they been able to obtain lots to suit. Stocks are very light. Sales were reported of 1,200 brls winters, chiefly at \$4.00@5.15: 3,100 brls double extras. chiefly at \$4.50@5.25; 300 bris extras at \$3.50@ 4.15. Total, 4,600 bris. Export extras in sacks were quoted at \$3,75@4.50, and double extras fo export at \$4.371/@4.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS-Sales were reported of 100 tons bran at \$7.75@8.00 per ton, and 10 tons coarse middlings at \$9.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$13.25 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT-Was active and unsettled. The market ranged higher, but most of the trading was at figures a little less than the advance gained after 'Change on Monday. The market advanced &c. fell back 1½c, and closed &c below the latest prices of the preceding afternoon. The British markets were all stronger, an advance of 205d per cental being noted, or 2½60c per bn. New York was stronger in syngathy, and there were plenty of export orders here, but many of them seemed to be limited too low, and No. 2 dragged, while No. 3 was animated. Our receipts, too, were rather large, and the war news had already been discounted on the sidewalk. The specialities orders were numerous enough to cause an advance to 96c for next month on the first call, and many expected it would soon touen \$1.00, but there were too many sellers for strength. Cash wheat closed at 94c for No. 2, and nominally at 83%c for new No. 3 in ordinary houses. Seller October opened at 95%605%c (after selling at 90c on the call), declined to 94%c, sold up to 95%c, and fell off to 94%c at the close. Seller November sold at 95%600%c. The year was nominal at 94c94%c, and September at 94c964%c, all closing at the inside. Spot sales were reported of 112,000 bu No. 2 at 94%60%c; C. The year was nominal at 94c964%c, and September at 94c964%c, all closing at the inside. Spot sales were reported of 112,000 bu No. 2 at 94%60%c; C. 200 bu new rejected at 78c; 12,000 bu by sample at 67c,04c on track; and 4,800 bu do at 82c92c free on beard cars. Total, 173,000 bu.

Winter Willat-Was in good demand and advanced 3c6%c per but closing %c higher than twenty-four hours breviously at 99c for No. 2 red. The market ranged higher, but most of the trading

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales, 6,500 brls, at \$8.45@8,50 for October, \$7.85@7.87% for the year, and \$8.22\60 s.25 for January. Lard—6,750 tes, at \$5.87\60 s.25 for January. Lard—6,750 tes, at \$5.87\60 s.25 for January. Lard—6,750 tes, at \$5.87\60 s.25 for January. Short ribs 400,000 lbs, at \$4.50@4.57\60 for October. Wheat—920,000 bu, at 94\60 ge4\60 for September, 95\\60 ge0 gec for October, and 95\\60 ge0 gec for November. Corn—185,000 bu, at 35\cap635\circ for October, 34\\60 ge0 sec for November, 33\\60 ge0 sec for November, and 35\circ for October and 28\circ for May. Oats—30,000 bu at 25\circ for October and 28\circ for November.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 425,000 bu at 94\\60 ge0 s\circ for October.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 425, 000 bu at 24%@95½c for October, 95%@95½c for November, and 94½c for the year. Corn—125,000 bu at 34½@34½c for January, and 55½@35½c for November, 32½c for January, and 55½@35½c for Manuary, and 25½@25½c for November. Mess pork—9.500 bris at 28.47½@8.35 for Octobor, \$8.00 for November, and \$8.20%.22½ for January. Lard—2.500 tes at \$5.85@5.87½ for October. Short risp=200,000 bis at \$4.57½ for October and \$3.20½ for January. toper and \$3.92% for January. AFTERNOON BOARD.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was moderately active, closing easy and %@1c lower. October sold at 94%c early and closed at 94@94%c. November sold at 95%@95%c and closed late at 94%@95c. Corn was %@%c lower, selling at 34%@95c. Corn was %@%c with sales at 34%@34%c. November closed at 34%@34%c. November closed at 34%@34%c. Seller the year brought 32%c, and May 35%c. Seller the year brought 32%c, and May 35%c. Seller the year brought 32%c for november. Mess pork was steadier, sales being reported of 4.500 brls at \$8.50@8.52% for October, and at \$8.17%@8.20 for January. Lard closed with sales of 1.500 tes at \$5.85 for October and \$5.55 for November. Meats—Sales 1,500 boxes long and short clears at \$4.85; 200 boxes bacon at \$5.37%; 100 tes aweet pickled hams, averaging 17 and 18 lls, at 6%c; 125,000 lbs cash short ribs at \$4.85.

BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. The rrivals are light, and the sales are for the most part in small lots: | Part in State | Stat BAGGING-Only a fair business was doing, and BUTTER-The demand continues active, and, as not enough butter is arriving to satify it, the market remains very firm at the advanced prices established last week. We again quote:

are the retail prices delivered:
Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes....\$4, 25@4.50 Baltimore & Ohio...

Apples, evaporated Apples, Eastern Apoles, Southern Peaches, unpared, halves Peaches, unpared, quarters. 9%@ 10 6 6 7 4 @ 4% 5% 6 6 10 @ 10% 19%@ 20% 12 @ 13 9%@ 10 10%@ 11% Filberts.
Almonds, Tarragona.
Napies walnuts.
Brazils.
Pecans quest at recent prices:

Čarolina Louisiana Rangoon O. G. Java.

O. G. Java.

Costa Rics
Rio, fancy
Rio, prime to choice.
Rio, good.
1 Rio, fair
Rio, fair
Rio, common.
0 Rio, rossting.

No. 3 at 100(2100)cc; 1. 200 but per rejected at 780; 120,000 but pr sample at 60(200)cc; 1. 200 but per ship at 60(200)cc; 1. 200 but per ship at 60(200)cc; 1. 200 but per ship closing the interest and the lower grades were stronger. Sales were reported of 19, 000 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red at 90(200)cc; 1. 200 but per ship at 100 but per ship at 100

Sneet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26 Common bar-iron rates Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13 American planished ironoand. 'A'' Galvanized Iron, Nos. 14 to 28

Discount on galvanized iron 35 per cent. NAILS—Were active and firm at \$3.20 rates.
The Wheeling rate has been advanted to \$3.00.
OILS—Prices ranged the same as for a number of days previous, and were firm and steady. We

...50 to 50&10

Neats/oot oil, No. 1. 49
Bank oil. 38
Straits. 30
Miners' oil 52 6 55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity. 12
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degress. 11
Gasoline, 87 degress. 11
Gasoline, 87 degress. 18
FOTATOES—Were steady at 356/45c per bu for early rose, the inside for car lots. Sweet polatoes were steady at \$2.50@3, 50 per brl.
POULTRY AND GAME—Cyckens were fir fair request and steady, at \$2.25/3, 25 per doz. Turkeys were scarce and steady, at 9@10c per lb. Prairle chickens were \$4.25/3, 25 per doz. Turkeys were scarce and steady, at 9@10c per lb. Prairle chickens were \$4.25/3, 25 per doz. Turkeys were scarce and steady, at 9@10c per lb. SEEDS—Timothy was easier, and rather more active. Salés were reported at \$4.90@2, 25, the bulk of the sales being at \$1, 36/2, 50. Frame sold for September delivery at \$1, 90. Flax was steady, with fair sales at \$1.24 for pure seed. Clover was slow at \$4.10@4, 20 for old and \$4,30@4,40 for new, SALT—Continnes active and firm:

Tub-washed, common to good. LIVE STOCK.

Hogs. Sheep. 15,241 202 22,000 600

Same time last week. 8,510 22,808 2 600 ... 1,519 5.263 CATTLE—None of the features of the n were materially different from those noted for the day before. There was not much suap to trade. reports from the East tending to check the shipping movement, but the supply was not of large proportions, and the bulk of the cattle were disposed of. In values there was no noticeable change, the market ruling fairly steady all around. The supply, as heretofore, consisted for the most part of Texas and Western cattle. There were several bunches of choice steers, for which\$4.50@4.70 was obtained, and in a few instances higher figures were realized. but the larger part of the day's business was acout the larger part of the day a business was accomplished at prices below \$4.00,—principally at \$3.25@3.90 for common to fair shipping steers and at \$2.40@3.00 for native butchers stock. Texans, and Westerns. Stockers were in some demand, and sold at previous rater. Amont the day's sales were 10 head averaging 1618 lbs at\$5.05, by Gregory, Cooley & Co., and 95 head averaging 1,500 lbs at \$5.00. Both lots were taken for the English market. The market closed quiet and steady.

| CATTLE SALES. | Pr ce. | No. | Pr ce. | St. 05 | 5.00 | 95 Texas. 1,002 \$3.00 | 95 Texas. 1,002 \$3.00 | 95 Texas. 1,002 \$3.00 | 95 Texas. 992 2.95 | 4.70 | 80 Col. Txl. 010 2.85 | 4.62 | 60 | 95 Texas. 980 2.75 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.70 | 4.40 | 25 stoc's. 840 2.77 | 4.40 | 25 stoc's. 840 2.77 | 4.40 | 25 stoc's. 840 2.77 | 4.45 | 105 Texas. 800 2.67 | 4.51 | 105 Texas. 800 2.67 | 4.15 | 105 Texas. 800 2.67 | 4.10 | 105 Texas. 803 2.65 | 4.10 | 105 Texas. 803 2.62 | 4.10 | 23 Texas. 803 2.62 | 4.10 | 3.80 | 31.0 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.1

HOGS—More hors arrived vesterday than any one expected, the number reaching about 22,000, but they were no more than the trade required, and at the decline of the previous day the market ruled active and steady. Sales were made at \$3.50 23. 70 for common to prime sacon grades, and at 33. 25@3, 65 for poor to extra heavy. Local pack-

Price. \$3.440 \$3.440 \$3.440 \$3.440 \$3.45 \$3.35 \$3.35 \$3.35 \$3.35 \$3.30 \$3.00 \$ 245 292 259 SHERP—The demand exceeded the supply, and prices were again firm at \$2.50@4.25 per 100 lbs for poor to choice qualities. A sale of 18 head was reported at \$4.75. They averaged 171 lbs.

was reported at \$4.75. They averaged 171 bs.

BDFFALO.

BUFFALO.

frm: unchanged for fair to good; Western sheep, \$3,75@4.10; choice, \$4,30; Canada lambs a shade higher, at \$4.75@4.90; Western lambs dull, at \$3.00@4.00.

Hous-Receipts, 6,320; fair demand; offerings light; prices irregular; quality poor; Yorkers, \$3.00@3.70; mainly \$3.85; good mediam heavy, \$3.00@3.80; heavy ends, \$3.00@3.50.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16, —CATTLE—Grass Tex-ans in fair demand, and the supply of native steers scarce and wanted; values unchanged; receipts, 2, 300; shipments, 900. Hoes—Inactive and lower; mixed packing. \$3.10 (33.40; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.30@3.45; butchers' to select heavy, \$3.40@3.55; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 2,000. SHEET—Scarce and wanted; fair to fancy, \$3.00 (24.00; receipts, 600; shipments, none.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

Special Disoctch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY. Sept. 16.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports the cattle receipts at 2, 102 head; shipments, 1, 271; slow and weak; native shippers, \$3.25\(\pmu.4.25\); native cows, \$1.80\(\pmu.2.65\); native stockers and feeders, \$2.25\(\pmu.3.25\); Texas, \$2.00\(\pmu.2.75\); Colorsdos, \$2.25\(\pmu.3.25\); mixed, \$3.00\(\pmu.3.15\).

Hoss—Receipts, 1, 615 head; shipments, none; choice, \$3.20\(\pmu.3.25\); mixed, \$3.00\(\pmu.3.15\).

WATERTOWN.

choice, \$3.20@3.25; mixed, \$3.00@3.15.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN. Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 699; prices firm on some lots; there is a sight advance, but not many purchasors; sales of choice at \$7.25 (37.50; extra, \$9.75@7.00; first quality, \$6.00@6.50; second, \$5.00@5.50; third, \$4.00@4.75.

Hoos—Western fat swine, live, 4%@4%c.

SHEER AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,858; prices %0 higher; sales in lots at \$2.50@3.50 each; extra, \$4.00@5.25; spring lambs, 4%@5%c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16.—Hogs—Active and firm; common. \$2.50@3,35; light, \$3.40@3,60; packing, \$3.50@3,70; outchers', \$3.70@3.80; receipts, 1,089; shipments, 500. INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, Sept. 16.—Hogs—Active and firm at \$2.75@3.65; receipts, 1,000 head; ship-

The movement of lumber and shingles at Chicago since Jan. 1 and last week, with comparisons, was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Since

Week, Week, Jan. 1, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878 Lumber, m ft...21, 200 18, 994 483, 678 405, 313 Shingles, m... 4, 680 3, 017 70, 631 83, 042 The cargo-market was fairly active at former prices. About 25 loads were offered, haif of which were sold. Piece stuff was dull and weak, especially short lengths, which ranged from \$8.000

The yard-market was active and firm. Following are the quotations:
Third clear, 1@2 luch, rougn. \$ 35.00
First and second clear dressed siding
Common dressed siding 13,50215,00
Flooring, second common, dressed.
Box boards, 14 in. and unwards. 22,00233,00
A stock boards, 10@12 in. rouga. 33,00@33,00
B stock boards, 10@12 in. 28,00230,00
C stock boards, 10@12 in. 20,00222,00
Fencing 9,00@12,00
Common coards 10,50@13,00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft. 11,10@16,50
Dickets, rough and select. 17,50@ 2,00
Lath. 17,50@ 2,00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Liverpool, Sept. 16-11:39 s. m. -Flour-No.
1, 12s; No. 2, 10s 6d. GRAIN-Wheat-Winter. No. 1, 9s 8d: No. 2, 9s

6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn-Old. No. 1, 4s 11d; No. 2, 4s 10d. Provisions—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 31s 6d. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16-Evening. -Corron-Easier at 6 11-16@6 13-16d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,900.

Braadsturre-Strong; California white wheat,
average, 8s 104@9s 9d; club, 9s 8d@10s 2d;
spring, 8s 9d@9s 3d; winter, 9s 6d@9s 8d. Flour

—Western canal, 10@12s. Corn—Western mixed, 4s 10d@4s 11d. Oats-American, 6s. PROVISIONS-Short clear bacon, 28s 6d; long

do, 28s. CHEESE—American, 40s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.

Antwerp, Sept. 16.—Perholeum—18%f.
Loxbon, Sept. 16.—Perholeum—Renned, 6%d.
Linseed Oil—27s 25d@28s.
The following were received by the Chicago
Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Wheat strong: California, 802 | 9s 7d@10s; white Michigan, 9s 9d; spring, 8s 5d%

9s 2d; red winter, 9s 7d. Qor Lane Cargoes off Const. Wheat of Cargoes on passage Wheat str Fair average quality of No. 2 prompt shipment by sail, 43s No. 2 spring wheat off const. 40 California wheat off const. 40 California wheat just shipped 43s. Fair average red winter w Weather in England due.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16. —Specia

Flont steady: extra State. Es Flour steady; extra State, 185 demand at the advance; terdin red winter, 9s 5d; No. 2 sprtug 8s 8d; California, 1d higher, mand at 1d advance; 4s 10% Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair Kingdom and Continent. Corn Pork steady at 47s 6d. Lard un Recen improving; 3d higher. In Pork steady at 175 da. Lard un Bacon improving; 3d higher; 1d 9d; short clear sides, 28s 3d. Liverroot, Sept. 16—11:30 d @11s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s @11s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 28 64@68 10d; white, 8s 94@9 10s. Old corn, 4s 10d. Pork, 6d. Receipts of wheat last; the centals, of which 277,000 cents LATER—1:30 p. m.—Weather strong. Flour, 10s@12s. Whe 9s 8d; spring, 8s 9a@9s 3d; whe ciub, 9s 8d@10s 2d. Old born,

9s 2d; red winter, 9s 7d. (

NEW YORK

Special Disputch to The

New York, Sept. 16.—Go

cheat to a more limited agrags

a unsettled, opening on whote

stronger, in instances / Go ke weaker through the afternoon; in volume and inquiry, leaving trifle steadier, No. 2 red and c.osing for prompt delivery, ab advices of firm markets; soring quoted at \$1.10, a line reported sold for export w 8,600 bu No. 2 Northwester option, at \$1.13\footnote{1}; 50,000 bu N @1.07\footnote{1}, mainly to arrive. Co serve, and again advanced \$4\tilde{0}\$ active inquiry noted; mixed W 48\tilde{0}\$-\tilde{0}\$C. Rye much stronger with good demand; No. 2 Wes up to 70c asked. Oats further on moderate offerings and fai No. 2 Chicago, 34\footnote{0}\$-\tilde{0}\$C. Phoytsions—Hog products m regular and feverish, closing ramess in less demand for promp regular and feverish. closing rames in less demand for promp 9.00 for ordinary brands; for mess moderately sought at a sclosing, September, \$8.75@3. (8.85; November, \$8.80@5.) light demand, and quoted stequest and firm; long clear at \$7 attracting more attention for exprices; 1.000 tes at \$6.15@1.17

l'ALLow-In moderate des Gnocenies—Sdgar, raw, qui neuve, on a basis of \$13-1866 good refining Cuba; refined in WHISKY-50 bris at \$1.08 c quoted at \$1.07 asked. FREIGHTS-Moderately active ally steady basis; accommodator grain a shade higher; for ments by steam of 34,000 b

Per bu.

To the Western Associate NEW YORK, Sept. 16. - Corro (25-16c; futures weak weak; New York. Sopt 16.—Corro. C125-16c: futures weak weak; October. 10. 63c; November, 10. 24c; January, 10. 29c; Februs 10. 50c; April, 10. 69c.
FLOUR—Steady; Fedeipts, 22.
State and Western, 54. 00024.50.
Geo. 00; St. Louis, 54. 60c; 10. 6

GAGE.

ANT—Quiet but firm at 50c.

ANT—Summaily uncoassed GROCERIES—Conee quiet out into good relating, 0, 2615and uncoanneed. Nice stoady, Carolina, 0, 27%; Louislaina, Prinoleum—Demand active; 5254c; united, 0, 2064c.

Tallow—Quiet but steady, 5 Resus—Nominally unchanneed Trapenties—Firmer at 20% Ecos—Steady; Western, 15 Provisions—Park firmer; u Beer quiet but steady. Cut clear indices, \$5, 25; short demand active; prime steam, \$Cueese—Higher; Western, 5 United — Firmer; Method — Firmer; Western, 5 United — Firmer; Method — Fir

MILWAUK

Recial Disagtes to T

MILWAUKER, Sept. 16.—Wh
cent above last night's quotatio
was soon lost. The market the
a good demand, which contin
of the noon Board. This aff
showed signs of weakness, an a good demand, which contine of the noon Board. This are showed signs of weakness, an quantity of future wheat acld which have instructed their a ver there is any appearance panicky feeling set in. Sales at the close prices \$500d 18 to be one in the contine of the contine of

PHILADEL
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept.
Minnesota extra family, fair to
do new waeat, medium, \$4.70
Minnesota patent process, \$6.
frm; light stock; \$3.50.
GRAIN-Wheat-Demand ac
\$1.10; No. 2 red, elevator, to \$1.10; No. 2 red, elevator, active and a shade higher; lo adopted any active and a shade higher; lo dopted any active western, 20 steady; mixed Western, 20 steady; mixed Western, 31@3 Fraovisions—Steady. Frim mess pork, 59,25@8.50. Hapickies, 42@884c. Lard—W 5.12%.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery York State and Bradfora Coulse; Western Reserve, extruction choice, 10@13c.

Laus—Firm; Western, 16d. Chieres—Tending upward; 22@75c; do 200d, 64@7c.

Petroleux—Firm; reined inst.

inal.
WHISKY—Firmer; Western
KECEPTS—Flour, 1,100 1
bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 13
Surpherns—Wheat, 120,00
Last call—Wheat lower; N
\$1.14% bid, \$1.15 as zed; C
\$1.14% bid, \$1.15 as zed; C
\$1.14% asked; November,
asked; December, \$1.14 bid,
dulf; sail mixed, September,
October, 49c bid, 50c asked
48%casked; December, 46% ST. LOU

Sr. Louis, Sept. 16.—Flo double extra fall, \$4.40@4.4 4.75; family, \$4.80@4.90; 6 Gaars—Wheat opened high ulative demand, and million rapidly, but declined and cid fall, 977,008% cash; 9/88% esptember; 90,099% toper; \$1.00%,099% Novem closing at \$1.00% December Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, October; 30%,030% the re-

... 8,510 22,808 2,699 ... 1,519 5,283 the features of the market ent from those noted for the tending to check the shipping supply was not of large pro-k of the cattle were disposed was no moticeable change, the dy ail around. The supply, led for the most part of Texas There were several bunches sich\$4.50@4.70 was obtained, s higher figures were realized. slow \$4.00, -principaly

below \$4.00.—principaly at hon to fair shipping steers and five butchers stock. Toxans, its were it some demand, and Among the day's sales were 318 lbs at\$5.05, by Gregory, 5 head averaging 1,500 lbs at sere taken for the English closed quiet and steady.

THE \$ALES.

CC. No.

Av. Price.

20 Texas. 1,002 \$3.00

5 Texas. 992 2.95

50 159 Col. Txl. 010 2.85

70 80 Col. Txl. 010 2.85

70 80 Col. Txl. 024 3.15 80 Col. Tx1, 0.24 3, 15
23 60 ... 978 3, 00
30 ... 844 2, 80
40 Texas. 980 2, 75
112 Texas. 1, 011 2, 75
25 stoc's. 840 2, 77
55 ... 843 2, 679
105 Texas. 880 2, 679
105 Texas. 880 2, 679
105 Texas. 893 2, 65
104 Texas. 903 2, 629
210 Texas. 903 2, 629
221 Texas. 880 2, 60
224 Texas. 880 2, 60
22 Texas. 930 2, 629
23 Indian 78 2, 40
10 ... 1, 001 2, 40
14 stock's 663 2, 40
14 stock's 663 2, 40
14 stock's 663 2, 00
18 Tx blls1, 165 1, 62%

arrived vesterday than any mber reaching about 22,000, re than the trade required, the previous day the market, Sales were made at \$3.50 prime theory. Local back, though mest of their pur-10,23,40. The quality of the proportion of fat heavy hogs season. All sales are made of 40 bs for piggy sows and

nd exceeded the supply, and at \$2.50@4.25 per 100 lbs unlities. A sale of 18 head 5. They averaged 171 lbs. BDPFALO. . 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 612;

dining; limited demand both trade; quality of offerings down 10@20c on shippers' ers' common quality and com-; good do unchanged; fair to s. \$4.4004.75; butchers' and ippers'. \$3.850'.15; light 10; cows and heifers, \$2.250 2.7763.35; stockers, \$2.250 3.0003.10; feeders, \$3.200 se-Receints, 1,500; market fair to good; Western sheep, \$4,30; Canada lambs a shade 90; Western lambs dull, at

320; fair demand; offerings plar: quality poor: Yorkers, \$3.05; good medium beavy, ends, \$3.00@3.50. ept. 16.—Cattle—Grass Tex-and the supply of native steers values unchanged; receipts,

00.
d lower; mixed packing, \$3.10
ad Baltimores, \$3.30@3.40;
heavy, \$3.40@3.55; receipts,
1.000.
i wanted; fair to fancy, \$3.00
0; shipments, none. ANSAS CITY. ept. 16.—Cattle—The Price

be. 16.—(ATTLE—Tue Price THROWN.

10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 600; lots: there is a signt advance, sers; sales of choice at \$7.25 \$67.00; first quality, \$6.000 \$65.50; third, \$4.0004.75. It awine. If we, 4% 264% c.

INCINNATI. Sept. 16.—Hogs—Active and 5003.35; tight, \$3.4003.60; 0; butchers', \$3.7003.80; re-

DIANAPOLIS. ept. 16.—Hogs—Active and preceipts, 1,000 head; ship-

UMBER.

lumber and shingles at Chi-RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS.

Since S

s, which ranged from \$8.000 r, lath, and shingles were firm.

ELEGRAPH.

OREIGN. patch to The Tribune. 18-11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—No. 98 8d; No. 2, 98 8d; No. 2, 98 98 8d; No. 2, 88 9d; white, 88 10d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. No. 1, 4s 11d; No. 2, 4s 10d.

47s 6d. Lard, 31s 6d. 16-Evening. -- Corron-Easier ; sales, 6,000 bales; specula-00; American, 4,900. ong; Califorma white wheat, s 9d; club, 9s sd@10s 2d;

winter, 9s 6d@9s 8d. Flour 212s. Corn-Western mixed, -American; 6s. clear bacon, 28s 6d; long

at Manchester dull. L.—Petroleum—1846. .—Petroleum—Refined, 6%d. 25d@28s. ere received by the Chicago

6. - Wheat strong: California ichigan, 90 9d; spring, 80 5d6 9, 2d; red winter, 9, 7d. Corn, 4, 10%d. Mark Cargoes off Coast-Wheat strong; corn firm Cargoes on Const—wheat strong; corn steady.
Fair average quality of No. 2 spring wheat for ot shipment by sail, 43s 6d. Good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 45s. Good cargoes No. 250. Colifornia wheat off coast, 49s. Good shipping chifornia wheat just shipped, 48s; nearly due, Fair average red winter wheat off coast, 47s. Weather in England fine.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16. -Special to the Call Board Monr steady: extra State, 12s 6d. Wheat in good demand at the advance; tending up; 2d higher; ed winter. 9s 5d; No. 2 spring, 9s 2d; No. 3 do, & 8d: California, 1d higher. Corn in good deand at 1d advance; 4s 10%d. Weather fine. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand for United Kingdom and Continent. Corn in fair demand. Pork steady at 47s 6d. Lard unchanged at 31s 6d. Bacon improving; 3a higher; long clear sides, 27s pd; short clear sides, 28s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16-11:30 a. m. -Flour, 9s 6d @11s 6d. Wheat-Winter, 9s 2d@9s 4d; spring, 8 66@8 10d; white, 8s 9d@9s 7d; clab, 9s 7d@ 10s. Old corn, 4s 10d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 31s Receipts of wheat last three days, 332,000 entals, of which 277,000 centals were American. Later-1:30 p. m. - Weather dull. Breadstuffs strong. Flour, 10s@12s. Wheat-Winter, 9s 6d@ 84; spring, 8s 9d@9s 3d; white, 8s 10d@9s 9d ciab, 98 8d@10s 2d. Old corn, 4s 10d@4s 11d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
New York, Sept. 16.—Grain—Dealings in theat to a more limited aggregate, but the market s unsettled, opening on winter grades somewhat tronger, in instances 1/0 %c higher, but ruling saker through the afternoon; offerings increase in volume and inquiry, leaving off, however, a trifle steadier, No. 2 red and No. 1 white most freely dealt in; spring attracted less attention, cosing, for prompt delivery, about steady. Cable advices of firm markets; No. 2 Chicago ine reported sold for export without particulars; 8,000 bn No. 2 Northwestern spring, October on, at \$1.13%; 56,000 bu No. 3 spring at \$1.07 erve, and again advanced 16 21/20 per bu, with an active inquiry noted; mixed Western ungraded at 18/249c. Rye much stronger on light offerings, with good demand; No. 2 Western, 69c bid, and up to 70c asked. Oats further advanced slightly on moderate offerings and fairly active demand.

Provisions-Hog products more active, but irregular and feverish, closing rather more strongly; mess in less demand for prompt delivery; \$8,903, 9.00 for ordinary brands; for forward delivery mess moderately sought at a shade firmer prices closing, September, \$8.75@3.85; October, \$8.75 68.85; November, \$8.80@3.85. Cut meats in light demand, and quoted steady. Bacon in re-quest and firm; long clear at \$5.25. Western lard attracting more attention for early delivery at firm prices; 1.000 tes at \$6.15@6.17%. Tallow-In moderate demand; 55,000 lbs at

GROCERIES-Sugar, raw, quite firm and more scure, on a basis of 6 13-18@6 15-16c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined in active demand, in-WHISKY-50 brls at \$1.06 cash; subsequently

quoted at \$1.07 asked.
FREIGHTS-Moderately active market, on generally steady basis; accommodation on berth-deck for grain a shade higher; for Liverpool, engagesenis by steam of 34,000 bu of grain at 7140

To the Western Associated Press. New York, Sept. 16. -Corrox-Easy at 12 3-16 @125-16c; futures weak weak; September, 11.99c;

New York. Sept. 16.—Cotton—Easy at 12 3-16 @125-16c; futures weak weak; September, 11.99c; October. 10.63c; November, 10.28c; December, 10.24c; January, 10.20c; February, 10.42c; March, 10.50c; April. 10.69c.

FLOUR—Steady; receipts, 22,000 brls; superfine State and Western. \$4.00@4.50; common to choice extra, \$4.50@4.75; good to choice, \$4.806.50; white wheat extra, \$4.70@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.50 @6.00; \$1. Loops, \$4.60@4.65; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; receipts, 238,-000 ba; ungraded spring, \$1.06@1.08%; No. 3 spring, \$1.07@1.07%; No. 2 do, \$1.10@1.11; ungraded winter end \$1.11% 11.11; No. 2 do, \$1.11% 11.16% 11.17; mixed winter, \$1.14@1.14%; No. 1 do, \$1.16% 11.17; ungraded white, \$1.16%; No. 1 do, \$1.16% 11.17; ungraded white, \$1.16%; No. 2 do, \$1.16% 1.17; extra do (sales of \$0.00 bil), at \$1.16% 1.17; extra do (sales of \$0.00 bil), at \$1.16% 1.16%; No. 1 do (\$1.16%; No. 2 do, \$1.16% 1.17; extra do (sales of \$0.00 bil), at \$1.16% 1.16%; No. 1 do (sales of \$0.00 bil), at \$1.16% 1.16%; No. 1 do (sales of \$0.00 bil), at \$1.16% 1.16%; November (sales of 244,000 bil), at \$1.16% 1.16% 1.16%; November (sales of 244,000 bil), at \$1.16% 1.16% 1.16%; November (sales of 244,000 bil), at \$1.16% 1.16% 1.16%; November (sales of 244,000 bil), at \$1.16% 1.16% 1.16%; November (sales of 244,000 bil), at \$1.16% 1.16% 1.16% 1.16% 1.16% 1.16% 1.16% 1.

#40c.
nlay—Quiet but firm at 50c.
nloys—xommaily unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet out firm. Sugar strong; at to good refiang, 6 %@615-16c. Moiasses duit and unchanged. Rice steady, with fair demand; Carolina. 6%@67½c. Louissiana. 7½c.
PETROLEUM—Demand active; reased, 7c; crude, 5%30c; united, 65%260c.
RESIX—Nommaily unchanged.
TERPENTINE—Firmer at 20%c-

RESIN—Noin.naily unchanged.
TERPENTINE—Firmer at 2d %c.
EGGS—Steady; ;Western, 15%@17%c.
PROVISIONS—FdFK firmer; mess, \$8.90@9.00.
Ber quiet but steady. Cut meats firmer; long tiear middles, \$5.25; short do, nominal.
Lemand active; prime steam, \$6.16@6.17%.
EGTTER—Firmer; Western, 7% @25C.
CHERSE—Higher; Western, 7% @25C.
CHERSE—Higher; Western, 5@5%c.
WHISKY—Firmer at \$1.07; now neld at \$1.07.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—Wheat opened half a centabove last night's quotations, but the advance was soon lost. The market then ruled steady with a good demand, which continued up to the close of the noon Board. This afternoon the market showed signs of weakness, and, as there is a large quantity of future wheat held here, the owners of which have instructed their agents to sell whenever there is any appearance of a break, quite a panicky feeling set in. Sales were very large, and

panicky feeling set in. Sales were very large, and at the close prices stood 1½c lower than the opening. New York and Chicago being lower leiped the decline. Closing prices were as follows: September, 95½c bid; October, 95½c asked; November, 95½c asked; October, 95½c asked; The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce have recommended the establishment of a new grade to be called No. 2 hard. It is required to be of a hard variety of wheat, and to weigh not less than 50 pounds to the busnel.

To the Western Associated From Milwavker, Sept. 16.—Flour-Demand fair sod market firm.

Ghain—Wheat steady: opened and advanced ½c; closed unsettled; No. 1 hard, \$1.04; No. 1 hailwanker, 99½c; No. 2, 95½c; September, 150½c tid; October, 95½c tid; No. 2018 quiet and higher; No. 2, 24c. Hye advanced; No. 1, 54c. Barley advanced; No. 2 November, spring, 67637½c.

Photristons—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet at \$8,35 cash. Frime steam lard, \$5,85.

Friment—Wheat to Buthalo, 5c. Regentra—Flour, 6,000 orts; wheat, 89,000 bu. Surparing—Flour, 12,000 buls; wheat, 49,000 bu.

RECEIPTS-Flour, 6,000 oris; wheat, 89,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 12,000 bels; wheat, 40,000 a.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16. - FLOUR-Firm; Minnesota extra family, fair to fancy, \$5.25@7.00; do new wheat, medium, \$4.70@4.75; 2001, \$5.00;

Minnesota patent process, \$6.2566.35. Rye flour frm; light stock; \$3.50. GRAIX—Wheat—Demand active; rejected, track, \$1.10; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.14½@1.15. Corn active and a shade higher; low mixed, track, 49@ 49%; high mixed, 49% 650c; yellow, 50c. Oats

west; sigh mixed. 40% 650c; yellow, 53c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 29@30c; stained, 30@ 50%; white Western, 31@31%c.
PROVISIONS—Steady. Prime mess beef, \$12.70; mess pork, 59.25@6.50. Hams—Smokel, 9@10c; pickies, 4%@8%c. Lard—Western uerce, \$6.00@ 6.12%.

httpren—Firm; creamery extra, 20@21c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extra, 14@16c; do good lochoice, 10@13c.

Esca—Firm; Western, 16@17c.
Chersz—Tending upward; Western creamery, 1%@7%c; do good, 6%@7c.
Petroleun—Firm; reined, 6%c; crude, nominal.

Insi.
WHISKY-Firmer; Western, \$1.08.
RECEPTS-Flour, 1,100 brls; wheat, 138,000
bu; corn, 48,000 bu; cors, 13,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.
Suifamys-Wheat, 120,000 ou.
Last cail-Wheat lower; No 2 red, September,
\$1.14\square, bud, \$1.15 as zed; October, \$1.14\square, bud,
\$1.14\square, asked; November, \$1.14\square, bud,
\$1.14\square, asked; November, \$1.14\square, bud,
\$1.14\square, september, 49\square, bud, \$1.14\square, bud,
\$1.14\square, bud, 50\cdot asked; October, 49\cdot bud, 50\cdot asked.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Sept. 16. -FLOUR-Higher and stiff; ole extra fall, \$4.40@4.45; No. 3 do, \$4.60@ 4.75; family, \$4.80@4.90; choice to fancy, \$5.00

GRAIR-Wheat opened higher, with a large speculative demand, and milling demand advanced it rapidly, but declined and closed weak; No. 2 red spaint, but declined and closed weak; No. 2 red fall, 97%@98%c cash; 97%@98%c, closing at 98%c September; 99@99%c, closing at 98%c October; \$1.00%@99%c November; \$1.01%@1.01%, closing at \$1.00% December; No. 3 do, 94%@94c. Orn higher; No. 2 mixed, 32c cash; 3%2@32%c October; 30%@30%c the year. Oats higher; No. October; 3014@30%c the year. Oats higher; No. 24624%c cash; 24c October; 2414@24%c No-

vember. Rye higher at 48%c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 spring, 70@75c.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1.08.
Paovisions—Pork higher at \$8,75@8.85. Bulk meats quiet but steady; clear ribs. \$4.90@5.00, latter for choice winter; clear, \$5.10. Bacon higher; clear ribs. \$5.37%g.5.50; clear, \$5.70@5 75. Lard stronger at \$5.85 oid.
RECEIPTS—Plour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 66.000 bu; corn. 8,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 22,000 oa.
SHIPMENTS—Plour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 1.000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bu.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE. Sept. 16. -FLOUR-Active, strong, GRAIN-Wheat - Western active, strong, and higher; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.17%; September, \$1.17@1.17%; October, November,

and December, \$1.15%@1.15%. Corn-Western strong: Western mixed, spot, 51c; September, 504,650%c; October, 49,49%c; November, 48% @48%c; steamer. no bid. Oats strong and fairly active; Western white, 34@35c; do mixed, 32@33c; Pennsylvania, 34@35c. Rye steady at 62@ HAY-Firm and unchanged.

Provisions - Strong and without change.
BUTTEH-Steady; prime to choice Western pack1, 12@14c.
Ecos-Steady at 14@15c. EGGS—Steady at 14@15c.
PETROLEUM—Unchanged.
COFFRE—Firm; Rio cargoes, old, 11%@14%c;
new, 12@15c.

new, 12@15c.
SUGAR-Firm; soft, 84@84c.
WHISKY-Stead; at \$1.07.
FREGHTS-TO Liverpool per steamer unchanged.
RECEPTS-Flour, 10,284 bris; wheat, 301,200 bu; corn, 71,300 bu; onts, 10,000 bu; rys, 1,000 SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 239, 100 bn; corn, 28, 000 bn. Sales-Wheat, 752, 300 bu; corn, 169, 000 ba.

NEW ORLEANS. New ORLEANS, Sept. 16. - FLOUR-High grades have advanced; high grades, \$5.25@5.75. GRAIN-Corn, demand fair and market firm, at 50@52c. Oats firm at 35c. Conn-Meal-Market dull at \$2.25.

HAY-Scarce and firm; ordinary, \$16.00; prime, \$19.00@20.00; choice, \$21.00@22.00. PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm at 9½c. Lard steady: there, 6½@6½c; kez, 7½c. Bulk meats—Demand fair and prices higher; shoulders, loose, 3½@3½c; backed, 4c. Bacon. market oull. Hams—Sugar-cured, canvased, 8½@10½c, as in віге. Wизку-Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05 @1.10.

©1.10. GROCERIES—Coffee—Quiet; quoted, Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11½@15½c; jobbing, 12@16½d. Sugar in demand at full prices; common lo good common, 6½@8½c; fair to fully fair, 7@7½c; prime to choice, 7½@7½c; yellow clarified, 7½@8c. Molasses duil and nominal; 32@35c. Rice, 6%7½c. Bran—Quiet at 60c.

Monetary—Sight exchange on New York, ½ per cent discount; sterling exchange, bankers oills, 482.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16 .- COTTON-Quiet at 11%c. FLOUR-Firm and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat easier, but not quotably lower; 06c@\$1.02. Receipts, 19,000 bu; shipments 11,000 bu. Corn dull at 37@37%c. Oats in good demand at full prices; 25@29c. Rye in good damand and strong at 56@57c. Barley firmer, No. 2 fall, 88c bid.

Provisions—Pork firmer at \$8.50@8.75. Lard in good demand; current make, \$5.72%. Bulk meats firmer at \$3.12%, \$4.90, \$5.10. Bacon fair demand and prices higner at \$4.00, \$5.50, 5.75. Whiskt—Stronger at \$1.03.

BUTTER—Strong and higher; fancy creamery, 23@25c; prime Western Reserve, 12c; prime Central Ohio, 10c; choice dairy, 15@17c.

Linseed Oil—Steady at 62c.

TOLEDO. Tolebo, O., Sept 16 .- GRAIN-At the noon Board wheat was in active demand; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.03; white Michigan, \$1.04; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.04½; September, \$1.04½; No. 2 red winter, spot, September, \$1.04½; October, \$1.04½; No. 3 red Wabash, \$1.00½; No. 2 Dayton & Micaigan red, \$1.04; No. 2 amoer Illinois, \$1.05. Corn quiet; high mixed, 37½c; No. 2 spot, 37½c; October, 37½c; Cicober, 37½c; October, 37½c; October, 37½c; October, 30½c; Closed—Wheat lower; No. 2 red winter, spot, and September, \$1.03½; October and November, \$1.03½; amber Michigan, spot, held at \$1.03½; \$1.03½ bid; sales of November at \$1.03½; Western amoer, spot, \$1.03½; September, \$1.03½ September, \$1.03½; Western September, \$1.03½; We Michigan, spot, \$1.041/4; September, \$1.041/4; No.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Sept. 16. - GRAIN-Wheat-Stron tendency upward; sales 28,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.10: No. 2 Duluth, \$1.04. Corn strong and firm; sales 14,042 bu at 42c for highmixed to arrive; 41c for No. 2 spot. Oats firm; mixed to arrive; 41c for No. 2 spot. Outs infinition sales 8 cars No. 2 on track at 28c. Rye neglected. Barley quiet; sales 2,500 bu Canada at 77c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Nominally unchanged; very strong; no engagements.

REMEMBERS—Flour. 3,418 brls; wheat, 578,813 bu; corn. 54,518 bu. SEIPMENTS-By canal-Wheat, 262,930 bu; corn, 138,850 bu.

BOSTON. Boston, Mass., Sept. 16.—FLOUR—Firm; Western supers, \$3.50@4.00; common extras, \$4.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, \$4.25@5.25; Min-\$4.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, \$4.25@5.25; Minnesota extras, \$4.75@6.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.00@5.50; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@5.75; St. Louis, \$5.25@6.00. Grain-torn steady and firm; mixed and yellow, 52@53c. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white, 37@40c; No. 2 white, 35%@38c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 33@34c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 18,000 bris; corn, 67,000 bn; wheat, 48,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bris; corn, 40,000 bu; wheat, 20,000 bu.

BRAIN IN STORE-Wheat, 519,633 bu; corr

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 16.—Corron-Nominal. FLOUR-Firm and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat active and firm; higher; red and imber, 98c. Corn in good demand at full prices; white, 4sc: mixed, 38c. Oats higher; white, 27c; mixed, 25½c. Rye higher, at 55c.
Provisions—Excited and advancing. Pork, 88.75. Lard higher; choice leaf, tierce, 8c; do. keg. 8½c. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 5½c. 5½c. Bacon strong: shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 5½c5½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 9@10½c.
Whisky—Market dull at \$1.05.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16. -FLOUR-Quiet.

Grain-Wheat stronger: extra, \$1.06%; No. 1 white, \$1.05%; September, \$1.05% asked; October. \$1.05@1.05%; November. \$1.05% askdc; October. \$1.05%; No. 1.05%; December, \$1.05%; militing, No. 1. nominal; amber, \$1.03% oid, RECRIPTS-52.000 on. SHIPMENTS-107,000 bu . KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat-Receipts, 45, 239 bu; shipments, 39,074 bu; active; No. 2, cash. 86c; September, 86c; No. 3, cash. 85c; September, 84%c. Corn-Receipts, 660 bu; shipments, 686 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 27%c; September, 27%c.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16. -GRAIN- Wheat strong at \$1.00@1.01. Corn higher at 341/4@341/c. Oats quiet at 23%@25c. Provisions—Jear ribs, \$4.90; shoulders, \$3.10 @3.25. Hams, 6%@7c.

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Grain—Wheat firm; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.10; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.05. Corn nominal and unchanged; mixed, 45c. Oats quiet.

PETROLEUM. OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 16. -PETROLEUM-Market opened firm, with 65%c bid; advanced and closed at 68%c hid: shipments, 36,000; averaging, 45, 000; transactions, 65,000. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—PETROLEUM—More
active; crude, 70%c at Parker's for shipment;
refined, 6%6%c for Philadelphia delivery.

WOOL. PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 16.-Wool-Steady and firm, and tending upward; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, 37@40c; extra, 37@ 38c; medium, 40@42c; coarse, 34@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 33@37c; medium, 33@40c; coarse, 33@36c, combing wasned, 37@45c; do unwashed, 28@32c; Canada combing, 37@39c; fine unwashed, 23@24c; coarse and medium unwashed, 23@31c; tno-washed, 40@

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK. Sept. 16.—The jobbing trade con-tinues moderately active, and business is fair with commission houses and importers. Prints in ir-regular demand, and dress goods and ginghams active. Clothiers are placing fair orders for light weight cassimeres and worsted coatings. Shirt and drawers in good demand, and low grades close ly sold up.

COTTON. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 11@11½c; sales, 915 bales; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 700; stock, 4,200.

NEWORLEANS, Sept. 16.—COTTON—Easier; middling, 11½c; low do, 10½c; net receipts, 627 bales; gross, 710; sales, 1,000; stock, 9,691.

TURPENTINE WILMINGTON, Sept. 16. - SPIRITS OF TURPEN- MARINE NEWS.

Vessel-Owners Determined Lockout the Sailors.

The Latter Resolve to Stick by Their Previous Action.

Lake Freights, Navigation Notes, Etc.

VESSEL-OWNERS VS. SAILORS. The demand of the Seamon's Union for \$2.50 per day out of this port caused a great deal of talk yesterday among the vestel-owners, and it was generally considered by them as too high a figure at the present time. An attempt was made by some owners about the Lumber Market to get up a neeting and take action to resist the demand, but others were opposed to any formal action, and there was a tacit understanding among a number f owners that they would not pay \$2.50 a day to seamen for the present at least. The fact was that there were few vessels ready to leave, and those that were had engaged crews before the advance was demanded, while a few men were secured at \$2 a day. Quite a crowd of sailors was around the Market in the forenoou, and they were ask ing \$2.50 a day. No disturbances were reported because of the hiring of some non-Union, or so-called "scabs," on two or three vessels, notably

the schr H. C. Richards, whose Captain secured two men at \$2 a day, and discharged his old seamen because they demanded \$2.50.

The schre Resumption, Niagara, Emerald, and several others were reported by the Union seamen s baving shipped crews at \$2.50 a day. A shipping-master also reported that he could not get eamen at less than \$2.50 a day.

Several masters of vessels were reported as havng said that they would not engage any seamen at present, their crafts not being ready to load, and some of the lumber vessel-owners thought that by laying their vessels up a day or so freights might

laying their vessels up a day or so freights might improve and the sailors would succumb. Owners and masters generally thought the demand too high at this time, and a few oelieved \$2.25 a day would have been reasonable, and no resistance to it would have been made.

The Seamen's Union held a special meeting last evening in its headquarters in Meridian Hall, corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, and 143 members were present. Richard Powers, the President, occupied the chair. A discussion ensued over the situation, and a vote resulted in the sastaining of the previous action demanding \$2.50 a day. Twenty-six members voted in the negative, and when the number was announced the vote was made unanimous. Telegrams were sent to all the leading lake ports, to the officers of the Union, reporting the action taken, and it was stated that the Buffalo and Milwankee Branches would advance the rate to \$2.50 per day as soon as they learned of the action of the Chicago Branch.

A lockout seems absolutely certain to take place, and how long it will last and which side will come out shead is a matter that time will determine.

MILWAUKEE. Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuns
Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16.—The schr A. G. Morey has received four new stanchions and part new bulwarks here, to repair damages sustained by

collision in Buffalo Harbor. There must be a hay famine at Muskegon. The schrs Active and Garibaldi left for that port with cargoes in bales last evening.

The schr Three Brothers, recently ashore bn a Lake Huron reef, will go into dry-dock here for examination before taxing on board another cargo

examination before taking on board another cargo of grain.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon the schrs George G. Houghton, Francis Palms, Thomas Gawn, Tecumseh, and Florida had arrived from below.

The receipts of wheat are increasing, thus giving vessels trading here a better show for cargoes. The demand continues light, however, and rates rule steady. The prop Starucca takes wheat to Buffalo at 5½c on a charter made last evening. To-day the schr George G. Houghton was put in at 5c for wheat to Buffalo.

Tue prop Nyack, which was reported to have been sank on Lake Huron by collision, arrived this afternoon all right.

LAKE FREIGHTS. There was not any change in grain freights yeserday. But few vessels were ready to load, and hose that were were soon taken, as follows: To Buffalo-Schrs Kate Winslow, Lucerne, Pen-saukee, Nellie Gardner, E. L. Coyne, Kent, and saukee, Nelite Gardner. E. L. Coyne, Kent, and Rawleigh, corn at 44c. To Collingwood—Schr Beite Broom, wheat at 35c. To Kiniston—Schr Emerald, wheat. To Sarnia—Prop Nashua, corn. Capacity, 35, 000 bu wheat, 320, 000 bu corn.

A few lamoer vessel-owners who are chronic growlers over an increase of expenses,—saitorawages, for instance,—taiked about a decline in lumoer freight rates vesterday, from some ports, and that fact really cause ia weakness in the market, and the same men had—only the day before—reported that the vessels of the dect that had just arrived were nearly all engaged at the good rates that had prevailed for some time, and vessels were still in demand. When the saitors announced an advance of 50 cents per day per man, a sickly, prevaricating whine was set up about the Lumoer Market, but the more sensible carriers could not smother it until the market weakened a little on some cargoes. some cargoes.

The Muskegon figures, -\$1.87%. -was not changed, as far as could be ascertained.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Cleared—Props Egyptian, Colorado (mdse), S. D. Caldwell, Chiago; Oscoda (mdse), Oscoda; China (mdse), Danth; schrs Guiding Star, Acontes, Chicago; Porter (1, 300 tons coal), A. B. Norris (1, 100 tons Williams (800 brls sait), Emue, Granger, Toledo; A. L. Andrews (900 orls salt), Detroit; Jane-Ralston, Port Huron; Emily & Eliza, Port Chin-

Ralston, Port Huron; Emily & Eliza, Port Chinton; Eliza Gerlach, S. D. Hungerford (2.0 tons iron). Cleveland; J. I. Case (1,000 tons coal), Racine.

Freights firm; 60c to Chicago and Milwankee, Charters—Schrs A. B. Norris, coal to Milwankee, 60c; D. Vance, Myosotis, G. Parster, Saveland, coal to Chicago, 65c; Prop Oscoda, coal to Sand Beach, \$1.00 per ton: J. I. Case, coal to Racine, 70g; Hasses and Joseoh Paze, chartered at Milwankee to load at going rates; Helvetia, San Diego, D. E. Bailer, coal to Chicago, 55c; Red. Wnite and Blue. Myosotis, Saveland, W. H. Vanderbilt, coal to Milwankee, 60c; Cueney Ames, salt to Detroit, 5c per brl.

salt to Detroit, oc per bri.

MATTERS AT CLEVELAND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—Marine matters at this port have been quite lively of late. The renewal of work on the breakwater will call into requisition a large number of the smaller vessels and barges to haul stone and other material. The work of dredging the river has gone on until the past few weeks, and the prospect is that by another year this port will be much better than before for years. From Black River a good deal of wheat has been shipped during the past monta, and everything has sustained a desirable brisk-

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE. Ont., Sept. 16.—Lake Michigan report—Passed up—Schr Bangalore, Kingston o Chicago, salt; schr C. T. Vanstranbenzer, Kington to Cnicago, light. Down-Nothing. Wind southwest, fresh. The schr E. G. Benedict, when off Long Point,

Sunday evening, was run into by some unknown schooner, carrying away her mainsail and main rigging. She ran oack here for repairs. The Benedict was bound to Detroit, light. THE OLD PEWABIC. A Detroit gentleman who is interested in the prop Pewabic says that, in his opinion. no efforts will be made this season to raise her even if she is

will be made this season to raise her even if she is found. He has many doubts about ever being able to locate her, as the fail after she was sunk \$8,000 were expended for that purpose without the least encouraging result. He thinks she must lay in from 150 to 175 feet of water. This being the case there is small prospect of finding her, and, even if she is found, of getting any one who will consent to work on her at that depth. —Post and Tribune. VESSELS AGROUND. The prop Dean Richmond, bound out, got aground in the river opposite Van Schaick's dock

between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained there for two hours, when the tug Protec tion pulled her off, and she passed out. The schr Pathfinder, in attempting to pass by the Ricamond, outside of the usual channel, grounded, but The wind blew very hard yesterday, and stirred up a pretty heavy sea, and caused several light

ressels that left port during the day to run back, among them the schrs Resumption, L. W. Perry, and Radical. The vale came from the N. N. E. in the afternoon, and was at its hight about 4 o'clock, but later the wind and the sea calmed down, though the weather was quite rough outside last light. THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Sept. 16.—Arrived—Gold-Hunter. La Salle, 6,000 bu corn; Zenic City, La Saile, 6,000 bu corn; Hercules, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Metropolis, Lacon, 4,700 bu corn, 2,300 bu coats; Contest, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; North

America, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Whale, Ottawa, 3,600 bu corn; Friendship, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; W. J. Roebuck, Ottawa, 6,100 bu corn; Imperial.

Seneca, 4,000 bu cora; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu cora; Lity, Seneca, 6,200 bu cora; Montank, Lo:kport, 3,000 bu corā, 300 bris flour.
Cleared—Palias, Peoria, 64,134 ft lumber, 9,700 lath; E. S. Easton, Peoria, 91,349 ft lumber; Issoefla La Salle, 100 fons zinc spelter, 1,460 posts; Norway, Peoria, 69,621 ft lumber; Olive Branch, Peoria, 89,623 ft lumber; John Carter, Joliet, 85,679 ft lumber; Montank, Lockport, 3,600 bu wheat; Lockport, Lockport, 4,013 bu wheat, 100,000 staves.

A SEAMAN INJURED. A sailor on board the schr Lottie Cooper fell into the hold Monday night and was severely, if not seriously, injured. He was conveyed to the Ma rine Rospital for treatment. The vessel was lying in the river near State street bridge when the ac-

CLEVELAND. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 18.—The steam barge Glidden was chartered to-day for ore from Mar-

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The schr T. Y. Avery is to be sold at United States Marshal's sale on the 24th inst., to satisfy

various claims.

The movement of vessels yesterday was not great, but there was considerable stir about the umber market in transferring vessels.

Ex-Ald. Wolf, of Milwaukee, and the head of the ship-building firm of Wolf & Davidson, was in the city yesterday, and reported that the schr F. B. Gardner, now being rebuilt, would be com-The prop Arabia is due to-day.

ELSEWHERE. Valentine Fries' new steam-barge has been loved to Cleveland from Mitan, O., to receive her machiner. towed to Cleveland from Minal, 0., to receive her machinery.

At last accounts Capt. Ben Wilkins, of the Lake Superior stur India, was lying at his home in Erie, Pa., in a critical condition.

The total shipments of iron-ore from Escanaba up to Sept. 11 amount to 455,016 tons; from Marquette, 378, 427 tons; and from L'Anse. 28,075 tons. The total shipments of pig-iron from L'Anse amount to 6,572 tons.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-foar hours ending.

The New Favorite!

Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries, State street. Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street. Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries, State rop Cuoa, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street. Prop Brittian, Saugatuck, sandries, State street. Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sandries, State

atreet.

Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.

Prop Thompson, Muskegon, lumier, Market.

Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.

Prop Swallow, White Lake, sundries, Sampson Slip.

Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries, Eighteenth

Prop C. Cambell, Ludington, lumber, Mud Lake.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush

Stmr Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.

Schr San Jacinto, Horn's Pier, bark, Market. Scow Pianet, Hamlin, lumber, Sietson Silp. Schr Mars, Ludington. lumber, Rush street. Scar Sca Bird, Sangatuck. lumber, Market. Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber, market, Schr Jack Chandler, Buffalo, coal, North Branch, Scar Neilie Wieder, Charlotte, coal, Madison street. Schr Caarlotte Rabb, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr E. M. Portch, Kewannee, bark, North Branch, Schr Milton, Pike's Pier, wood, Washington street. Schr Four Brothers, Holland, wood, Rush street. Schr Four Brothers, Holland, wood, Rush street. Schr Goak Leaf, Ludington, lumber, no order. Schr Cuos, Pentwater, lumber, Market. Scar Arcturus, Traverse, bark, Oguen Canal. Schr Sea Gem, Grand Haven, lumber, Evans Slip, Scar A. P. Nichols, Menominee, lumber, Sampson Slip.

Schr Emma Leighton, Ludington, lumber, no order.
Schr Supply, Charlevoix, fies, C., B. & Q.
Schr Supply, Charlevoix, fies, C., B. & Q.
Schr Annie Tomine, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Mary Collins, Menominee, lumber, Sampson Stip.
Sehr Guide, Grand Haven, bark, Ogden Canal.
schr M. A. Muir, Oswego, coal, South Side G Schr Gladiator, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.

ACTOAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.

Stmr Grona, St. Joséph, sundries.

Stmr Muskegon, Nuskegon, sundries.

Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries.

Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries.

Prop C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries.

Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sundries.

Prop California. Collingwood, sundries.

Prop California. Collingwood, sundries.

Schr City Woodstock, Muskegon, light.

Schr City Woodstock, Muskegon, light.

Schr Bean, Jr., Muskegon, light.

Schr Bean, Jr., Muskegon, light.

Schr Jose Dresden, Ludincton, light.

Schr Jose Dresden, Ludincton, light.

Schr Jose Dresden, Ludincton, light.

Schr Salor Boy, Grand Haven, light. Schr Higgie & Jones, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Saior Boy, Grand Hawen, light.
Schr Niagara, Collingwood, grain.
Schr Homer, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Radical, Manistee, light.
Schr Oneonta, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Ceclia, Manistee, light.
Schr L. A. Burton, Manistee, light.
Prop Cuoa, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop James Fisk. Jr., Buffalo, sundries. Prop James Fisk. Jr., Buffalo, sundries. Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries. Sebr Ethan Allen, Meudminee, light. Schr Lumberman, Biack Creek, light. Schr Edwisser, Manistee, light. Schr Felicitous, Pentwater, light. Schr Felicitous, Pentwater, light. Schr Resumption, Ford River, light. Schr M. E. Tremble, Buffalo, grain. Scar Thomas P. Sheldon, Buffalo, grain. Scar Clara, Manistee, light. Schr Lottue Cooper, Manistee, light. Prop Nashna. Cieveland. Sundries. Prop Columbia, Collingwood, sundries.

Death in an Alpine Huut-Heartless Torists Leaving a Guide to Die on the Matter

"An English Alpine Clubman" sends the following communication to the London Times:
Sir.—Simultaneously with the news of the
death of Dr. Mosely on the Matterborn comes a
story of an equally painful occurrence on the
opposit or south side of the mountain. It appears that two members of the Swiss Alpine Club, with two guides and a porter, left Breuil on Tuesday week to sleep at the hut erected by the Italian Club high up on the Matterhorn to facilitate the ascent from the south side, with the intention of crossing the mountain next day and descending to Zermatt. On the way up one of the guides began to complain of being unwell, and from time to time spat blood, but he, nevertheless, continued with the party till they reached the hut. During the night, however, he grew rapidly worse until, when the time for a start nail arrived, the symptons became alarming, and it was quite evident he was not able to move. It is possible the members of the side, with the intention of crossing the mountain ing, and it was quite evident he was not able to move. It is possible the members of the Swiss Aloine Club did not fully realize the serious nature of his illness,—at least it is to be hoped they did not; but they had made up their minds not to be baiked of their expedition, and, ordering the other two men to get ready, placed a small supply of food beside the sufferer and perpared to leave. Then, if one of the witnesses is to be believed, a most painful scene occurred. The (as it afterward proved) dying man rose in his couch, and with tears streaming down his cheeks implored one of them at least to stay by him, and not leave him streaming down his cheeks implored one of them at least to stay by him, and not leave him to die alone, for he felt his last hour was rapidly approaching. But a deaf ear was turned to his entreaties. One by one the party filed out of the hut, the door was shut, and the last was seen of the poor fellow in this life. The party crossed the Matternorn successfully, but did not reach Zermatt till late in the evening. It was, therefore, only next day that it was possible to send relief, and then two guides were dispatched to the hut. They opened the door, and at once to the hut. They opened the door, and at once saw their aid had come too late. Stretched across the floor, it's hunds clenched as if in a wild effort to reach the door and admit the air of heaven, there lay, stone dead, their former comrade. They returned to Zermatt, and a party of guides and porters subsequently ascended and brought down the body. The dead man has left a widow and family unprovided for.

The affair has created a most unpleasant impression, and comparation or the state of the state pression, and, coming as it does in conjunction with the sad end of Dr. Mosely, has for a time cast a shadow over an otherwise unclouded sea-

Cooking by Steam. A stove has been invented by a New York man to be used in connection with the Holly

man to be used in coincettion with the Holly steam-heating apparatus as introduced in Lockport, N. Y., Springlield, Mass., and other places. An exhibition trial of the new stove, held in Lockport recently, is said to have been a great success. Different kinds of meat, vegetables, eggs, bread, and pastry were roasted, boiled, baked, fried, and broiled with astonishing rapidity. The Journal says:

"The roast beef was finely carbonized or browned, and was remarkable for its junchess and the delicious favor it retained. The chicken was nicely browned, very tender, and of fine flavor. The white potatoes were both mealy and well baked. The ham, which was broiled in the short space of three minutes, instead of being hard when cold, remained soft and julcy. The mutton-chops and beefsteak were especially commented on for their tenderness and fine flavor. A loaf of bread was baked in the oven in the short space of forty minutes, and when taken out it had a good b. ovn crust; but, what was more remarkable, the bread was returned to the oven and allowed to remain there one and a half hours without being injured in the slightest particular. The coffee was boiled in one of

Mr. Ashcroft's ontent pots in about ten min-utes, without losing any of its aroma. This cooking by steam is a wonderful improvement upon the ordinary mode, and cannot help but come into general use. Succuient vegetables contain sufficient water to cook themselves; and the difference in flavor when boiled in their own inices than when in water one cannot believe until he has tried the experiment. By means of this stove and broiler, the meats, vegetables, etc., can be either fried, broiled, or baked, with-out being scorched; and no food can be spoiled from over-cooking."

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For circulars address Mrs. ALICE H. PUTNAM, 52 outh Park-av.

Young Ladies' SEMINARY, 2045 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
For boarding and day publis. Reopens Sept. 17. For circulars address Miss D. B. BUICT, Principal. MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY. 16th year opens Sept. 8, for Young Ladles and Children. Boarding and bay School. Full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. Superior building, apparatus, etc. Special attention given to music. Cor. Sixteenth and Pine-sts. 8t. Louis. For estalogues address Mrs. EUGENIA CUTHBERT, Principal.

CHARGES REDUCED. VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE (founded 1857), 115 West Fifty-seventh-st. New York for Young La-lies, wid reopen Sept. 25, 1879. Send for circular, ev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., and Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principals. Miss Ranney's Boarding and Day School

For Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New Jersey, will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1879. CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensedaer Polytechnic Inartiate, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins sept. 18. The Register for 1879 contains a list of the graduates for the past 53 years, with tactr positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer. ROCHESTER, N. T., 27 NORTH ST. PAUL-ST.—
Miss CRITTEN DEN'S School offers superior advantages to a select number of boarding nupils at moderate charge. Resident teachers in French (native,
elocution, music, drawing, and psinting. Reopens
sept. 15. For circulars address the Principal.

CHESTNUT STREET SEMINARY, MISS BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE, Principals. The thirtieth year will open Sept. 17, at 1615 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa. \$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION. BUR-OME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. TERM OPENS SEPT.

PROPOSALS. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTE-PRIOR.

OPPICE OF INDIAN APPAIRS,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1879.

Scaled Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Wheat
or Coru" (as the case may be), and directed to the
commissioner of Indian Affairs, at the Palmer House,
hicago, will be received up to 12 m. of Saturday, the
Sub inst., for furnisating for immediate delivery about
175,000 pounds of wheat and 68,500 pounds of oats for
seed. seed.

The wheat must be of the best quality of "Spring," and the oats, white or black, well filled; to weigh not less than the standard of 60 and 32 pounds per bushel, respectively; and to belput up in strong single sacks, not exceeding 2% bushels per sack, ready for sulpment. The bids will be opened and read publicly, beginning at the hour above named. Bidders are invited to be present.

heach bid must give the names of all parties interested in or parties to it, and must have a copy of this advertisement attached.

Bidders must designate their places of business and post-office audress.

No bids will be considered from persons who have in any respect defaulted in any bid heretofore made. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid, will be rejected if deemed for the nest interests of the Government.

Particular attention is invited to the following:
Every bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon the Union National Bank. Chicagot which check or draft shall not be less than 5 per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished and bidder receiving an award shall not be certified to the companied by a certified check or draft will not be considered.

Bidders are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for, and in all cases they must accompany the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

In executing contracts the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any article embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right to increase or diminish the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding 25 per centum.

All articles furnished ander contract must be delivered at the places designated for their reception, to increase or diminish the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding 25 per centum. All articles furnismed under contract must be delivered at the places designated for their reception, strongly packed, and marked according to directions, for shipment, without any charge for sacks, and will be subject to inspection: and any articles that may in any respect fall to conform to the samples upon which the award was made will be rejected, and the contractor held to furnish others of the required quality within five days; or, falling in that, they will be purchased at his expense.

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

Driver of Perchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, No. 3 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock for 50,000 pounds manufactured tobacco, equal to standard sample to be seen at this office, and each plut to weigh sixteen ounces. The plugs the proposal and three inches wide, and each plut to weigh sixteen ounces. The plugs the packed in boxes made of kila-dried sycamore wood, three quarters of an inch flick, to be of the best quarters of an inch flick, to be of the best quarters of an inch flick, to be of the best quarters of an inch flick, to be of the best quarters of an inch flick, to be of the best quarters of an inch flick, to be off to be used in wrapping or packing. Actual grows, tare, and net weight to be marked on each box. The tobacco to be delivered at the Subsistence Depot in Chicago, within thirty days after notification of sward. The tobacco will be subject to inspection after delivery, and none will be accepted or paid for this in any respect from the subsistence Depot in Chicago, within thirty days after notification of sward. The tobacco will be subject to inspection after delivery, and none will be subject to inspection after delivery, and none will be subject to inspection after delivery, and none will be subject to inspection after delivery, and none will be subject to the seen and the subsistence Depot in Chicago, within thirty days after notification of sward. The tobacco will be subject to inspection after delivery, and none will be subject to inspection after delivery, and none will be accepted or paid for this in any respect from the subject to inspection after delivery, and none will be subject to inspection after delivery, and none will be accepted or paid for this in any respect from the subject to inspection after delivery, and none will be accepted or paid for this in any respect from the subject to inspection after delivery, and none of the subject to insp DROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO.

COFFEES.

A new lot of that fine Maatchappe Java arrived at the HONG KONG TEA CO.'S, 110 & 112 Madison-st.

We roast it every day. SAILEGAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF EXPERENCE MARKS. - Saturda excepted. : Sunday excepted. : Monday excepted

| Cave | Leave. | Arrive

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. Who ther road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

— Depot corner of Wells and Kinzio-sta.

— Depot corner of Canal and Kinzio-sta.

CHICAGO. BUBLINGTON & OUINGY RAILROAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Causi and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 69 Clari-st. and at depots.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Tic Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... 12:35 om 3:30 m Kansas City Night Express... 19:01 m 17:03 am St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 am 7:55 pm Nobile & New Orleans Express ... 9:00 am 7:55 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 am 7:55 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 am 7:55 pm Chicago & St. Coluis & S

BALTIMORE & ORIO, Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second's st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Paimer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot Exposition Building). Leave. Arriva LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Leave. Arrive. Cincinnati, Indianapo'is & Louis-ville Day Express. 9:40 a m 8:00 p m Night Express. 5 8:00 p m 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
Daily for Racine, Milwaagee, Salessygaa, Manitowoo, Lodington, Manister. Sparagraphy Sout don't leave until. Spar For Milwawirse, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Centaur Liniments, the world's great Painelieving agents for Man and Beast. BOYS' CLOTHING. IN ADDITION TO OUR STOCK BOYS' CLOTHING

Aurora Passenger.

5:30 pm 0:40 am
Downer's Grove Accommodation 6:15 pm 7:15 am
Presport & Dubuque Express 9:30 pm 6:35 am
Omaha Night Express 9:06 pm 6:35 am
Texas Fast Express 9:05 pm 6:35 am
Kansas City & St. Joe Express 9:05 pm 6:35 am

*Daily except Sundays. 1Daily except Saurdays. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

CRICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES, Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. Scouth Clark-st.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-accord-stTleket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Jan.
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 7:00 a.m \$:50 p.m Day Express. 9:00 a.m 7:40 p.m Kahamazoo Accommodation. 4:00 p.m 70:50 a.m Atlantic Express (dally). 5:15 p.m \$:00 a.m Night Express. 7*9:10 p.m \$7:50 a.m

TTISBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY epot, corner Canal and Madison sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. | Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolia, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. 8:40 a m * 8:10 p m Night Express. 8:00 p m \$ 7:10 a m

Leave. | Arrive.

PARIS.

A Storm at the Grand Opera--The Whims of a Willful Baritone.

M. Lassalle and His Manager-Fifty Thousand Francs for a Fit of Passion.

Capoul's Trip to America --- Sale of the Grand Hotel --- Alexander Dumas Pere-The Theatres-

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
PARIS, Aug. 23.—It does not take a great deal to put the Boulevard in a turmoil. Incidents in dull, sober London would at most call forth a passing mention, and indeed would hardbe mentioned at all, in Paris assume the pro portions of great events, and are recorded with the utmost minuteness in all the leading papers. Just now the incident that is absorbing nearly all the attention of the frothy boulevardiers is

THE AFFAIRE LASSALLE, as it has already come to be known. Lassalle is the principal baritone at the Grand Opera. When Faure quarreled and broke with M. Halanzier, some years ago, Lassalle stepped into his shoes. In Paris, as you doubtless are aware, the salaries paid to operatic stars are very much lower than in most large Capitals. Managers pay their chief artists a good deal in "monnaie de singe,"-"monkey money,"-but not much u hard cash. Rowever, the native artist the it spoken to his honor) is generally quite ready to take less if he can stay in his beloved Paris; and the system works fairly. A fixed salary, with engagements extending over a whole year, has its advantages to the artist. On the other hand, the manager profits by the efficiency which all singers and actors, even rediocre ones, gradually attain from the long habit of playing together. What is it that makes the Comedie Francaise so superior to all rivals? Its wonderful ail-round efficiency.

When a Paris star shoots over to London or to St. Petersburg for an operatic season, he is quite surprised by the enormous sums paid him. He gets uppish, gives himself airs, and grows ntented with his salary in Paris. Faure rould not endure anything under 1,500 francs a night, when he had been earning 3,000 or 4,000 france at Covent Garden; and Lassalle has always gone in for imitating Faure in all things. His success at Mr. Gye's house this

INFLATED HIM WITH PRIDE. though he is a very pleasant fellow generally. The Covent-Garden ovations upset his balance, and, on renewing with M. Vaucorbeil the engagement which he had formerly contracted with M. Halanzier, he began to take liberties. The other day a rehearsal of Auber's " Muette de Portici" was down on the program at the Opera. All the artists assembled punctually at the time appointed, except Lassalle, who had to sing a leading role. The musicians, the conuctor, the chorus, the manager, and the ompter waited patiently for full ten minutes-no Lassalle. A quarter of an hour-Lassalle. Twenty minutes-twenty-fivestill no Lassalle! At last they got disgusted stid left. A minute after, the absent "star" arrived. When he heard that there would b no rehearsal, and that his comrades had all

gone, he coolly remarked that they were quite right to go; it was very fine on the boulevards. This came to the ears of M. Vaucorbeli, who very properly sent the gay Lassalle a letter to for not attending rehearsal in time. The manager, of course, was acting strictly within his rights in inflicting the fine; but Lassalle did not see the matter in the proper light. He thought he was too great a man to be fined, and returned

he was too great a manto be fixed, and returned M. Vaucorbeit his letter, torn in half, and adorned with vigorous but offensive commentaries. After this outrageous piece of folly he sent in an offer of resignation, inquiring on what terms M. Vaucorbeil would cancel his engagement. Probably he did not dream he would be taken "au pied de la lettre"; but he reckoned without his host in this case. M. Vaucorbeil is an amiable and considerate men, but he is not a man to be trified with, even by his first baritone. He took the wrathful singer at his word, and informed him that

HE COULD GO thenever he pleased, if he paid him a forfeit of 50,000 frames. The terms of his arrangement would have allowed him to exact over four times as much, but he very thoughtfully reduced his demand. lest Lassalle should say that he was definant, lest Lassate should say that he was forced into stopping from inability to pay 200,-000 francs. Our baritone did not like the turn affairs were taking now, and would have been glad enough to patch the quarrel up. It is dis-greeable to have to forfeit even 50,000 francs to satisfy a passing fit of passion,—especially when with the money you forfeit the foremost posi-tion on one of the greatest lyric stages of the world, and see yourself supplanted by a rival. He is said to be quite ready to let bygones be bygones and go on rehearsing at M. Vaucorbeil's convenience; but the Director of the Opera does not see it, and public opinion supports him. Lassalle may go if he chooses, says M. Vaucorbeil, and ne will have to go unless he

AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER of his airs, his pretensions, and his pride, and accustoms himself to the idea that he is not privileged to keep 300 people waiting his comfort and convenience at rehearsals for twenty-five minutes at a time.

It is no secret that M. Lassalle's place could

It is no secret that M. Lassanie's place could be filled at a week's notice, if it were necessary. Maurel, Campobello, or Merly would be quite prepared to succeed him, as he himself succeeded Faure. We feel quite sure that this fact will have its due weight in deciding the final issue of the quarrel.

The bost that takes this letter to America will

The boat that probably also carry CAPOUL

across the Atlantic. He is, as you have heard long ago, engaged to star in the States in opera and operetta. Capoul pretends that this is to be his last tour. When he returns, he thinks of be his last tour. When he returns, he thinks of withdrawing from the stage and setting up house quietly in his native town of Toulouse. It may be he intends doing it, but somehow we don't believe he will have the courage to carry his purpose into execution. "Hell is paved with good intentions." Capoul may charm the hearts of weak women in his invortee roles for years to come yet. Don Juans don't give up the game of life till they are obliged to. One thing might induce him to be true to his resolution. Mile. Grevy would have married him once, if he had been willing to leave the stage. On he had been willing to leave the stage. On dit, the lady has not aftered her mind since. Capoul may have altered his. But what would M: Grevy say to the match?
It will interest all American travelers to hear that their favori: Paris haunt,

THE GRAND HOTEL has changed hands. It was put up for sale two days ago, with the branch establishment known as the Hotel Scribe, the furniture, outbuildings, and laundry. Thirty-three millions of francs and laundry. Thirty-three millions of francs were asked, but even this enormous figure was exceeded. The whole property was finally knocked down, after some most excited bidding, for 30,880,000 francs,—equivalent to about \$7,335,000. The nominal purchaser is a lawyer named Cheramy; but he merely represents the real buyers, a group of wealthy bankers, including M. Werbrouck, of the Banque Parisienne, and M. Simon Philippart, the notorious projector. Almost at the same time, the Hotel Easilewski, Queen Isabella's princely residence in the Ayenue du Roi de Rome, was put up for sale. There was not a single bid of any kind. I stumbled on a capital anecdote about

ALEXANDER DUMAS PERE, the Evenement, the other alternoon. The athor of "Monte Christo" was, I need not resind you, utterly reckless in business-matters, the spent his money, when he had any, regard-He spent his money, when he had any, regardless of economy; and, when he had none of his own, did not scrube to beend a friend's. He had also a nasty habit of recommending complete strangers to his acquaintances, without taking much trouble to ascertain the character of his proteges. One day he sent a casual visitor to a friend with a most warm letter of introduction, requesting that the bearer might be received as cordially as himself, and aludding in glowing terms to his many excellencies. Having dispatched the missive and the messenger, he forgot all about the matter. A day or two later he happened to meet the gentleman to whom he had written, and was not a little surprised at being accosed with peculiar coldness. He asked for an explanation.

Dumas was staggered. He looked at his

THE THEATRES

are beginning to reopen. The Ambigu will be playing "L'Assommoir" again in a week.

"Notre Dame de Paris" will be revived at the Theatre des Nations on the 30th. The Vaudeville promises a few more performances of Labiche's "Petits Oiseaux," pending the production of a new comedy; and the Varietes is to bring out a new three-act play, on a rather threadbare subject, entitled "Le Voyage en Snisse." A grand matinee is being organized at the Tocoadero, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire at Chatenois, in Alsace. Carlotta Putil and her betrothed, Signor Clampi, are announced to appear. Sivori was also asked THE THEATRES are announced to appear. Sivori was also asked to give the good work a helping hand, but he refused. He has done that sort of thing more than once already, and the Evenement, which has organized the fete, does not spare him this morning.

NEWPORT.

Return to the Veritable Tea-Partles of a Century Ago..." Rich Cakes Hot and But-tery," and Gossip by the Seaside Belles... A Recent Inglorious Chase After a Disconsolate and Frightened Fox-The Channing Memorial Church Finds French Friend. From Our Own Corresponden

NEWPORT, Sept. 11 .- In the waiting interval before the steeple chase there is a fresh impetus given to the round of entertainment Those in order now are balls, hops, and private theatricals, with a quite new innovation, pretties and more enjoyable than all the rest. are old-fashioned tea-parties, -veritable teadrinkings modeled as perfectly on the old tury-ago style as the traditions that have come down to us can be carried out. Of course, old family china is indispensable for the first thing. Quaint tables with twisted legs, though not indispensable, are very desirable. At one of these tables, fancy the hostess sitting in state behind her service of "ye olden time," comprising queer old tea-pots, water-pot, sugar-bowl big and clumsy, creamer, and a variety of delightful antiquated tea-furniture. But the furniture of the table is not the whole of the antique repetition. The funniest and the best part is in the bill of fare. There are no modern delicate bread slices, no salads, and angel cake macaroons, and the rest of the pretty sweet stuff that suits the nineteenth-century palate; but, instead, such delicious unwhole some hot cakes, or biscuit, which must have been made from the recipe of the "rich cakes hot and buttery" which are described in that ascinating novel, "The Heritage of Longdale."

As an accompaniment of these biscuit, of course there are the "preserves" of our great-greatgrandmothers, and blocks of good solid and for pound, well filled with raisins and currents, and frosted with a generous thickness of icing that modern dainties never show umbles and funny little "HEARTS AND ROUNDS" fill up an old bigh basket which has a look like a modern ice-cooler on three silver legs. Little travs, waiters, and salvers of china, silver, and lacquer are in requisition to hand about these oothsome edibles; and this service is performed in the main by the gentlemen in attendance,-the guests who are lortunate enough to be invited to these by no means general and unexclusive parties. Gentlemen were never very much in love with learning the art of balancing a tea-cup in one hand while they employed the other in endeavoring to satisfy the oner man with something more solid; and it is

doubtful if these tea-parties would be the suc-cess that they are if the hostess hadn't the wit to scatter about various little tables whereon and whereat the male biped could find comfort. off course, the question arises about the probability of these parties interfering with the modern late dinner. The fact is, that so many people have followed the habit of dining at 5 and 6 to 7 o'clock, that most delightful time in New port, that many dine at 8 o'clock, so as to leave the rest of the afternoon open for out-of-doo pleasures. By this I mean the family dinner, and not the great "occasions." A 7 and 8 o'clock tea-party then, especially after a drive, is not at

all amiss, and, with such a "keener" for the appetite as facing the Atlantic breezes for an bour, the old-fashioned "hot buttery cakes" are not only taken with relish, but with a digestion that obviates the danger of meeting one of these

Brunetta, who does everything in the way of social junketing, says that these

TEA-PARTIES ARE A GODSEND

in Newport; and it's a wonder to her that me people don't follow the few in the new notion.
"Why, I've come home starving innery, times and times." says Brunetta, "from an ocean drive, and tried in vain to recuperate my faintting energies by the wholosome light trifles that the modern regimen prescribes; and on that regimen I have retired to my down pillow to dream not only of my own grandmother out everybody else's, who appeared to me holding tantalizingly before me, with a look of scorn, a ineteenth-century slice of bread, three inches Thus Brung and the thickness of a wafer! etta, in defense of the new notion, and in dis-nain of the present "wholesome system," as he calls it, "of starvation."

Perhaps not so safe a new notion is a new rerinans not so said a new notion is a new brewing of an old-time punch from an aucient recipe once famous in Newport. One of the Rhode Island prints, in a charming resume of Newport, rashly published this recipe, and since then such a distilling of lemons or limes and other condiments, sweet and strong, as has been going on might well rouse the ghosts of the joily tipplers who used to gather about the nospitable board of Col. Godfrey Malbone and kindred spirits. The Rhode Island chronicier sais that this drink was known as "Newport Papers and delightful borgers and the best of the control of the contr Punch, a delightful beverage, made by a de-licious mingling of the juice of the limes, Ja-maica and Santa Croix rum, arrack, and loaf-sugar." Upon looking in the dictionary one finds that "arrack" is "a spirit obtained from rice or the coconnut tree." Whether there is

at present a spirit that answers to this, or PERSISTENT PUNCH-BREWERS of to-day substitute something else, I don't know, but that the punch is puncent and power-ful, "a delightful beverage" in the opinion of

the brewers, there is no manner of doubt. And while the modern Squires are emulating those of ancient days in this concocting of delightful beverages, the new Squires of the hunting-field are taking their last fling at poor Reynard.

On Friday of the past week one of the biggest meets yet took place, there being nearly seventy mounted followers of both sexes,—a greater number of ladies than ever before, but a most inglorious hunt after all, for Reynard absolutely refused to show fight. He was let out, it seems.

at a farm on Quaker Hill. The gathering at Middleton Four Corners; and, stead of taking to his heels at Middleton Four Corners; and, in-stead of taking to his heels in the proper fox fashion, what does the confused little animal do but take his seat the confused little animal do but fake his seat upon a stone wall, to have a good view of the situation no doubt, and to give his valiant pursuers as little exercise as possible. How must these scarist-robed pursuers, these fine gentlemen and ladies, have felt when they came plunging down the field, prepared to take fences, and ditches, and stone walls, to have seen the object that was to lead them such a giorious chase demurely seated upon the wall in the very field where he had been let out, refusing to move an inch even under the by no fusing to move an inch even under the by no means gentle urgence of several small boys who persistently poked the sluggish Reynard with sharp sticks in the vain effort to incite him to do his duty. But even the small boy was unsuccessful, and

THE GAY AND GALLANT HUNTSMEN me riding down to find master fox ignomin lously awaiting his fate upon the wait. It would have seemed to the ordinary, uneducated mind in hunting matters that the sport would have been given over at this. Finding that the poor, innocent assaulted did not so much as pretend to make a fight for his life, the pursuers should have retired from the deld, and "come again another day," when a rair conflict might have been before them. But not this, it appears, is not the way they do ings on American hunting-fields, whatever the British huntsmen may do. British huntsmen may do. There was Revnard making no resistance,—a little, bewildered beast in the front of the enemy; and the seventy mounted braves bore down upon him, and the big, yelping dogs seized him and tore him in view of the fine company, who went riding home from this exploit, their hearts, without question, cheered by the knowledge of their famous victory!

Al!—let us take a long breath and a long step into a different atmosphere, and look a moment at Mr. Brooks' work for

THE CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH, Ing accosted with peculiar coldness. He asked for an explanation.

"Didn't you send a man round to me the other day?" said the gentieman.

"Way, to be sure. So i did. The most charming, the most excellent fellow breathing!" replied the great novelist.

"Ah! I dare say. Unluckily he walked off with a watch I left on my mantelpiece!"

noder his ministry. The Channing Memorial Church project was started within the year, and Mr. Brooks was induced to take a front rank with the helpers. One of the latest things in this work is the response of M. Laboulaye, the eminent Frenchman, who introduced Channing's works to the French people, to Mr. Brooks' appeal for his interest in the movement. M. Laboulaye pledges himself to do all in his power in raising funds towards the building of a church in which he declares himself in his power in raising funds towards the building of a church in which he declares himself greatly interested. The result need not be feared in this direction with such influence.

And in another direction, one of the blessed institutions of Newport, which is as oid as Newport itself,—the Redwood Library,—has found new friends lately. While the polo-players, and the pigeon-shooters, and the fox-hunters have been "carrying on" with no end of money, the dear, deligniful old Redwood has been staggering under a load of debt. But let us say a good word for the polo-players, and the pigeon-shooters, under a load of debt. But let us say a good word for the polo-players, and the pigeon-shooters, and even for the misguided fox-hunters, for out of their ranks comes Mr. Bennett; and Mr. Bennett comes to the front when he nears of old Redwood's trouble, and, putting his thumb in his check-book, pulls out a plum for the saivation of the old library. There have been other plums, too, of this nature, until the sum is a goodly one, in the region of the thousands, and the library-lovers, therefore, begin, to breathe easier. Speaking of polo,

MR. BENNETT HAS DISTINGUISHED HIMSELP by some very fine playing lately, and is consid-ered the champion player. One enthusiastic young gentleman, a few days ago, sprained or broke the thumb of his right hand in the energy of the game; but, instead of succumbing to so slight a thing as that, he learned to play with his left hand, and has been winning golden opinions for his pluck and progress in this left-bower business.

Poor young Montefiore, from London, who

Poor young Montefore, from London, who came here some weeks ago, en route from the West, with great anticipations of the season, died on the 7th, of rheumatism of the heart, at the Ocean House. The young man was a nephew of Sir Anthony Rothschild. I did not mean to wind up with so sad a message, but here in this little, yet great, world by the sea, the dirge of life is close at hand with the gay waltz that beats it down: and even now, in the corridors of the Ocean House, from which the merry strains of the orchestra were respectthe merry strains of the orchestra were respect-fully stilled for a brief time, the old mad meas-

THE TAMMANY BREAK-UP.

Ex-Gov. Hoffman, Senator Ecclesine, and Ald. Waehner Oppose Kelly's Opposition

Mr. John Kelly, when he reaches " Mexico, whither he is reported to have gone after leaving Syracuse, will read with emotions which we do not care to speculate about the following very plain and candid statements as to the way n which the petter sort of Tammany Democrats propose to resent his attempted transfer of their rotes to the Cornell-Davenport combination. We fear Mr. Scheil must have given the key of this combination too to the janitor:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Hon. Augustus Schel, Grand Sachem—Dear Sire: I daly appreciate the high character of John Keily as a public officer and as a conscientious, fearless Democratic leader, but it is my purpose to support the Democratic State ticket headed by Gov. Lucius Robinson. Whenever the policy of my party fails to satisfy me I will leave it if I can find another which suits me better, but while I remain in it I will sustain the regular nomination. I cannot consent to occupy a position from which any portion of the Democa position in which any potential to the racy might infer the contrary; and, as many do not understand the difference between the Tammany Society and the Tammany General Committee (of which I am not a member), I resign the office of Sachem of the Society. Very truly yours,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12, 1879 .- The Hon. Henry L. Clinton, Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall—Sir: On my return from the Democratic Convention which met at Wieting at Syracuse on the 10th inst., pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee, I hasten to tender my resignation from the General Committee on Organization of nittee and the Committee on Organization o Tammany Hall.

For the following reasons:

I propose now, as I have ever, to support the regular Democratic ticket at the coming elec-I have hitherto in many instances followed the lead of Mr. John Kelly even when that lead-ership led to disaster. I respectfully decline to

follow it when it can only lead to dishonor. While Tammany was faithful to Democratic traditions and the properly constituted State authority she received my support.

I do not propose to swell the train of Cornell's following and march a captive into the Repub-

Mr. Keily's declaration that he does not an ticipate election, but merely hopes to defeat the regular candidate of the Democracy, leaves no other course open to me but the one I now take. If he attains the glory of defeating the Democratic ticket it is a glory in which I have no ambition to share. mbition to share.

If, as I believe, his effort will end as it ought

to end, in ridiculous failure, I do not desire to deprive him of one tittle of that glory either. His effort can only end in dishonor or ridicule; I have no desire to be impaled on either horn of hat dilema.

I did not follow him in his desertion of Robin

son at Syracure; I do not propose to follow him in his support of Cornell in New York. In severing my connection with Tammany, allow me to thank the many kind personal friends that I leave behind me for their former kindness to me, and to express the hope that we may be again united under better auspices in brighter days to come. Very respectfully,

Thos. C. E. ECCLESTR,

Nincteenth Assembly District.

NEW YORK. Sept. 12, 1879 .- To Henry L. Clin ton, Esq., Chairman Tammany Hali General tives of Tammany Hall at the recent State Con vention is in effect a declaration that it is the right of the minority to govern the majority and that upon the first sign of a refusal by the

and that upon the first sign of a refusal by the majority to submit to minority rule the smaller number are justified in adopting measures which can only result in common ruin.

A more odious principle cannot be conceived of. Its adoption would destroy not only the Democratic party, but all civil government. Nowhere has the principle of majority rule been more sternly enforced than in Tammany Hall. Witness its denunciation of the rule of the minority illustrated in respect to the office of President; the frequent assertions in State conventions of its claim to represent the majority of the Democratic voters of this city, and ity of the Democratic voters of this consequently to be regarded as the onl Democratic organization; and the "disciplining" process to which it has from time to time subjected members for departures from the wil of the majority.

It is plain that during the coming campaign It is plain that during the coming campaign in this State all the energies of the Tammany Hall organization are to be devoted to securing the election of the Republican candidate for the office of Governor.

To accomplish this purpose the Democratic voters are to be asked to commit the unexampled folly of voting for a candidate who, if correctly reported vesteries, estered when

correctly reported vesterday, stated, when nominated in Shakspeare Hall, that he "dign't expect to be elected, but did expect to work the expect to be elected, but did expect to work the defeat of the regular Democratic nominee."

In Biblical language, "Is thy servant a dog that ne should do this great thing!"

Tammany Hall has severed its connection with the Democratic party, and, being unwilling to constitute myself a portion of the tail of the Republican party, I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. Your respectfully. Committee. Yours respectfully,
L. C. WAEHNER.

Jokes on Schurz.

When Carl Schurz indulges in lifty or sixty glasses of beer and a pretzel or two he falls back on his mother tongue, which he speaks with great fluency. An Enquirer reporter met him under these favorable conditions vesterday

and said:
"Secretary, I understand you do not favor
Gen. Grant for the Presidency?"
"Ich habe doo, dree, several dimes said I
vould not spracchen mit reborders, ober I told
you gonfidentially dot Sheneral Grant shall not
been elected."

"Sheneral Grant treat me mit gontempt, und giet tooken mine bruder-in-inw's gommission as Revenue Gollector by Chicago."
"Do you regard John Sherman as a great man?".

"Mine frent," replied the Secretary, as he "Mine frent," replied the Secretary, as he pushed the hair back from his massive brow, mine frent, aldough I said it, who shouldn't, yet dere's only one man in dis gountry who is hees suberior in indellegtual gabacity. You vill excuse me from spoken aina farder on dat guestion."

The Late Prince Imperial.

A lady whose husband plays a prominent role in the Bonapartist party, says the Paris and passed the following very severe judgment on the late Prince Louis Napoleon in her salon a few evenings ago: "Now that the Prince In perial is dead, it is useless to conceal the truth. It was essentially the Spanish character that dominated in him, the sombre and fanatical Spanish character of the sixteenth century. His favorit here was the Duc d'Albe. If he nad

ever come to the throne, he would have ordered fusillades and transportations without the slightest scruple for the greater glory of God and the greater glory of the social order. There was nothing French or modern in his mind, and we should have found in him a more or less blurred image of Philip II."

JEFF DAVIS.

He Says He Is Not and Will Not Be a Car date for the United States Senate.

Brookhaven (Miss.) Ledger. The following letter was written by the Hon. lefferson Davis in reply to one addressed him by the editor of the Ledger, asking if he would consent to allow his name to go before the next Legislature for the office of United States Sentor,-stating that we believed it was the wish of majority of the people of this State to return him to the position he held at the breaking out of the war between the States:

Brauvour Post-Office, Miss., Aug. 29, 1879.

—R. H. Henru, Esq., Esttor Brookhaven Ledger

—My Dear Stat: To your inquiry I might succinctly reply that I am not a candidate for the office of United States Senator of Mississippi, and do not desire to be elected to that position. Your uniform friendship and early advocacy of me for that high station entitle you to a full statement of the reasons which comproduced me. tatement of the reasons which control me in his matter.

aming what, in view of recent events, i by no means probable, that the requisite ma-jority of Congress would remove my political disabilities and thus spare our State the affront disabilities and thus space our scale disabilities of denying to her the right to choose her own Representative, I proceed to consider the case hypothetically presented.

Holding that the personal wishes or private advantages of an individual should not enter-

into his selection for a public trust. I do not the less gratefully appreciate the generous preference for me which you give assurance is entertained by a majority of the people of Mississippi. The best return I can make for such kindness is to insist that the only consideration shall be a toward will best result. sideration shall be, as to what will best pro-mote the weifare and prosperity of the State. The vital issue before the country is the con-lest between State-rights and consolidation. Or, n other words, between the Constitution, as was adopted and interpreted by the fathers, or the unrestricted will of the majority. The first is liberty; the last depotism. The surremacy of law is indispensable to the preservation of opular freedom, and whether the ruler, who

a law unto himself, be one man, or a multitude the result is alike a depotism.

The checks and balances, the distribution of powers, and the cautious reservation in the enth article of the amecuments, which were as conditions annexed to the compact between the States, all distinctly show the purpose to or-ganize a General Government which should be responsible to the States and their people. Surely the blood of the Revolution had not been shed merely to effect a change of masters. 1 was for self-government that the States declared their independence, and fought until they were severally acknowledged to be free and inde-

pendent Nations.

Thoroughly convinced that the restoration of the ideas and practices of the founders and early administrators of the General Government is the one thing essential to secure the liberty, safety, and happiness of the people of the States and their posterity, the point for de-liberation before auswering your question was, whether I could, as an United States Senator, be useful in attaining that end. The other political questions which agitate the country are, in my estimation, so subordinate that I think, after the contemplated restoration, they could all be easily and happily adjusted.

easily and happily adjusted.

Taking, as far as one may in a matter affecting himself, the attitude of a disinterested party in this discussion, I will remark, what is equally known to you, that in the Northern mind there is an unreasoning orientifier, to the deciring of s an unreasoning opposition to the doctrine of state-rights; and that my assertion of it, with whatever conclusions were necessarily deductifie therefrom, has made me the special object of sectional hostility. It has, therefore, followed sectional hostility. It has, therefore, followed that others could say, without creating excitement, that the like of which if uttered by me would be swollen and distorted for uses in par-tisan agitation. The future of the country needs that there should be calm reflection, and by the light of history the relation of the States to the Union be justly and permanently deter nined. Sooner or later the principles to which reference has been made. I trust, by the force of their inherent truth, rindicate themselves to the common sense of our countrymen of every section. To hasten the consummation, Mississippl has many sons abler than I. From among them let one be selected who has no political "disabilities" to obstruct his admittance to the Senate, and against whom there are no bitter

prejudices to impair his usefulness.

Did I desire to return to political life, the considerations berein presented would outweight that desire. But the fact is the reverse. Personally, therefore, while I am grateful to you for your advocacy, I do not wish to re-enter. ne United States Senate. To the public con siderations given might be added private rea ons, which conjointly, under existing circum-tances, render me averse to public station. Tou are authorized to announce that my name will not be, with my consent, included among the candidates for the United States Senate to

present Mississippi in that body. From youth to age it has been my pride t represent Mississippi in military and civil serv-ice; and I would that all her sons should realize that it is ber interest which dictates my present decision. Faithfully your friend, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE FISHERIES.

Latest Cannuck Outrage upon American

Fishermen.

Correspondence Boston Herald.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 28, 1879.—As I mentioned at the close of my last letter, the Go ernment does not hold the views expressed by the newspaper blusterers, as, indeed, it has no sympathy with such opinions. The Newfoundunder, a paper owned by the Hon. E. Shea, Colonial Secretary, keys the Government position and the Government desire in the matte

as follows: "The statement was current three or four days ago that mischief appeared to be brewing between some American fishermen and our own people in Trinity Bay. Smith's Sound was said to be about repeating for us the 'Fortune Bay outrage, with variations; our fishermen having prevented the Americans from setning bait, threatening that, if they attempted it, they would cut their seines to pieces, and accompanying the threat with a flourish of words meaning plence prompt and decisive. Some of these violence prompts and easieve. Some of these statements were written, and in such a form on the American side that they were a face of authenticity, and application was made to the Executive thereupon. H. M. S. Zephyr was immediately dispatened, with Judge Prowse on board, to the scene of the supposed trouble, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts. She left at daylight on Tuesday morning and was here on Wednesday afternoon. We are glad to be enabled to say the allegations are shown, on inquiry, to have been altogether unfounded. No obstruction was offered to the Americans, and, instead of threats and violence, relations of a friendly character appear to have been the rule between the fishermen on both sides. How the matter came to be so misrepresented, or what the point or aim of the get-up in which it was dressed, we have not yet gleaned, and are left to our unaided conjecture for the present.

"We may as well here remark, with regard to the seigning business in question, that there is enabled to say the allegations are shown, or the seiring business in question, that there is but and built, and the distinction is so important as to divide what is lawful-from what is not lawful. It the Americans were engaged in sein ng herring at this season, which is no part of the close time, they were doing what they had a clear right to do, and no one could legally pre-vent them. If, however, their sening was for squid, then they were breaking our law, which forbids all persons, whether Newfoundlanders or foreigners, to take squid bait by seines a this or any other season of the year. The rights conceded by treaty to Americans in common with British fishermen we trust will be always fully and practically respected by our people. To aught beyond this limit they may and ought to object, but never in the manner of taking the law into their own hands. Their appeal must be to the nearest authority for the maintenance of the law." These are words. Better testimony exists in

nction. While I have been here an American fishing Captain came in and made deposition as

fishing Captain came in and made deposition as follows:

"Torbat, N. F., Aug. 23, 1879.—I. Daniel MacFayden, of Gloucester, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and United States of America, being duly sworn, do depose and say that I am Captain of the schooner Howard Holbrook, and that on the 16th day of August, 1879, I was at Smith's Sound, in Trinity Bay; that I had a scine with which I attempted to scine bait, but the natives of that place opposed my batt, but the natives of that place opposed my setting the seine; one man named Cooper, speaking for the others, said that, if I attempted to use my seine, they would cut it to pieces and break up my dories; there were thirty men preserved, there is districtly men preserved.

He said be knew the law. I do not know whether Cooper was an officer of the Gover-ment of Newfoundland or not. "DANIEL MACFAYDEN."

"Daniel MacFayden."

To back up his statement, which was attested before the United States Consul, the following were also submitted:

"Torbay, N. F., Aug. 23, 1379.—I. Martin Ryan, of Torbay, N. F., being duly sworn, do depose and say that I was with Capt. MacFayden, of the American schooner Howard Holbrook, at Smith's Sound, Trinity Bay, when he was prevented by the native fishermen from using his seine; we were all ready too shoot the seine, and had it in the dory; Mr. Cooper and his people forbid our setting it; Cooper said if we shot the seine he and the other native fishermen would cut it to pieces, that he knew the law, and we should not seine; there was no doubt that the seine would have been destroyed, as the people are determined not to allow the Americans to seine, as it would deprive them of the money they would receive for bait.

Americans to seine, as it would deprive them of the money they would receive for bait.

"I have an ice-house at Torbay, and have been engaged in the business for five years. I seil about 100 tons of ice each year to the American fishing schooners at from \$4 to \$5 per ton. This is a great advantage to our people to have the American schooners come in for ice and bait, as they pay us in cash for what they purchase. Within the last two years a great many persons at different points along the coast have fitted ice-houses to sell ice to the Americans. The general feeling of the operative fishermen along the consists to sell fee to the Americans. The general feeling of the operative fishermen along the coast of Newfoundland is opposed to the Americans taking their own bait, with seines or otherwise, but they desire them to come to the coast to purchase bait and ice. I know no American vessels fishing within three miles of the coast of this island. About two years ago the schr Concord was interfered with while fishthe schr Concord was interfered with while fishing at Torbay.

The editorial of the Newfound ander was followed.

The editorial of the Newfound ander was followed in all the Dominion papers by this paragraph: "The rumor, industriously circulated at St. Johns, N. F., a few days ago, that a disturbance had occurred at Trinity Bay between the inhabitants of that section and American fishermen, is altogether unfounded." And the American Consul, Mr. T. N. Molloy, wrote me this note: "Since the inclosed statements were made, it is found they were not correct." Mr. Molloy, however, as soon as the statements were made to him, sent copies to his Excellenwere made to him, sent copies to his Excellen cy, Sir John Glover, who returned courteous and prompt answer that the affair should be fully investigated at once, and the Zephyr was sent to the scene, as detailed in the article from

CURRENT OPINION.

Quiet Politics. Philadelphia Chronicle (Ind. Dem.) Politics is so quiet in the South that by listening you can hear a man drop.

Not Interested in Polities. Milionukee Sentinel (Rep.). If a man tells you that he cares little about politics nowadays, you may safety set him down at once as a Democrat or a Greenbacker.

Yazoo. West Point (Miss.) Echo (Dem.). ess the good people of Yazoo! and may He ever nerve their arms to strike when all that they hold dear in this world is imperiled!

Eloquent Arguments.

New York Sun (Dem.). No Republican orator can speak half so eloquently for his cause as the gaping wounds of the murdered Chisolms, unless they are

A New Name for It,

Denver Tribune (Rep.). The Meriden (Miss.) Mercury says that Dixon dashed himself against the sharp point of lestiny." This is a new way of alluding to a Democratic shotgun.

Vicarious Dentistry Ruffalo Express (Rep.). Whenever Mr. Tilden suffers from toothache

he sends William Pelton to the dentist's. William has a tooth drawn, and the old gentleman gets better right away. Perplexed.

Albany Evening Journal (Rep.).

The Democrats, puzzled between State issues

and National issues, are like the individual who was perplexed between two bad roads. Which-ever they choose, they will wish they had taken the other. "Three Cheers for Charlie."

Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.). Mr. Charles N. Vallandigham, the brilliant young son of the lamented Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, has been nominated for the Legislature by the Democracy of Dayton, O. Three

The Nation's Endurance

Indianavolis Journal (Rep.). "The Nation cannot permanently endure," said Lincoln, "half slave and half free." Neither cannot it permanently endure if the Democratic party is to be permitted to enforce the rule that Republicans shall not live in the

Lamar's Consistency.

Washington (D. C.) Republican. Now it is reported that Senator Lamar justifies the murder of Dixon by Barksdale. This is consistent at all events, for be justified Dixon in his murder of Republican voters and publicly commended him for it, whereby Mississippi was 'redeemed " to home rule.

How He Nipped It.

Toledo Blade (Rep.). bud," wrote Chairman Barksdale, of the Democratic Executive Committee, to his nephew, J. H. Barksdale; and Nephew Barksdale, putting three slugs in each barrel and fresh caps on the nipples, went out and nipped it.

Gunning for Greenbackers.

Vickshary (Miss.) Revald (Conservative Dem.).

Yalobusha County has just organized a rifle company, and the Greenback organ, the Standand, wants to know what for? We reiterate this question. We have no patience with Greenbackers, believing, as we do, that the currency ques-tion cannot become a prominent one in our State; but we are with them if any one attempts

"Careful Regulation of Home Affairs,"

Hinds County (Miss.) Bulletin (Dem.).
A majority of the journals of this State have answered the strictures of a large portion of the Southern press upon the conduct of the people of Yazoo County, by the assertion that the careful regulation of home affairs is of much more importance to the people of Mississippi than any effect our action can have upon National Kearney and Grant.

Cincinnate Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Dennis Kearney, assuming that be owned San Francisco, has made a speech, saying that the night Gen. Grant lands he shall be hanged in effigy on the Sand-lots. The people at large of San Francisce do not propose to submit to this blackguard insolence, and if Kearney persists there will be a fight. That would open the Grant "boom," and set "the wild echoes fly-

Rights for the South.

Fittsburg Chronicle (Rep.).
The South never has and never will get or without her State rights. She pever has had and never will have enough of them. They require more than the Northern States, and still they are not happy. Bob Ingersoll says women should have all the rights that men have, and should have all the rights that men have, and one more—the right to be taken care of. The South ought to have all the rights the North has, and under some circumstances it won't hurt them to give them Bob's "one more.". Okolona and Yazoo

Circinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.). Okolona answers Yazoo. There is a stream of harmony through the sovereign State of Mis sissippi. The echo in the North of Barksdale's shotgun has aroused the able editor of the Okolona States, and he tells "these loyal lepers, these devil dogs of Yankeedom "-"That the Radical party shall never have the

"That, notwithstanding the negroes have the majority, they shall never have the might; "THAT EVERY COUNTY WILL BECOME A YAZOO, AND EVERY PATRIOT A BARKS-DALE, BEFORE WE WILL SUBMIT TO AFRICAN SUPREMACY."

A Costly Business.

but said plainly by their verdict that the butcher of a family of defenseless persons is no crime in Mississippi if the persons butchered are opposed to the regular Democratic ticket. In opposed to the regular Democratic ticket. In all the history of crime there never was a more cowardly and inhuman deed than the murder of Judge Chisolm and his family. The acquittal of his murderers without so much as a reorimand from the Court will shock the public sentiment of the North, and, as the Sun predicts, will prove a costly business to the party that encourages murder as a means of accomplishing political ends.

Okolona's Greeting to Gen. Woodford or His Errand of Humanity.

Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.). Mrs. Chisolm passed through Okolona last Saturday, on her way to attend the Kemper trials. One gineral Woodford, an old granny in breeches, came with her ladyship to protect her from we deadly bulldozers of Mississip. The from we deadly buildozers of Mississip. The fraudulent Secretary of the Navy presented the gineral with a brace of pistols before he leit Washington. This, of course, was intended as an insult to every man, woman, and child in our State. When the brakeman called out "Okolona," the gineral turned as white as his liver, and shook like an aspen in a hurricane. Peor little gineral! Why, there isn't a man in Mississiphi who would green point a souriet-gun and state of the s sippi who would even point a squirt-gun at contemptible carcass.

Southern Democratic Tolerance. The Tuscumbia Democrat of Sept. 6 says: We cannot join in the Democratic denunciations of the killing of Dixon. . . . We are still for peace; but the day has passed for toler ating conspiracies which imperil our lives and homes, and, when wicked men come among us upon such damnable missions, they may expec their worthless lives to be in jeopardy." So an organization to vote an Independent Democratic ticket against the "regular" Democratic ticket ticket against the "regular" Democratic ticket is "a conspiracy against our lives and homes!" And anybody who does that must expect his "worthless" life to be cut off by a charge of bucksnot from behind. Well, well; if the Southern Democratic organs will only keep on explaining this Yazoo assasination, the country will understand, after awhile, that it is considered all sorts of crimes down there to propose to vote any other ticket than the "regular" Democratic; and the penalty for this crime is death at the hands of a sneaking coward who

Democratic Belief in Secession.

Cleveland Herald (Rev.). Senator Thurman in his Columbus speech as serted that "The Democracy of the North never believed in the right of nullification or of seces sion." Even Mr. Thurman will hardly dispute the title of President Buchanan to be considered a fair representative of "the Democracy of the North." Thomas L. Clingman, who was United States Senator from North Carolina at the end of Buchana's term, and who had previously represented the Asheville, N. C., District in the House, has just published a book which sheds new light upon the attitude of Buchanan towards secession. What Gen. Clingman says shows clearly that Buchanan was not merely a tool in the hands of the Southern Secessionists, but an extince remarking and a substract of tool in the hands of the Southern Secessionists, but an active sympathizer and an abettor of their treason. And just such as were their President, were multitudes of the rank and file of the Democracy all over the North at that time. They believed firmly in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, which led logically and directly to secession, and they were not active traitors, as Clingman's testimony shows Buchang to have been only because they were Buchanan to have been, only because they were not in position to carry their belief into practice

Double-Eagle Coinage Denounced,

Mining Record.

We have said that we nearly agree with the Denver Tribune in its proposition to substitute gold and silver coin for bank notes and greenbacks of the denominations it mentioned. For the present, we would not withdraw notes of the denomination of ten dollars; these we would leave in circulation, but assuredly we would suppress all others of every description below the denomination of \$10, and substitute gold and silver coins therefor. Until this is done we shall never have a "hard-money" currency,

about which we have so much ignorant chatter when we have so much ignorant chatter in the daily press of the East.

We must tell our Colorado contemporary, nowever, that before it can have gold \$10, \$5, and \$2.50 pieces substituted in circulation for bank notes and greenbacks of the same denomination. inations, they will have to be coined. inations, they will have to be coined. Before
the fish can be colled it must first be caught.
In other words, the present gold collage
of this country would have to go into
the melting-pot. Practically speaking, under
the present system, all the gold we the melting-pot. Practically speaking, under the present system, all the gold we either produce or import from abroad is not coined into pieces of money, as in Europe, to enter into daily circulation among the people, but is converted, virtually, into stamped bullion of he value of twenty do lars,—that is to say, fully 90 per cent of all the gold that reaches our mints—whether produced in the United States or imported from any quarter—is at once put into a shape which effectually removes it from general monetary use by our people, and fits reperal monetary use by our people, and fits it exclusively for being conveniently packed away in the vaults of the banks at the money centres of the country or of our National Treasury Department. As we demonstrated some weeks ago, a gold coinage of \$20 pieces, practically, is not a currency, but substantially a diversion of gold from possible use by the people in their ordinary business dealings. And when such a copious coinage is coupled with the emission of bank notes and greenbacks of the denomination of \$1 and \$2, and of \$5 and \$10, in nomination of \$1 and \$2, and of \$5 and \$10, in lieu of a gold and silver coinage, it may be seen with what justice the Alin ng Record has always asserted that the advocates of the single gold standard in the United States, at bottom, are the "soft" or paper money party of the

A Cry of Despair from an Ancient Demo

crat.
Lexington (Ky.) Gazette (Dem.). The elections in California and Maine look a if there was no Democratic party in either State The truth is, that the Democrats have permitted a few malcontents and croakers to start false issues; and the Republicans, with a sagacity and a tenacity worthy of a better cause, hold them to it, and the result is defeat, and almost a disintegration of the party. The issues which the extra session of Congress furnished were the most splendid that any party ever set out on in any campaign, and, if they had been pressed and closely stuck to, they would have swept the country. But the party lacks leadership, and those who aspire to be leaders are the veriest dunderheads that ever thrust themselves into conspicuous places since Phaeton made such an ass of himself. The fraud in the Presidentia title, the corruptions and deficits in the Treastitle, the corruptions and deficits in the Treasury, the vetoes of Appropriation bills, have all been lost sight of, and the impracticable and absurd greenback theory has been made to take precedence in the campaign; and, as any sane man might have predicted, the Democratic party has all gone to pot in the States where elections have been held; and it looks as if the October States were going to follow suit. This is the meanest and meagrest showing that any party, with such treand it looks as if the October States were going to follow suit. This is the meanest and meagrest showing that any party, with such tremendous advantages, ever made. The party is rotten somewhere, and there is not only one but 100 Achans in the camp who must be stoned out of it before victory will perch again upon its banners. We should hate to be a leader in the party now, and are almost ashamed to be a private in the ranks; and, if there was any other except the rotten, blood-stained, and horriply-corrupt Radical party, we would not hesitate to seek some other party-affiliation. We are not a politician nor a place-seeker, and therefore we can "talk out in meetin"; and we speak candidly when we say that the cul-de-sac into which our party has been caught by the blundering of its adversaries, is the most mortifying thing possible. The very worst elements of the party rush in to get places, and bring the party into disrepute; and the recole say. If this is whether and is sufficient to the party rush in to get places, and bring the party into disrepute; get places, and bring the party into disrepute; and the people say, If this is what is done in the green tree, what in the name of God are we to expect when the waole patronage of the Federal Government is put into the control of the De-

It used to be thought that great men of extreme opposit opinions must necessarily liste one another. When the late Lord Derby was visiting the Duke of Buceleuch, at Richmond, one of the head porters at the station had no rest night or day for fear that Lord Russell, who lived in Richmond Park, might get into the same railway-carriage with the other Earl by mistake. One morning Lord Derby arrived at the last moment, and the station-mister stopped the train. "Don't put Lord Derby in there," shrieked the porter; "Lord Russell is in the carriage." It was too late, the lion and the tiger were in the same care, and the porter was almost stupelled with surprise when he saw them shake hands. The chronicler who relates this incident says that Lord Derby adopted the dress of the early Victorian era,—the boots and straps, the brown frock-coat with veivet collar, the black stock with long ends, and the double-breasted waistcoat,—and there was something about him which made it impossible for any one to pass him in the street without remarking him. No one who heard his roice in debate would ever forget it. His pe-It used to be thought that great men of ex-

The Late Lord Derby.

culiar address was not "My lords," or "My luds," as barristers pronounce, but without discord it was "My lurds."

POST-OFFICE CHANGES IN ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—Following are the Post-Office changes in Itlinois during the week ending Sept. 18, 1879, furnished for THE

TRIBUNE by William Van Vleck, of the Post-Office Department:

VOLUME X

TUPEBIOR COURT

ON. SAMUEL

Indge of the Superior Cou

The undersigned, dis-

dicial elections, and

est that you be a can n at the election to h

tember, 1879.

Wm. G. H.
Thomas J.
John A. M.
J. D. Dezen
Geo. A. Tri
J. J. Parkh
S. J. Suidas
Geo. A. Tri
J. J. Parkh
S. J. Suidas
Geo. A. Tri
J. J. Parkh
S. J. Suidas
J. J. M. O'Sol
William Kr
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John Can
Geo. W. D
P. P. Hayv
C. H. Case
Ed B. Cas
John Can
Geo. W. D
P. P. Hayv
C. H. Case
Ed B. Cas
John Ah
J. Goodw
S. P. Wall
S. P. Wal

B. H. Southwick, J. E. Miller, Fred S. James, Thos. S. Chard,

I. J. Healey, I. J. Lewis, Harvey Dean, Thomas E. Fry, W. A. Goodman

Arthur C. Duest.

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Beechville, Calboun County; Richard Beech. DISCONTINUED. Ora, Jackson County.

NAME CHANGED. Gilmore, Effingham County, to Welton, FOSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Bourbonais Grove, Kankakee County, John B.

Chauncey, Lawrence County, H. A. Murphy. Cherry Point City, Edgar County, Samuel D Cherry Point City, Euga.

Tucker.

Iitiana, Edgar County, J. L. Peer.

Rernan, LaSalle County, James McCormick,
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